

MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR, EGYPT.

Department of Public Health.

**Annual Report on the Work
of the Department of Public
Health for 1923.**




Government Press, Cairo, 1927.

To be obtained, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
the GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS OFFICE, Ministry of Finance,
Dawawin P.O., Cairo.

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Annual Report of the Department of Public Health for the Year 1923.

SECTION I.

1.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The birth rate for 1923 was 43·0 per thousand, as compared with 43·2 for 1922, and the death rate was 25·7 per thousand, as compared with 25·2 for 1922.

Attached tables I and II give the usual detailed figures regarding Vital Statistics of the whole country.

TABLE I.—ANNUAL GENERAL RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTERED IN EGYPT DURING THE YEAR 1923.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	POPULATION CALCULATED.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
		Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Inh. per Thousand	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Inh. per Thousand
GOVERNORATES.									
Cairo	791,000	40,618	714	41,332	52·3	27,708	579	28,287	35·8
Alexandria	466,700	22,978	1,518	24,496	52·5	13,368	848	14,216	30·5
Canal { Ismailia...	26,400	1,287	116	1,403	53·1	775	52	827	31·3
{ Port Said	83,500	3,837	234	4,071	48·8	2,067	151	2,218	26·6
Damietta	34,300	1,473	1	1,474	43·0	644	2	646	18·8
Suez	33,000	1,395	176	1,571	47·6	1,052	70	1,122	34·0
Eastern Desert Province	38,000	1,582	—	1,582	41·6	663	—	663	17·4
Western Desert Province	5,400	866	22	888	—	468	4	472	—
Sinai Province	5,400	450	—	450	—	255	—	255	—
TOTAL... ..	1,483,700	74,486	2,781	77,267	52·1	47,000	1,706	48,706	32·8
PROVINCES.									
Lower Egypt:—									
Beheira	952,300	34,742	31	34,773	36·5	21,594	17	21,611	22·7
Daqahliya	1,066,200	46,663	38	46,701	43·8	27,199	28	27,227	25·5
Gharbiya	1,757,800	71,890	67	71,957	40·9	46,344	35	46,379	26·4
Minûftiya	1,148,700	47,899	6	47,905	41·7	31,947	4	31,951	27·8
Qalyûbiya... ..	568,900	24,322	6	24,328	42·8	14,422	4	14,426	25·4
Sharqîya	998,600	38,767	30	38,797	38·9	24,653	15	24,668	24·7
TOTAL... ..	6,492,500	264,283	178	264,461	40·7	166,159	103	166,262	25·6
Upper Egypt:—									
Asyût	1,085,800	48,077	5	48,082	44·3	26,597	14	26,611	24·5
Aswân	265,000	9,026	4	9,030	34·1	5,841	5	5,846	22·1
Beni Suef	511,100	21,938	12	21,950	42·9	11,520	3	11,523	22·5
Faiyûm	555,000	26,602	3	26,605	47·9	17,939	2	17,941	32·3
Girga	957,600	42,143	5	42,148	44·0	21,142	1	21,143	22·1
Gîza	609,300	28,678	4	28,682	47·1	15,168	6	15,174	24·9
Minya	839,400	34,942	12	34,954	41·6	21,182	13	21,195	25·2
Qena	911,700	35,667	7	35,674	39·1	18,188	8	18,196	20·0
TOTAL... ..	5,734,900	247,073	52	247,125	43·1	137,577	52	137,629	24·0
GENERAL TOTAL {	13,711,100	585,842	3,011	588,853	43·0	350,736	1,861	352,597	25·7
	9,500								
	13,701,600								

TABLE II.—TOTAL POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND INFANT MORTALITY IN THE GOVERNORATES AND CHIEF TOWNS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

TOWNS.	Population estimated up to July 1, 1923.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			INFANT MORTALITY.			PROPORTION PER CENT OF INFANT MORTALITY.			
		Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Egyptians.	Foreigners.	Total.	Per Thousand.	Under one Year.	Under ten Years.	Deaths under 1 Year.		
												To Births.	To Deaths.	
GOVERNORATES.														
Cairo	791,000	40,618	714	41,332	52.2	27,708	579	28,287	35.8	9,702	9,755	23.5	34.3	34.5
Alexandria... ..	466,700	22,978	1,515	24,496	52.5	13,368	848	14,216	30.5	5,195	4,349	21.2	36.5	30.6
Ismailia "Band"	17,900	927	116	1,043	58.3	464	52	516	28.8	174	188	16.7	33.7	36.4
Port Said	83,500	3,837	234	4,071	48.8	2,067	151	2,218	26.6	688	813	16.9	31.0	36.7
Damietta	34,300	1,473	1	1,474	43.0	644	2	646	18.8	177	212	12.0	27.4	32.8
Suez	33,000	1,395	176	1,571	47.6	1,052	70	1,122	34.0	356	324	22.7	31.7	28.9
Lower Egypt :—														
Benha	19,600	810	5	815	41.6	514	1	515	26.3	170	161	20.9	33.0	31.3
Damanhûr	51,300	2,606	11	2,617	51.0	1,466	9	1,475	28.8	484	379	18.5	32.8	25.7
Mansûra... ..	52,500	2,312	38	2,350	44.8	1,376	23	1,399	26.6	379	497	16.1	27.1	35.5
Shibîn el Kôm	27,700	1,353	3	1,356	49.0	635	1	636	23.0	200	184	14.8	31.4	28.9
Tanta	78,400	3,667	31	3,698	47.2	2,323	15	2,338	29.8	641	838	17.3	27.4	35.8
Zagazig	43,300	2,010	18	2,028	46.8	1,290	9	1,299	30.0	383	492	18.9	29.5	37.9
Upper Egypt :—														
Asyût	53,700	2,577	4	2,581	48.1	1,859	8	1,867	34.8	664	620	25.7	35.6	33.2
Aswân	11,400	518	2	520	45.6	434	3	437	38.3	165	87	31.7	37.8	19.9
Beni Suef	33,500	1,636	12	1,648	49.2	1,366	3	1,369	40.9	497	479	30.2	36.3	35.0
Faiyûm	47,500	2,823	3	2,826	59.5	2,208	1	2,209	46.5	843	872	29.8	38.2	39.5
Gîza	19,700	1,310	2	1,312	66.6	859	2	861	43.7	364	264	27.7	42.3	30.7
Minya	36,700	1,996	8	2,004	54.6	1,697	8	1,705	46.5	613	663	30.6	36.0	38.9
Qena	24,000	1,348	—	1,348	56.2	1,011	—	1,011	42.1	439	293	32.6	43.4	29.0
Sohâg	21,600	1,187	1	1,188	55.0	931	1	932	43.1	309	347	26.0	33.2	37.2
TOTAL	1,947,300	97,381	2,897	100,278	51.5	63,272	1,786	65,058	33.4	22,443	21,817	22.4	34.5	33.5

2.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The number of applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I dealt with during 1923 was 626 as compared with 565 in 1922, 478 in 1921, and 263 in 1920.

A statistical table showing in detail the types of Class I establishments for which licences were applied for in 1923 is hereunder given.

The total number of Ministerial *Arrêtés* laying down additional conditions to improve the sanitary conditions of various existing establishments which were approved by the Administration during 1923 was 535 as compared with 132 in 1922, 135 in 1921 and 90 in 1920.

A statistical table showing in detail these Ministerial *Arrêtés* is hereunder given.

A general statistical table showing the number of all types of establishments licensed under the Health Division of the Schedule of *Etablissements Insalubres* in the whole of Egypt up to December 31, 1923, is attached.

It will be seen from this table that the number of Class I establishments is 4,435, Class II establishments 43,941 and Class III establishments is 7,550, and the total number of the three classes is 55,926.

Details of the applications for licences for establishments falling under Class I of the Law of August 1904 (public and cattle markets included) which were dealt with in 1923 :—

TABLE III.—INCONVENIENT, UNHEALTHY, AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Approved.	Refused.	Given up.	Under Consideration	TOTAL.
Sweetmeat factories... ..	31	—	6	6	43
Sweetmeat and pastry establishments	1	1	—	2	4
Jam factories	—	—	—	1	1
Sweetmeat factories and public cookshops ...	1	—	—	—	1
Sweetmeat and ice-cream factories	1	—	—	—	1
Pastry and alimentary paste factories	14	2	4	4	24
Public bakeries and ovens	127	3	13	38	181
Dairies	31	1	5	10	47
Milk, butter and cheese factories	5	—	—	1	6
Dairy and sweetmeat factories	2	—	—	—	2
Cheese factories	1	—	2	1	4
Butter and cheese factories	4	—	1	2	7
Butter substitute factories	4	—	—	2	6
Rice husking establishments	9	—	—	8	17
Oil, corn-mills and rice-husking establishments	3	—	—	1	4
Corn-mills and rice-husking establishments	71	1	4	22	98
Corn-mills, rice-husking and sugar-cane crushing establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Sugar-cane crushing factories	9	—	—	1	10
Corn mills and sugar-cane crushing factories	1	—	—	—	1
Ice-cream factories	8	1	2	1	12
Ice-cream and pastry factories	1	—	—	—	1
Ice factories	3	—	1	3	7
Corn-mills and ice factories	1	—	—	—	1
Aerated water factories	24	1	1	7	33
Beer-bottling establishments	1	—	—	—	1
Distilleries	8	—	4	—	12
Public and swimming baths	5	—	—	1	6
Cotton ginning factories	8	—	1	1	10
Corn-mills and cotton ginning factories ...	1	—	—	—	1
Tobacco factories	7	—	1	—	8
Wholesale fish markets (fish <i>halagas</i>)	7	1	3	1	12
Fish preserving and <i>jessikh</i> factories	3	—	—	—	3
Preserved meat factories	3	—	—	—	3
Soap factories	1	—	1	2	4
Soap and candle factories	2	—	—	—	2
Tanneries	10	—	1	1	12
Pigment factory	1	—	—	—	1
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills...	2	—	—	—	2
Depots of chemical products	—	—	—	1	1
Sewage depots	—	1	—	1	2
Public and cattle markets	14	7	2	6	29
Public markets without cattle	3	1	—	1	5
TOTAL	429	20	52	125	626

The draft *arrêtés* laying down additional conditions for establishments possessing permits under the Law of August 28, 1904 (*Etablissements Insalubres*) which were dealt with in 1923 are as follows :—

TABLE IV.—MINISTERIAL “ARRÊTÉS.”

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number.
<i>Alexandria :—</i>	
Public stables	106
Public kitchens	17
Public bakeries	60
Blacksmith establishments	19
<i>Balât</i> factories	4
Alcohol Depots	3
Distilleries	5
Carpentry Shops	15
Groceries... ..	86
Cattle <i>zeribas</i>	10
Tanneries... ..	19
Flour depots	5
Dyeshops	7
Butcheries	39
Milkshops	4
Knacker's yard	2
Soap factories... ..	2
Ironing of clothes establishments	4
<i>Bouza</i> factories	1
Bone stores	1
Triperies	2
Aerated water factories	1
Rag store... ..	1
Shops for the sale of vegetables	8
Coal store	1
Corn-mills	3
Garages	1
Sweemeat factories	6
Establishments for the sale of fruits	3
Cement factories	3
Tinsmith shops	7
Marble factories	6
Pastry establishments	7
<i>Fessikh</i> depots	2
Frying and roasting establishments	8
Wood depots	2
Plaster establishments	1
Soldering establishments	5
Food establishments	13
Pickling establishments	4
<i>Carried forward</i>	493

TABLE IV.—MINISTERIAL “ARRÊTÉS” (continued).

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.														Number.
<i>Brought forward</i>														493
<i>Cairo :—</i>														
Public bakeries	4
Public baths	2
Oil mills	1
Establishments for the sale of cement	1
Coffee grinding establishments	1
Twine factories	1
Stables	3
Groceries...	1
Public kitchens	2
<i>Qalyûbiya Province :—</i>														
Public bakeries	1
Dyeshops...	2
Skin stores	1
Pastry shops	1
<i>Sharqîya Province :—</i>														
Fish <i>halaka</i>	1
<i>Gharbîya Province :—</i>														
Public bakeries	2
Cotton ginning factories	1
Stables	1
<i>Faiyûm Province :—</i>														
Sweetmeat factories	2
Public bakeries	1
<i>Minya Province :—</i>														
Cotton ginning factories	1
Lime kiln	1
Public bakeries	2
<i>Asyût Province :—</i>														
Public bakeries	1
<i>Qena Province :—</i>														
Corn-mills	1
Oil-mills	5
Sweetmeat factories	1
Dyeshops...	1
TOTAL														535

TABLE V.—“ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES” OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Ezbekiya.	‘Abdin.	Babel Sha‘riya.	Muski.	Gamaliya.	Sayeda Zeinab.	Darbel Ahmar.	Bulâq 1 and 2.	Waily.	Shubra.	Khalifa.	Old Cairo.	Zeitûn.	Helwân.	Mina el Bassal.	El Labbân.	El Attarin.
CLASS I.—Category A “Saha.”																	
Aerated water factories	6	—	3	4	—	1	—	5	2	5	1	—	2	—	—	2	4
Preserved meat factories	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Natural butter factories	35	19	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Butter substitute factories... ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk bottling and canning establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cheese factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sugar refineries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food markets	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
Wholesale fish markets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Fesikh factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Fish preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ovens and bakeries	53	22	77	42	77	89	73	56	51	42	54	16	16	10	57	58	57
Sweetmeat factories	7	8	15	23	32	8	—	14	1	6	7	4	4	1	1	10	11
Vegetable and fruit preserving factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies (sale of milk, etc.)... ..	—	19	5	2	17	27	16	3	15	7	8	—	15	5	4	6	41
Ice-cream factories and depots	8	4	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	10
Pastry and alimentary paste factories ...	13	9	26	24	16	10	3	14	7	1	2	3	3	1	13	25	35
Sugar-cane factories, etc., by mechanical motors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Starch factories	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Breweries and beer factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Beer bottling establishments	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Alcohol factories... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Distilleries	16	1	—	5	7	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10	7
Slaughter-houses... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Ice factories... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cold storage establishments	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Asphalt and bitumen factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Match factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public baths... ..	2	3	4	2	—	6	15	6	1	—	6	1	—	2	2	2	1
Cotton ginning factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rice-husking factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospitals	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	2
Crematoria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embalming establishments (human bodies)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indiarubber factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paper factories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Candle, tallow, and soap factories	8	—	3	4	18	—	5	4	2	6	—	—	—	—	1	7	1
Tanneries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	30	—	—
Mineral acids and chemical prod. factories	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Depots of chemical products, except mineral acids and chemical manures... ..	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Sewage and refuse depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactories of manure from sewage.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Knackers’ yards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Flax and hemp scutching and carding mills	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3	—	—
Tobacco and cigarette factories	3	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	4	1
TOTAL CLASS I....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLASS II.—Category A “Saha.”																	
Groceries (baqqals)	741	340	389	329	581	580	619	591	408	807	305	232	278	260	275	245	340
Retail oil shops (vegetable oils)	2	1	20	—	19	7	—	64	1	—	23	33	2	6	—	1	1
Wholesale grocery depots	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	5	12
Flour depots... ..	52	59	57	43	78	69	93	98	26	37	56	31	3	—	45	44	15
Vinegar factories... ..	1	—	2	1	2	5	2	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Public kitchens	97	38	39	50	49	42	20	19	14	22	11	7	19	9	13	38	53
Sugar-cane factories, (not by Mech. motor)	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	3
Fesikh depots	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Pickle (turshy) factories	2	1	7	2	1	1	4	6	3	—	4	4	—	—	1	6	—

AND III, LICENSED IN EGYPT UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1923.

ALEXANDRIA.										PROVINCES.														TOTAL.
Muharram Bey.	El Gumruk.	El Mina.	Karnûz.	El Raml and Hadra.	Maryût.	Manshiya.	Suez.	Damietta.	Port Said and Ismailia.	Behira.	Gharbiya.	Daqahliya.	Sharqiya.	Minûfiya.	Qalyûbiya.	Giza.	Faiyum.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Asyût.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswan.	
—	—	—	2	1	—	3	5	—	8	4	9	8	9	5	4	—	3	3	5	7	1	3	3	118
—	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
—	—	—	—	3	—	4	1	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	85
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	11	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
—	—	—	1	6	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	22
—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	3	1	3	4	—	2	1	4	3	2	1	3	1	3	—	4	40
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
21	81	—	106	45	—	31	43	65	136	64	172	92	48	20	20	17	9	13	53	26	5	14	7	1,938
2	17	—	7	1	—	15	—	4	12	21	92	35	37	24	9	12	10	4	1	2	2	2	4	473
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
4	7	—	10	21	—	1	—	—	9	1	7	—	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	265
1	1	—	1	—	—	8	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49
1	22	—	21	7	—	26	7	2	13	2	17	4	3	2	—	3	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	341
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	42	1	15	—	66
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7
—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
1	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	7	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	3	3	—	1	82
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	3	1	3	4	6	1	1	—	—	29
1	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	6	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	29
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	2	—	—	4	—	1	2	2	3	3	12	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	—	95
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	40	8	10	7	7	—	7	6	10	1	—	—	—	116
1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	30	—	37	43	81	15	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	210
4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	6	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	13	2	1	—	—	—	23	—	—	31	—	3	1	148
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	24
—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	3	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,435
63	278	—	425	317	—	218	192	174	525	1711	4100	1029	1650	1525	544	523	683	268	306	559	300	306	258	23,274
—	1	—	—	—	—	—	120	138	413	81	310	273	35	74	43	44	131	27	55	43	59	18	88	2,113
—	74	—	—	4	—	157	15	1	33	7	31	8	5	2	1	—	2	—	—	9	—	5	—	412
7	25	—	50	23	—	11	56	7	189	13	60	14	7	1	4	15	—	1	—	42	2	—	12	1,345
—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	34
2	15	—	18	28	—	54	29	5	77	26	116	81	57	32	21	22	22	22	52	68	48	27	22	1,384
—	13	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	48	5	414	—	507
—	—	—	3	—	—	10	2	1	—	4	12	14	11	1	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	87
—	4	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	4	1	9	5	—	—	1	2	1	2	4	11	—	—	1	94

TABLE V.—“ETABLISSEMENTS INSALUBRES” OF CLASSES I, II,

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	GOVERNORATES.																
	CAIRO.																
	Ezbekiya.	ʿAbdin.	Babel Shasʿriya.	Muski.	Gamaliya.	Sayeda Zeinab.	Darbel Ahmar	Bulaq 1 and 2.	Waily.	Shubra.	Khalifa.	Old Cairo.	Zeitun.	Helwan.	Mina el Bassal.	El Labban.	El Attarin.
Oil-mills	5	1	10	1	6	7	4	5	—	3	3	3	—	1	—	4	1
Corn-mills	4	2	—	—	6	7	—	9	5	12	9	1	7	6	4	2	2
Buza and fermented drink factories ...	5	2	7	1	1	2	2	4	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	7	—
Pig sties	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	3	3	—	—
Tripe factories	—	—	8	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Dye works	2	5	30	4	44	10	41	40	7	10	11	18	5	15	4	12	3
Brick and tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (permanent)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	12	13	50	2	3	—	1	—
Brick and tile works and potteries, lime and gypsum kilns (temporary on Nile banks and in towns)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	—	—
Gypsum mills	—	—	4	—	3	3	4	1	—	2	8	7	—	4	—	—	—
Rag and bone stores	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	26	—	—	—	7	—	—	2	—	—
Glue factories (from animal matter) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Catgut works	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Depots of hides and skins	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	7	—	—
Public and cattle markets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calcination of bone factories	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Animal charcoal factories (from bones) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Public laundries	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mills for beating, carding, pressing of wool, hair, etc.	—	—	2	—	—	—	4	9	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rag teasing establishments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rope and twine factories	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Industrial estab. employing animals, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mills for grinding grains and husks, etc...	—	—	5	—	9	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Depots and Establishments for sale of Butter and Butter Substitute	—	6	3	64	—	6	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Establishments for grinding coffee or other grains worked by animals or mech. motors	2	1	1	3	—	7	3	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	9	14
CLASS II.—Category B “Saha.”																	
Public stables	35	17	73	10	43	53	58	175	42	151	40	55	37	19	159	126	13
Zeribas for animals	—	3	50	—	20	17	15	3	1	8	6	—	4	2	—	—	—
Cattle sheds, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
Factories for beverages other than aerated and alcoholic	—	—	—	13	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Retail fesikh establishments	12	3	14	1	5	10	15	26	4	6	6	5	—	—	—	6	—
Frying and roasting ests. (meat, fish, etc.)	156	180	156	116	104	169	220	119	101	204	125	149	53	47	85	85	68
Chicken incubator buildings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
TOTAL CLASS II ...																	
CLASS III.—Category A “Saha.”																	
Retting of hemp and flax for trade purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lime and gypsum kilns, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brick fields, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tile works, temporary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Potteries, temporary	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clothes ironing establishments	176	159	55	53	45	107	84	63	101	53	37	16	64	31	9	18	71
Depots of cement and gypsum	21	12	6	—	9	22	—	30	13	29	5	2	5	1	10	25	15
CLASS III.—Category B “Saha.”																	
Butchers' shops	110	54	67	89	64	75	78	82	71	76	43	41	36	62	18	25	56
Fresh fish shops	24	—	2	18	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	3	1
Shops for sale of birds and game	23	8	3	36	2	6	7	7	19	6	3	—	3	3	4	14	5
Shops for sale of vegetables and fruit ...	65	26	34	86	10	53	10	47	35	37	37	4	20	—	57	49	80
TOTAL CLASS III ...																	
TOTAL CLASS II ...																	
TOTAL CLASS I ...																	
GRAND TOTAL ...																	

3.—CEMETERIES AND PRIVATE TOMBS.

The tables shown below indicate :

(1) Work done during 1923 in connection with newly created cemeteries or additions to existing cemeteries.

(2) Special authorizations given by the Department during 1923 for burial in private tombs not situated within cemeteries.

(3) Cases of encroachments on cemetery land dealt with by legal action.

TABLE VI.— WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH CEMETERIES DURING 1923.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	NEW CEMETERIES.				OLD CEMETERIES.					
	Established.	Enlarged.	Roads for Cemeteries.	Cases under Consideration.	Surrounded by Pillars.	Authorized.	Portions Condemned.	Condemned.	DISAFFECTED.	
									Already disaffected.	Under disaffection
GOVERNORATES.										
Cairo	—	—	—	37	—	2	—	—	—	—
Suez	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Port Said	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PROVINCES.										
Gharbiya	18	—	11	148	55	30	2	—	2	4
Beheira	5	3	1	103	26	11	—	—	—	1
Minûfiya	7	7	5	86	39	32	1	—	11	3
Sharqiya	8	10	7	72	—	5	—	—	—	1
Daqahliya	1	—	1	54	41	4	—	—	2	2
Qalyûbiya	3	8	1	45	—	2	—	—	1	5
Gîza	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—	1
Beni Suef	—	—	—	20	1	—	—	—	—	—
Faiyûm	—	—	—	55	17	1	—	—	2	—
Minya	—	—	—	39	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asyût	1	3	—	31	23	3	—	16	4	1
Girga	—	—	—	57	27	11	—	—	—	—
Qena	—	—	—	28	—	3	—	1	—	—
Aswân	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	43	31	26	836	229	105	3	17	22	19

TABLE VII.—THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SPECIAL AUTHORIZATIONS GIVEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH DURING 1923 FOR BURIAL IN PRIVATE TOMBS NOT SITUATED WITHIN CEMETERIES.

Provinces.	Number of Authorized Tombs.	Cases Under Con- sideration
Qalyûbiya	—	1
Minûfiya	—	1
Gharbiya	—	1
Sharqiya	—	1
Beni Suef	—	1
Asyût	1	—
TOTAL	1	5

TABLE VIII.—LEGAL ACTIONS BROUGHT BY THE CONTENTIEUX AGAINST ENCROACHERS ON CEMETERY LANDS DURING 1923.

GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES.	Judgment in Government's Favour.	Judgment against Government.	Encroachment adjusted or not proved.	Cases administratively settled.	Cases under Consideration.
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo	—	—	—	—	8
PROVINCES.					
Qalyûbiya	1	—	—	19	20
Gharbiya	—	—	2	105	102
Beheira	18	—	—	79	115
Daqahliya	—	—	4	14	32
Sharqiya	3	—	—	48	119
Minûfiya	—	—	1	21	55
Giza	—	—	—	4	38
Faiyûm	7	—	—	22	65
Beni Suef	1	—	2	1	12
Minya	1	—	1	—	16
Asyût	—	2	1	6	15
Girga	—	—	—	5	31
Qena	—	—	—	6	15
Aswân	—	—	—	1	9
TOTAL	31	2	11	331	652

4.—BIRKAS.

The number of private *birkas* inspected during 1923 and found to constitute a danger to public health amounted to 226 covering an area of 254 feddâns.

The Law No. 5 of 1914 relating to the filling in or draining of such *birkas* has consequently been enforced on the owners of these *birkas*.

The following table shows the number and area of Government *birkas* filled in during 1923 at the request of the Public Health Administration, same having been found to constitute a danger to public health :—

TABLE IX.—LIST OF GOVERNMENT *Birkas* FILLED IN DURING THE YEAR 1923.

PROVINCES.	Number of <i>Birkas</i> filled in.	TOTAL AREA.			
		Feddâns.	Qirâts.	Sahms.	Square Metres.
Gharbiya	2	1	9	20	59·22
Daqahliya	5	2	5	6	9320·60
Minûfiya	4	3	2	4	12,981·71
Sharqiya	4	1	13	13	6571·09
Beni Suef	14	4	2	14	17,255·47
Minya... ..	5	2	—	6	8445·43
Asyût	5	1	15	12	6913·87
Girga	2	—	10	—	1750·35
Qena	5	—	22	22	4011·21
TOTAL	46	17	10	1	73,171·76

5.—MOSQUES.

(a) Private Mosques.

The following is a statement of the work which has been carried out in connection with the improvement of the ablution and drainage systems of private mosques throughout the country :—

TABLE X.—PRIVATE MOSQUES DEALT WITH IN 1923.

	Cairo.	Provinces.	Total.
Ablution system of private mosques newly constructed and opened for use	—	7	7
Ablution system of old private mosques requiring repairs :—			
Number opened for use after repair	—	96	96
„ closed for want of repair	—	532	532
„ under repair... ..	1	380	381
Plans of new private mosques approved during 1923	1	11	12

(b) Mosques belonging to Waqfs Ministry.

A sum of L.E. 1,600 has been granted in 1923–1924 Budget for the sanitation of mosques belonging to the Waqfs Ministry. This sum represents the Government share of the cost of the sanitary installations for these mosques, some of which have already been finished and some are still under execution.

The following is a statement showing the work done in connection with these mosques up to end of 1923 :—

MINISTRY OF WAQFS MOSQUES DEALT WITH IN 1923.

Plans and estimation of sanitary installations approved (work still in progress)	9
Sanitary installations approved in 1922 but work completed and drainage system opened in 1923	6

6.—PROTECTION OF DRINKING WATER SUPPLIES.

Arrêtés were issued and published in the *Official Journal* for preventing the pollution of drinking water during 1923 at the following localities :—

- Shubrakhît (Beheira Province).
- Isna (Qena Province).

7.—SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND SLAUGHTERING SITES.

A site for a slaughterhouse at Kafr el Dauwâr was approved by the Administration during 1923.

Sites for the slaughtering of animals for food in villages where no slaughterhouses exist were approved in the following villages :—

- Kafr el Museilha (Minûfiya).
- El Mâi (Minûfiya).
- Tûkh Dalaka and Minyet Tûkh Dalaka (Minûfiya).
- Mahallet Zaîyâd (Gharbîya).
- Kafr el Hamrâwi (Gharbîya).
- Abu Sueir (Ismailia Canal Governorate).
- El Nikheila (Asyût).

8.—SEWAGE DEPOTOIRS.

No new sites for Sewage Depotoirs were approved in 1923, but two questions of new sites for Damietta and Sherbîn are still under consideration.

9.—PROSTITUTION.

The following tables indicate the places to which the Regulations regarding “*Maison de tolérance*” were applied, and also certain information regarding the prostitutes examined during 1923.

TABLE XI.—SHOWING EXAMINATION OF PROSTITUTES IN MARKAZES DURING THE YEAR 1923.

PLACE.	Number of Prostitutes.	Number of Examinations.	SICK OF		
			Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
GOVERNORATES.					
Cairo	1,354	33,891	80	1,631	181
{ Egyptians	283	8,463	20	265	5
{ Europeans	1,327	40,510	326	986	370
Alexandria	389	12,484	13	126	26
Port Said	143	3,782	10	60	2
Ismailia	99	3,251	12	103	22
Suez	3	120	—	—	6
Damietta					
PROVINCES.					
<i>Beheira</i> :—					
Damanhûr	167	3,647	24	128	4
Shubrakhît	20	340	1	—	—
<i>Gharbîya</i> :—					
Tanta	211	5,361	9	79	19
Disûq	17	912	4	2	—
Kafr el Zaiyât	30	434	1	8	—
Mahalla el Kubra	87	1,715	3	8	2
Kafr el Sheikh	22	53	16	27	—
<i>Minûfiya</i> :—					
Shibîn el Kôm	24	308	3	11	1
Minûf	6	169	3	—	—
<i>Sharqîya</i> :—					
Zagazig	110	3,223	12	57	7
Bilbeis	17	48	5	3	1
Faquâs	15	470	12	11	—
Ibrahîmiya	22	44	3	1	—
<i>Daqahlîya</i> :—					
Mansûra	171	3,834	66	57	—
Mît Ghamr	89	1,301	1	4	—
Simbillâwein	48	687	3	4	—
<i>Qalyûbîya</i> :—					
Benha	46	1,053	7	53	1
<i>Gîza</i> :—					
Gîza	27	784	3	18	1
Imbâba	29	835	—	4	—
<i>Beni Suef</i> :—					
Beni Suef	48	1,971	21	73	6
<i>Faiyûm</i> :—					
Faiyûm	58	1,582	10	22	3
<i>Minya</i> :—					
Minya	81	4,809	24	131	5
Beni Mazâr	23	676	1	21	1
<i>Asyût</i> :—					
Asyût	248	3,576	58	184	6
Manfalût	36	880	3	25	—
Mallawi	36	1,299	9	1	—
Rôda	25	39	—	2	—
Abu Tig	73	52	3	17	—
<i>Girga</i> :—					
Sohâg	84	2,411	7	74	—
Tahta	23	314	2	10	—
Akhmîm	19	493	2	4	—
Girga	49	1,196	1	42	—
Balyâna	54	704	9	41	1
<i>Qena</i> :—					
Qena	182	2,998	18	148	16
Isna	59	1,707	14	44	1
Nag ^c Hammâdi	43	973	8	11	4
Farshût	19	401	6	4	1
Dishna	28	881	—	9	—
Luxor	51	1,551	2	22	—
Qûs	18	285	2	10	—
<i>Aswân</i> :—					
Aswân	14	396	2	2	2
TOTAL... ..	6,027	156,913	841	4,543	694

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF PROSTITUTES TREATED IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS DURING 1923.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Prostitutes.	DISEASES.		
		Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Diseases.
Cairo ... { Lock Hospital	290	20	265	5
... { Qasr el Aini	3,009	691	2,148	170
Alexandria... { Europeans	560	52	409	99
... { Egyptians	1,143	272	566	305
Port Said	180	30	129	21
Damietta	4	1	3	—
Suez	209	22	163	24
Mansûra... ..	123	66	57	—
Zagazig	76	12	57	7
Benha	61	7	53	1
Tanta	217	60	147	10
Shibîn el Kôm	15	3	11	1
Damanhûr	156	24	128	4
Beni Suef	43	21	16	6
Faiyûm	35	10	22	3
Minya	160	24	131	5
Asyût	248	58	184	6
Sohâg	218	23	195	—
Qena	182	18	148	16
Isna... ..	59	14	44	1
Aswân	6	2	2	2
TOTAL	6,994	1,430	4,878	686

10.—MEDICO-LEGAL EXAMINATIONS AND REPORTS.

TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS.

LOCALITY.	SLIGHT		SERIOUS.		FATAL.		TOTAL.	
	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.	Accident.	Criminal.
GOVERNORATES.								
Cairo... ..	292	10,973	44	201	175	20	511	11,194
Alexandria... ..	334	6,794	62	39	113	47	509	6,880
Canal	153	1,023	32	12	62	5	247	1,040
Suez	55	248	12	4	20	3	87	255
Damietta	38	315	3	3	15	2	56	320
<i>Lower Egypt :—</i>								
PROVINCES.								
Daqahliya	390	2,469	185	123	292	58	867	2,650
Sharqîya... ..	387	2,465	239	331	339	92	965	2,888
Qalyûbiya	187	1,256	137	135	160	59	484	1,450
Gharbiya	646	4,157	356	731	571	244	1,573	4,732
Minûfiya	347	3,264	183	270	252	93	782	3,627
Beheira	299	3,152	172	260	363	106	834	3,518
<i>Upper Egypt :—</i>								
PROVINCES.								
Gîza... ..	655	1,222	156	284	155	108	966	1,614
Beni Suef	701	1,319	102	138	129	118	932	1,575
Faiyûm	221	1,280	102	157	68	112	391	1,549
Minya	183	1,839	622	368	184	132	989	2,339
Asyût	303	3,802	287	492	394	213	984	4,507
Girga	270	2,577	128	265	342	90	740	2,932
Qena	171	1,819	94	228	316	60	581	2,107
Aswân	92	442	49	49	66	32	207	523
TOTAL	5,724	50,416	2,965	3,690	4,016	1,594	12,705	55,700

SECTION II.

1.—GENERAL AND INFECTIOUS HOSPITALS.

Summary.

There are in Egypt twenty-nine General and Infectious Hospitals which are managed by the Department of Public Health.

This figure does not include Lunatic Asylum nor Ophtalmic Hospitals, but it is classified as follows :—

- (a) 21 General Hospitals. Of which two at Alexandria and Suez each containing a special branch for the isolation and treatment of infectious diseases ; and one at Qalyûb which although managed by the Department, yet its funds are provided by the executors of the late Shawarbi Pasha's will.
 - (b) 3 Independent Fever Hospitals at 'Abbâssîya, Tanta, and Port Said being under the direct control of the respective Public Health Inspectors.
 - (c) 3 Fever Hospitals at Zagazig, Suez, and Minya are under the charge of the P.M.O.s of the General Hospitals at these towns.
 - (d) 2 Lock Hospitals for the treatment of Egyptian prostitutes, one at Alexandria (Kabbari), and the other at Cairo (Hod el Marsoud). These are under the direct control of the Directors of Alexandria and Qasr el 'Aini Hospitals respectively.
- Total 29 Hospitals.

Of the 21 General Hospitals mentioned above, Luxor Hospital, which was very generously presented to the Government by Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, has been opened for the treatment of patients from December 10, 1923, after being repaired and reequipped by the Department.

The number of these Hospitals has, therefore, increased by one over last year.

In the twenty-nine hospitals managed by this Department, there were 4,253 beds during 1923, with an increase of 245 beds since 1922 ; this increase being due to additions to the hospitals' establishments during the year, in view of the fact that the accommodation in question has become insufficient for patients who seek treatment at these hospitals.

In 1923: 63,563 new in-patients were admitted and 2,294 were existing from last year making a total of 65,857 in-patients treated during the year, as compared with 60,858 in 1922, showing an increase of 4,999.

Of the 63,563 new in-patients, 34,916 came to the hospitals voluntarily, while 26,207 were sent in by the Police and 2,440 were Military patients.

In 1922 voluntary in-patients were 36,983, *i.e.* a decrease of 2,067 ; Police cases were 21,179, *i.e.* an increase of 5,028 and Military patients were 437, *i.e.* an increase of 2,003.

The death-rate for in-patients in 1923 was 4.868 per cent as compared with 5.251 per cent in 1922.

The number of days of treatment for in-patients given during 1923 was 970,361 as compared with 900,762 in 1922, therefore an increase of 69,599.

The number of new out-patients during 1923 was 286,657 as compared with 308,382 in 1922, *i.e.* a decrease of 21,725. This decrease may be attributed to the fact that the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia cases which were being treated in the out-patients' Departments of the General Hospitals have been treated in the special Annexes for Ankylostoma and Bilharzia. This may be shown from the following figures :—

Ankylostoma and Bilharzia cases treated at the Annexes.

1922

30,614

1923

55,511

I.e. an increase of 24,897 during 1923 over 1922, which proves that there is no actual decrease in the number of new out-patients but to the contrary, had the Annexes not treated the above-mentioned cases the number of new out-patients in the General Hospitals during 1923 would have increased by 3,172 over 1922.

The number of out-patients visits during 1923 was 633,638 as compared with 598,690 in 1922, an increase of 34,948.

The number of major operations performed during 1923 was 18,407 as compared with 14,456 in 1922, *i.e.* an increase of 3,951.

The total cost of upkeep during 1923 was approximately L.E. 238,297 as compared with L.E. 214,060 in 1922 an increase of L.E. 24,237. These figures do not include the railway transport expenses nor the cost of repairs and renewals of buildings.

The average cost per bed per annum during 1923 was L.E. 89·425 mills. as compared with L.E. 86·870 mills. in 1922.

The average cost per patient per day in 1923 was 245 milliemes as compared with 238 milliemes in 1922.

The total receipts during 1923 was approximately L.E. 15,743 as compared with L.E. 16,256 in 1922, a decrease of L.E. 513.

The average receipts per bed per annum during 1923 was L.E. 3·701 mills. as compared with L.E. 4·056 mills. in 1922.

The average receipts per patient per day in 1923 was 16 milliemes as compared with 18 milliemes in 1922.

The foregoing figures are shown in detail in the tables shown on pages 18–24.

One of the most satisfactory points shown by these figures is the increase in the number of in-patients, who have been treated in the hospitals during the year and the number of days of treatment and also the increase in the number of the major operations performed. This increase would have been much larger if many patients were not turned away because of the insufficiency of the existing accommodation.

At present this accommodation is being taxed to its utmost. And in most of the hospitals are to be found extra beds, and often the patients have to be accommodated on mattresses laid down on the floor. The cases sent to the hospitals by the Police have to be taken in and therefore when any refusals have to be made for the lack of accommodation, it is the voluntary patients who suffer.

The Department has thought for a long time ago of the best attempt to remedy this evil and has lately succeeded in attaining the approval of the Ministry of Finance to the following principles :—

“Whenever any Provincial or Local Council, Commission, or any other charitable body or notable erect hospitals according to the plans laid down or approved by the Department and equip them. The Department can then after the approval of the Ministry of Finance, take them over and run them on the same lines as the other hospitals under its management.”

It is hoped that this principle will encourage many bodies, etc., to share the Government towards the execution of the Beneficial Projects which are at present lacking.

The number of voluntary in-patients admitted to hospitals in 1923 is more than double that of 1912, *i.e.* about 12 years. This shows that the strong prejudice which had existed in the past against hospitals of all kinds, has now nearly disappeared.

The rate of treatment fees charged in these hospitals is as follows :—

OUT-PATIENTS.

Category (a) 20 milliemes per visit.

„ (b) 10 „ „

„ (c) gratis.

IN-PATIENTS.

(1) *Port Said and Suez General Hospitals :—*

1st Class 800 milliemes per day.

2nd „ 500 „ „

3rd „ 250 „ „

4th „ 50 „ „

(2) *Other General Hospitals :—*

1st Class 800 milliemes per day.

2nd „ 400 „ „

3rd „ 50 to 10 milliemes per day, or gratis to those who prove their poverty.

(3) *Infectious Hospitals or Special Infectious Diseases Sections :—*

1st Class 400 milliemes per day.

2nd „ 200 „ „

3rd „ gratis.

Children of 12 years or less are charged half rates.

(4) *British Military Patients are charged at the following Special Rates :—*

1st Class 600 milliemes per day.

2nd „ 500 „ „

There are certain categories of patients and employees who are exempted from paying their treatment fees.

Building programme.

The following new works, extensions or alterations have either been carried out during the year or are in the course of construction :—

- (1) Damietta New Hospital.
- (2) Extension of Tanta Hospital (12 beds).
- (3) Mansûra Infectious Hospital.
- (4) Extension of Asyût General Hospital (new Prostitute Section).
- (5) Completion of Luxor Hospital Repairing.
- (6) Completion of the *Harîm* Section, Alexandria Hospital.
- (7) Connecting the waste water pipes of Tanta Hospital to the Municipality Reservoir and other minor alterations.
- (8) Erecting a pavillon for third class patients, baths, *tamargies* rooms, a laundry place and Store at Port Said Infectious Hospital.
- (9) Completion of the new buildings at 'Abbâssîya Fever Hospital.
- (10) Completion of the Maternity Section at Qasr el 'Aini Hospital.
- (11) Alterations at Kabbari Lock Hospital (Alexandria).
- (12) Alterations at Alexandria General Hospital.
- (13) Repairs at Tanta Infectious Hospital.
- (14) Alterations and repairs, Qasr el 'Aini Hospital.
- (15) Repairs at Qena Hospital.
- (16) Repairs of the water system Asyût Hospital.
- (17) Locks and Keys at 'Abbâssîya Fever Hospital.

In addition to these there are other minor repairs and small alterations which have been done during the year.

It is regretted to state that out of the long list of new buildings urgently asked for by the Department every year only few items are carried out by the State Buildings Administration owing to the fact that the credits granted by the Ministry of Finance are so limited. Also the same occurs in the case of repairs and alterations, a matter which always put the programme behind.

In this connection it is worthy to state that the procedure followed, some years ago, when the Department was looking after its own buildings, through the Sanitary Engineering Section, was far better than the present method. The Department was then left to arrange directly with the Ministry of Finance for the necessary credits for the new works which were considered more important and urgent. But now the item has to be repeated for several occasions before it is started and in many cases it has to be left altogether. Even when started it takes so many years to be completed, *e.g.*, the credit of L.E. 10,000 required for building a new hospital at Damietta, instead of the old one which had fallen down, was granted in 1913. The work was started in 1914 and is still in the course of completion and it is probable that it will be finished during 1924.

Treatment of Prostitutes in the General Hospitals.

Nothing has yet been done for the accommodation and treatment of this class of patients in special places outside the General Hospitals. These prostitutes should not be allowed in any way to stay with ordinary patients in the hospitals. Every endeavour should be taken by the Department to provide the necessary means to remedy this evil.

X-Rays Installations.

In addition to the ten new bedside units ordered last year for the provincial hospitals the cost of four other machines has been inserted in the Budget one for each of Alexandria,

Suez, and Damietta hospitals and one will be kept at the Central Stores as a spare machine to be sent to the various hospitals in case the machines there get out of order until they are repaired.

The control and repair of these machines are still in charge of the expert of the Physical Department. It is however, advisable to appoint a special mechanic under this Department in order to be able to make periodical inspections on all the X-ray apparatus at our hospitals and have them always in good working order as it has been found difficult for a delegate of another Department to do this work without causing delay.

Full reports on Qasr el A'ini and Alexandria hospitals are appended.

TABLE I.—COMPARATIVE GENERAL STATISTICS.

	1923	1922	Increase or Decrease.
Number of hospitals	29	28	+ 1
„ of beds	4,253	4,008	+ 245
„ of in-patients treated	65,857	60,858	+ 4,999
„ of which voluntary patients	34,916	36,983	— 2,067
Death rate for in-patients per cent	4·868	5·251	— 0·383
Number of days of treatment	970,361	900,762	+ 69,599
„ new out-patients	286,657	308,382	— 21,725
„ out-patients' visits	633,638	598,690	+ 34,948
Major operations	18,407	14,456	+ 3,951
Cost of upkeep L.E.	238,297	214,060	+ 24,237
Receipts... .. „	15,743	16,255	— 513

TABLE II.—COMPARATIVE DETAILED STATISTICS.

YEAR.	Number of Beds.	Number of In-Patients.	Number of Days of Treatment.	Number of New Out-Patients.	Number of Out-Patients' Visits.	Number of Operations.	Total Cost of Maintenance.	Cost per Bed per Annum.		Cost per Patient per Day.
							L.E.	L.E.	M.	M.
1914	2,485	44,914	681,680	179,338	346,673	7,447	92,189	37	098	135
1915	3,320	50,483	858,878	152,329	340,774	5,421	114,845	34	591	134
1916	3,825	55,489	946,557	178,788	392,961	8,576	123,380	32	256	130
1917	3,872	56,289	871,228	209,909	471,742	11,399	114,592	29	595	131
1918	4,543	75,002	1,117,791	215,417	436,035	8,500	166,218	36	588	149
1919	4,592	64,704	1,021,498	219,573	402,996	9,051	183,142	39	883	179
1920	4,091	62,493	936,239	274,557	578,789	12,797	230,612	56	370	246
1921	4,021	57,901	884,360	285,983	679,119	17,370	235,340	58	527	266
1922	4,008	60,858	900,762	308,382	598,690	14,456	214,060	86	870	238
1923	4,253	65,857	970,361	286,657	633,638	18,407	238,297	89	425	245

TABLE III.—HOSPITAL RECEIPTS DURING 1923.

HOSPITALS.	IN-PATIENTS TREATMENT FEES.						OTHER RECEIPTS.						TOTAL.			
	First Class.		Second Class.		Third Class.		Special Class.		Sale of Drugs.		X-RAYS PHOTOS.				MISCELLANEOUS.	
	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.			L.E.	M.
'Abbâssiya Fever ...	393	—	1215	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	1,747	—
Qasr el 'Aini ...	No 1st or 2nd Class.	—	98	—	1,124	—	1,833	—	8	—	—	—	58	—	3,023	—
Alexandria ...	—	—	—	—	154	—	971	—	—	—	33	—	4	—	1,260	—
Hod el Marsoud (Lock Hospital) ...	No 1st or 2nd Class.	—	—	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asyût ...	—	—	225	—	335	—	185	—	2	—	—	—	36	—	783	—
Suez ...	469	—	570	—	111	—	102	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	1,336	—
Port Said General ...	319	—	245	—	339	—	292	—	3	—	—	—	24	—	2,233	—
Mansûra ...	2	—	173	—	208	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	496	—
Kabbari (Lock Hospital) ...	No 1st or 2nd Class.	—	—	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanta General ...	2	—	48	—	230	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	446	—
Zagazig ...	—	—	75	—	242	—	199	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	521	—
Minya ...	—	—	22	—	168	—	126	—	1	—	—	—	5	—	322	—
Damanhûr ...	—	—	6	—	234	—	84	—	1	—	—	—	71	—	396	—
Beni Suef ...	—	—	30	—	192	—	138	—	3	—	—	—	15	—	378	—
Shibîn el Kôm ...	—	—	22	—	246	—	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	343	—
Benha ...	—	—	11	—	248	—	162	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	422	—
Sohâg ...	—	—	47	—	225	—	84	—	14	—	—	—	28	—	398	—
Faîyûm... ..	38	—	54	—	67	—	215	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	386	—
Qena ...	—	—	23	—	309	—	49	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	393	—
Qalyûb ...	No 1st or 2nd Class.	—	—	—	Gratis.	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Damietta ...	—	—	—	—	87	—	159	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	256	—
Port Said Fever ...	21	—	58	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	—
Aswân ...	48	—	43	—	34	—	34	—	58	—	—	—	24	—	241	—
Isna ...	—	—	—	—	10	—	27	—	133	—	—	—	5	—	175	—
Tanta Fever ...	No 1st or 2nd Class.	—	—	—	Gratis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Luxor* ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	97	—
TOTAL ...	1,292	—	2,965	—	4,564	—	4,942	—	244	—	34	—	603	—	15,743	—

* Luxor Hospital opened on 10-12-1923 (ie, 22 working days only).

TABLE IV.—

DISEASES.	Abhassiya Fever.	Qasr el 'Aini.	Alexandria.	Hôd el Marsûd Lock.	Asyût.	Suez.	Port Said.	Mansûra.	Qabary Lock.	Tanta.	Zagazig.
<i>Medical :—</i>											
Alimentary :—											
Diseases of stomach	—		84	—	5	43	20	60	—	13	14
Tuber. peritonitis	—		21	—	4	2	5	2	—	1	—
Dysentery	—		51	—	60	117	99	1	—	37	5
Diarrhœa and enteritis	—		178	—	50	23	43	20	—	48	16
Liver	—		37	—	12	2	15	35	—	1	25
Other diseases	—		108	—	7	3	28	—	—	1	5
Respiratory :—											
Pneumonia	—		75	—	18	24	22	—	—	15	11
Phthisis	—		101	—	13	25	67	3	—	6	4
Pleurisy	—		23	—	—	15	14	—	—	3	5
Other diseases	—		184	—	31	50	119	32	—	61	99
Circulatory :—											
Heart	—		144	—	44	25	48	3	—	15	8
Other diseases	—		31	—	—	3	1	3	—	—	5
Urinary :—											
Nephritis	—		59	—	25	48	40	21	—	60	9
Other diseases	—		138	—	7	5	48	12	—	25	67
Blood :—											
Spleen	—		55	—	11	8	39	—	—	12	18
Other diseases	—		53	—	—	3	31	—	—	—	4
Nervous :—											
Brain	—		9	—	1	3	21	—	—	—	1
Spinal cord	—		8	—	5	—	3	—	—	4	—
Other diseases	—		114	—	5	2	27	15	—	20	8
Constitutional :—											
Rheumatism	—		96	—	31	37	46	21	—	14	25
Diabetes	—		38	—	28	4	6	2	—	5	6
Senility	—		31	—	4	10	22	2	—	6	2
Debility	—		23	—	69	27	17	18	—	25	9
Parasitic :—											
Malaria	—		103	—	8	306	6	3	—	5	4
Ankylostomiasis	—		32	—	296	25	43	30	—	9	34
Filaria	—		1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Pellagra	—		53	—	64	9	8	34	—	28	22
Poisoning :—											
Alcohol	—		95	—	7	—	15	6	—	23	5
Other poisons	—		159	—	27	16	11	14	—	128	32
Lunatics	—		179	—	22	13	34	32	—	44	11
Other medical diseases	—		108	—	323	1631	320	180	—	152	230
<i>Surgical :—</i>											
Fractures :—											
Simple	—		245	—	82	40	64	61	—	116	50
Compound	—		94	—	53	7	17	28	—	53	24
Tumours :—											
Malignant	—		58	—	5	3	12	6	—	8	11
Non-malignant	—		42	—	25	9	22	6	—	4	9
Traumatic injuries	—		651	—	534	36	163	281	—	481	347
Burns	—		126	—	44	23	59	28	—	39	17
Bilharziasis	—		133	—	199	98	148	401	—	43	130
Fistula in ano	—		72	—	30	12	41	28	—	56	49
Liver abscess	—		8	—	4	5	15	1	—	—	3
Hernia	—		290	—	124	42	114	50	—	123	96
Hæmorrhoids	—		258	—	82	40	77	39	—	49	35
Appendicitis	—		27	—	1	11	10	1	—	5	—
Vesical calculus	—		43	—	23	12	23	29	—	32	34
Other surgical diseases	—		1049	—	732	363	544	280	—	509	358
<i>Ophthalmic</i>	—		498	—	—	59	94	2	—	—	1
<i>Skin Diseases</i>	—		533	152	23	44	58	11	317	48	52
<i>Venereal :—</i>											
Syphilis	—		211	653	124	41	100	111	319	133	54
Gonorrhœa	—		29	2068	223	189	185	62	595	170	62
Sores	—		26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Midwifery</i>	—		74	—	12	13	15	10	—	25	9
<i>Gynecological diseases</i>	—		114	—	46	19	54	18	—	41	27
<i>Foundlings</i>	—		46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Fevers</i>	1,897		575	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Under examination</i>	—		196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Relatives accompanying patients</i>	—		289	—	109	57	65	14	—	36	33
TOTAL	1,897	13,597	8,078	2,873	3,652	3,602	3,104	2,016	1,231	2,732	2,085

DETAILED OF HOSPITALS RETURN OF SICK, 1923.

Minya.	Damanhūr.	Beni Suef.	Shibh el Kôm	Benha	Sohâg.	Faiyûm.	Qena.	Qalyûb.	Damietta.	Port Said Fever.	Aswân.	Isna.	Tanta Fever.	Luxor	TOTAL.
—	7	6	7	—	33	18	18	13	5	—	—	—	—	—	346
4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	46
22	18	13	3	55	22	25	18	13	—	—	10	6	—	—	575
25	26	6	10	5	17	7	14	16	6	—	5	18	—	—	533
—	—	—	—	5	8	3	—	12	1	—	1	—	—	—	157
53	—	—	—	—	23	27	1	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	262
—	8	1	2	3	5	7	3	3	3	—	8	1	—	—	209
8	2	5	1	8	9	7	18	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	285
2	1	2	1	1	—	4	1	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	78
30	34	21	29	44	23	18	38	46	9	—	8	13	—	—	889
9	11	6	1	23	13	9	—	10	3	—	2	2	—	—	376
—	13	—	1	6	—	6	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	75
2	20	16	5	32	18	5	4	10	9	—	5	12	—	1	401
28	3	12	10	16	3	9	13	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	399
1	9	5	12	4	1	2	—	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	194
4	8	—	5	38	35	12	—	58	—	—	1	—	—	—	252
1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	42
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	31
11	24	13	—	22	2	14	19	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	301
23	6	4	16	21	20	30	14	8	10	—	2	6	—	1	431
2	1	—	—	—	14	2	8	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	121
2	1	3	—	7	5	1	11	6	—	—	—	12	—	—	125
9	15	7	6	15	11	8	22	11	30	—	1	—	—	—	323
5	1	4	2	1	—	17	9	—	7	—	2	—	—	—	483
42	19	56	14	40	281	25	626	17	82	—	7	33	—	—	1,711
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
11	6	18	2	16	15	6	2	6	13	—	1	5	—	—	319
13	—	10	9	16	1	11	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	217
7	9	11	27	13	14	5	3	8	—	—	6	1	—	—	491
18	42	13	—	16	29	14	17	1	—	—	23	—	—	—	508
119	91	40	126	306	159	162	32	19	44	—	17	19	—	1	4,079
95	45	14	51	22	39	33	74	22	17	—	24	5	—	—	1,099
27	35	27	45	25	39	29	45	8	7	—	17	5	—	—	585
26	1	7	3	10	1	2	13	5	3	—	—	4	—	—	178
13	1	4	6	6	10	11	7	13	—	—	5	10	—	—	203
475	341	231	508	420	344	223	256	161	54	—	65	47	—	2	5,625
26	20	11	33	16	17	22	14	8	7	—	11	9	—	—	530
127	317	104	42	95	79	89	136	19	265	—	2	17	—	—	2,444
10	26	25	34	17	8	18	6	32	17	—	3	2	—	—	486
1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	42
41	54	141	76	85	63	66	53	81	26	—	12	5	—	—	1,542
32	26	19	32	34	19	23	5	51	16	—	17	9	—	—	863
—	1	1	1	2	—	10	1	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	76
22	32	41	11	21	8	26	18	14	13	—	4	6	—	1	413
258	313	282	345	416	283	245	190	458	227	—	80	38	—	2	6,972
1	—	—	1	—	—	4	7	1	57	—	19	36	—	—	780
24	16	14	20	58	16	29	18	15	7	—	1	15	—	1	1,472
64	56	54	23	39	138	74	58	14	30	—	26	26	—	1	2,349
140	140	74	20	52	208	54	162	1	8	—	9	46	—	—	4,497
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
15	9	4	25	9	3	5	1	3	1	—	4	2	—	—	239
7	15	10	12	16	13	—	9	42	15	—	4	1	—	—	463
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	778	—	—	444	—	3,694
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196
25	34	44	31	16	7	13	26	45	14	—	17	6	—	2	883
1,880	1,858	1,380	1,609	2,072	2,071	1,433	1,997	1,273	1,027	778	436	425	444	13	63,563

TABLE VI.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES, 1923.

HOSPITALS.	ADMITTED.		TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.			TOTAL.	Remaining.
	Existing	New cases Admitted.		Cured.	Improved.	Died.		
'Abbâssiya Fever, (Cairo)...	35	1,897	1,932	1,531	149	143	1,823	109
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)* ...	540	13,597	14,137	12,421*		1,168	13,589	548
Alexandria	256	8,078	8,334	3,751	3,736	534	8,021	313
Hôd el Marsûd (Lock) ...	136	2,873	3,009	4	2,894	—	2,898	111
Asyût	121	3,652	3,773	2,000	1,536	135	3,671	102
Suez	67	3,602	3,669	2,979	507	128	3,614	55
Port Said (General) ...	126	3,104	3,230	1,772	1,194	131	3,097	133
Mansûra	90	2,016	2,106	1,041	856	106	2,003	103
Qabbary (Lock)	44	1,231	1,275	1,143	—	—	1,143	132
Tanta (General)	104	2,732	2,836	2,373	199	144	2,716	120
Zagazig	74	2,085	2,159	1,224	772	84	2,080	79
Minya	72	1,880	1,952	1,528	295	56	1,879	73
Damanhûr	75	1,858	1,933	1,122	636	100	1,858	75
Beni Suef	71	1,380	1,451	1,069	255	74	1,398	53
Shibîn el Kôm	57	1,609	1,666	1,365	201	56	1,622	44
Benha	65	2,072	2,137	1,458	533	58	2,049	88
Sohâg	82	2,071	2,153	1,458	539	68	2,065	88
Faîyûm	57	1,433	1,490	980	395	46	1,421	69
Qena	89	1,997	2,086	1,793	200	31	2,024	62
Qalyûb	49	1,273	1,322	848	388	22	1,258	64
Damietta	35	1,027	1,062	650	337	34	1,021	41
Port Said Fever	5	778	783	750	—	26	776	7
Aswân... ..	32	436	468	295	126	28	449	19
Isna	7	425	432	335	66	14	415	17
Tanta Fever	5	444	449	425	—	18	443	6
Luxor†	—	13	13	1	—	2	3	10
TOTAL	2,294	63,563	65,857	60,130*		3,206	63,336	2,521

* Total of patients cured and improved in Kasr El 'Aini is 12,421. Total of patients cured and improved in all Hospitals is 60,130.

† Luxor Hospital opened on December 10, 1923 (*i.e.* 22 working days only).

TABLE VII.—IN-PATIENTS ADMITTED DURING 1923.

HOSPITALS.	Voluntary Cases.	Police Cases.	Military Cases.	Total Number of New Cases.	Total Number of Days of Treatment.
'Abbâssiya Fever, (Cairo)...	197	1,635	65	1,897	28,459
Qasr el 'Aini (Cairo)	7,561	6,036	—	13,597	205,355
Alexandria	4,518	1,831	1,729	8,078	114,793
Hôd el Marsûd (Lock)	1	2,872	—	2,873	47,497
Asyût	2,389	1,244	19	3,652	50,135
Suez	3,161	116	325	3,602	32,862
Port Said (General)	2,555	505	44	3,104	47,599
Mansûra	1,618	398	—	2,016	37,997
Qabbary (Lock)	—	1,231	—	1,231	36,097
Tanta (General)	964	1,720	48	2,732	44,961
Zagazig	942	1,143	—	2,085	33,090
Minya	682	1,137	61	1,880	28,225
Damanhûr	1,021	837	—	1,858	28,161
Beni Suef	963	391	26	1,380	25,972
Shibîn el Kôm	473	1,136	—	1,609	24,585
Benha	1,652	420	—	2,072	28,550
Sohâg	1,061	1,010	—	2,071	32,706
Faîyûm	611	777	45	1,433	26,343
Qena	1,247	749	1	1,997	33,055
Qalyûb	995	278	—	1,273	17,944
Damietta	906	120	1	1,027	18,964
Port Said Fever	749	18	11	778	5,095
Aswân... ..	281	125	30	436	10,164
Isna	358	67	—	425	7,559
Tanta Fever	—	409	35	444	4,043
Luxor*	11	2	—	13	150
TOTAL	34,916	26,207	2,440	63,563†	970,361

* Luxor Hospital opened on December 10, 1923 (*i.e.* 22 working days only).

† Old cases (existing from last year)=2,294 making the total number of cases treated during the year=65,857.

2.—GENERAL DISPENSARIES.

33,494 patients were treated gratis in the various Government Dispensaries during the year. The detailed attendances at each dispensary are given in the following table.

Also the receipts for the sale of drugs at these Dispensaries are shown in detail in the next table.

TABLE VIII.—OUT-PATIENTS TREATED GRATUITOUSLY IN GOVERNMENT DISPENSARIES DURING 1923.

DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.	DISPENSARIES.	Number of Patients.
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	16,566
Rosetta	1,166	Beni Mazâr	1,926
El 'Atf	1,445	Samallût	2,017
Ityâi el Barûd	1,190	Abu Qurqâs	599
Dilingât	42	Wasta	1,936
Shubrakhît	590	Dairût... ..	705
Baltim (Brullus)	94	Manfalût	33
Barrage	127	Abnûb... ..	196
Fariskûr	556	Abu Tîg	476
Shirbîn	3,425	El Badâri	124
Fuwa	380	Tema	811
Santa	107	Akhmîm	2,354
Quesna	694	Girga	1,488
Bilqâs	4,482	Balyana	644
Matariya (Manzala)... ..	538	Basyûn	144
Kafr el Dauwâr	274	Nag ^c Hamuâdi... ..	1,075
El Saff	724	Dishma	70
Biba	89	Qûs	285
Itsa	622	Idfu	1,874
Tell el Kebîr	21	El Dirr	171
Quay	—		
<i>Carried forward</i>	16,566	TOTAL... ..	33,494

TABLE IX.—DISPENSARIES RECEIPTS DURING 1923.

DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.		DISPENSARIES.	RECEIPTS.	
	L.E.	M.		L.E.	M.
			<i>Brought forward</i> ...	193	952
Rosetta	5	763	Beni Mazâr	5	202
El 'Atf	13	682	Samallût	9	194
Ityâi el Barûd	3	840	Abu Qurqâs	2	815
Dilingât	2	070	Wasta	19	090
Shubrakhît... ..	4	505	Dairût... ..	5	918
Baltim (Brullus)	8	777	Manfalût	4	060
Barrage	17	070	Abnûb... ..	26	705
Fariskûr	4	812	Abu Tîg	4	081
Shirbîn	5	420	El Badâri	7	660
Fuwa	14	586	Tema	14	385
Santa	13	899	Akhmîm	5	745
Quesna	11	813	Girga	15	970
Bilqâs	12	566	Balyana	13	116
Matariya (Manzala)	22	550	Basyûn	11	430
Kafr el Dauwâr	1	783	Nag ^c Hamuâdi... ..	20	429
El Saff	15	725	Dishna	7	378
Biba	7	137	Qûs	5	045
Itsa	13	703	Idfu	15	605
Tell el Kebîr	14	251	El Dirr	2	742
Quay	—				
<i>Carried forward</i>	193	952	TOTAL... ..	390	522

3.— KASR EL 'AINI HOSPITAL.

(a) General.

The number of in-patients admitted during the year was 13,760. The following table shows the continuous increase in the number of in-patients admitted in the hospital during the last five years:—

YEAR.	Number of In-patients.
1919	11,531
1920	11,784
1921	12,174
1922	13,074
1923	13,760

The number of out-patients was 88,095, the number of attendances being 159,607. The following table gives the number of out-patients of the last five years:—

YEAR.	Number of out-patients.
1919	100,794
1920	119,499
1921	106,622
1922	122,416
1923	88,095

It will be seen from this table that the number of out-patients in 1923 as compared with that in 1922 has decreased by almost one third. This was largely, if not entirely, due to the charge of P.T. 2 on nearly every patient on the first as well as on each subsequent visit. The congestion of the out-patients has appreciably diminished, but it is a question whether it has also excluded genuine patients who could not afford to pay this sum. It will be observed, however, that while the number of out-patients has decreased the number of in-patients has increased.

The number of operations performed in 1923 was 5,534 as against 5,190 in 1922.

The following notes may be of interest:—

Ankylostomiasis and Bilharziasis.—Oleum Chenopodium and Carbon Tetrachloride were the two anthelmintics employed in Ankylostomiasis. The latter has proved very effective and non-toxic while the preparation and observation of the patient during its administration was found unnecessary.

Tartar emetic was the chief drug employed in Bilharziasis. Two cases died while undergoing treatment. Emetine was tried in a few cases. It was found effective but more toxic.

A full report on the Anthelmintic Section is given elsewhere.

Insulin.—Three cases of Diabetes Mellitus were treated with Insulin. The blood sugar and sugar tolerance curves were determined in every case. Owing to the shortage of Insulin and the difficulty of inducing the patients to observe the necessary dietetic restrictions, a satisfactory result could not be obtained or maintained. A case of Diabetic Coma following operation was treated with Insulin unsuccessfully.

The supply of Insulin was at first from American and English sources. This was found experimentally to have diminished in strength. A fairly strong preparation is now made in the Physiological Laboratory of the School and is being used in the hospital.

Intoxications.—The following table gives the number of cases admitted for certain intoxications during the last four years :—

Intoxications.	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cocaine	5	13	25	23
Heroin	—	—	—	5
Alcohol	155	148	66	96
Hashish	2	—	2	1
Manzool	11	18	56	55
Opium	2	6	19	18

The diagnosis of some of these intoxications is often difficult, partly owing to the number of constituents taking part in the composition of the intoxicant and partly to the absence of characteristic clinical signs. But although the above figures may not be quite accurate, yet taken as a whole they show that there has been no diminution in the number of cases admitted for these intoxications. In fact a totally new intoxicant—Heroin—has been added to their list.

Lethargic Encephalitis.—The following table gives the number of cases admitted for this disease during the last three years :—

Year.	Number of cases.
1921	3
1922	13
1923	20

It will be seen from this table that there has been a gradual increase in the number of cases admitted ; but while the early cases were admitted often in the acute stage, the later cases presented, as a rule, one of its sequelæ, more particularly Parkinsonisa.

Stovaine Anesthesia.—The idea of higher Stovaine Anæsthesia has been revived this year. Several abdominal operations were successfully performed under Stovaine Anæsthesia and the results, particularly, in six splenectomies, has been encouraging. Chest complications which are almost constant after splenectomy, were remarkably absent in these six cases. The injections were given between the last dorsal and first lumbar vertebra and the resulting anæsthesia was somewhere in the vicinity of the transverse nipple line.

Excision of Rectal Mucosa.—Resection of the rectal mucous membrane to the extent of 11–14 inches has been done on four cases as a radical treatment for rectal Bilharziasis where Tartar Emetic treatment has proved unsuccessful. The operation is started and finished as Whitehead's operation. Once the rectum proper is reached the dissection of the mucous tube is remarkably easy. The results are decidedly encouraging.

Pancreas Grafts in Diabetes.—Mr. Dolbey treated four cases of Diabetes Mellitus with Insulin with the object of preparing them for pancreas grafting.

The pancreas was removed in two cases from premature infants immediately after death, the 3rd from a child of 1 year who died as a result of operation and in the 4th case from a young adult who died as a result of a street accident.

The grafts were placed in the cellular tissue of the anterior abdominal wall and in the retroperitoneal tissue at the region of the upper pole of the kidney. It was discovered that the pancreas grafts that had assumed and carried out their external secretory function (the 2nd two cases) underwent autodigestion and were destroyed, whereas the premature infant grafts were satisfactorily incorporated.

One patient died in coma 10 days after operation with bronchopneumonia. The others are now under a dose of 10 units of Insulin daily, and are almost sugar free.

The experiments are interesting but it is not intended to draw any conclusions just yet.

(b) Anthelmintic Section.

Numbers.—The number of new patients sent to the tents for diagnosis and treatment during this year (1923) was 5,513 ; of these 5,513 were Bilharzia and 1,371 Ankylostoma cases. They are shown in the following table according to monthly distribution and in comparison with those of last year (1922).

	1922	1923		
		Bilharzia.	Ankylostoma.	Total.
January	219	255	53	308
February... ..	281	261	69	330
March	377	340	83	423
April... ..	551	284	119	403
May	330	237	108	345
June	398	438	169	607
July	700	391	119	510
August	625	587	142	729
September	660	464	155	619
October	505	332	120	452
November	424	264	117	381
December	331	289	117	406
Total for year	5,801	4,142	1,371	5,513

Daily Attendance.—An average of 30 new cases and 120 old cases attend daily, the biggest number was 170 (145 Bilh., and 25 Ankyl.) and the smallest number 50 (41 and 9).

Sex.—About 16 per cent of the total number are children under 12 and 12 per cent are males.

BILHARZIA DIVISION.

4,142 patients sought treatment in this section. Their dejecta were examined the first day of attendance. The positive Bilharzia cases were given the injection the next day they attended. The negative cases were prescribed for or transferred to other sections according to the result of the examination. A second examination at the end of the treatment was made as a control of cure—any persistent positive result needed extra injections (usually 3) and a third examination made. If still positive, the patient was given a month's leave before calling again for further examination and treatment ; the latter was usually found unnecessary. An examination was made three months after the end of treatment and the result entered ; usually the result proved satisfactory, but if not, extra injections were given and sometimes a full course.

An analysis of the first 1,000 cases is shown below which gives an approximate idea of how the work is going on :—

	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Negative cases	306	237	44	25
Positive cases	694	479	80	135
Total	1,000	716	124	160
Lesion :—				
Urinary	660	449	80	131
Intestinal	26	22	—	4
Mixed	8	8	—	—
Total	694	479	80	135
Attendance :—				
Incomplete... ..	252	167	27	58
Full course... ..	442	312	53	77
Results :—				
Satisfactory	378	260	44	74
Needed extra injections	12	9	1	2
Persistent Sepsis	44	35	8	1
Amœbiasis	8	8	—	—

From the above it will be seen that about 30 per cent of all the cases are negative. Of the 70 per cent positive cases only about 4 per cent are intestinal and the rest are urinary infection.

Of the positive cases almost $\frac{2}{3}$ completed the full course of injections (12 in number). The treatment was satisfactory in all but 3 per cent: these needed extra injections; 10 per cent were satisfactory as regards Bilharzia but persistent sepsis required special treatment: about 2 per cent were mixed infection of Bilharzial and Amœbic Dysentery, the latter persisting in spite of Antimony. Such cases as a rule, are treated for the Amœbic infection first and if necessary the Bilharzial infection is dealt with later.

Drugs :—

Antimony.—The sodium tartrate of antimony was practically the only salt used during this year. It did very well with most of the cases; but besides the cough and sometimes vomiting, two patients developed jaundice as a complication. Two patients died after they left the section in apparently good condition having two hours rest. One of them was reported by her people that on the next day after the last injection, the 7th, the girl was seized with convulsion, vomiting and diarrhœa, and died after 6 hours of the appearance of those symptoms.

The second, also reported by a relative of his, was collapsed the same night in his village after a travel of 6 miles on a donkey. This was after the 8th injection.

Two cases of Chyluria were treated in the annexe with alternate injections of emetine and tartar emetic in the usual doses, the maximum being 2 grains of either. They were relieved and the urine cleared after the 13th injection, but one of them reappeared after 5 months with a recurrence. The other reported that he had had a course of antimony (3 injections only) in the tents 3 years ago and was relieved for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Emetine.—Emetine was found to be a good alternative remedy in the following classes of patients :—

- (1) Young children and others whose veins are too small or inconspicuous for intra-venous injections.
- (2) Cases of intestinal bilharziasis complicated by amœbiasis.
- (3) Patients showing intolerance to antimony.
- (4) Cases complicated by cirrhosis of the liver.

In general the course and doses were similar to those of antimony. Towards the end of 1922, trial was made of an intensive treatment with emetine advocated by Tsykalas. The course consisted of a daily injection of 0.10 to 0.12 gram emetine for 10 to 12 days. Tested on 3 patients the immediate results were unsatisfactory as toxic symptoms developed and the ova were not all killed. This was described in last year's report.

After a few weeks' interval, however, re-examination of those patients showed that the final results were different, for the urine was now perfectly clear and free from all ova. Hence the treatment was tried again on a larger scale, 20 cases of urinary bilharziasis being selected. The course began with one grain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, 2 grains, and continued as such for the rest of the course. The patients began to show toxic effects about the 6th injection, these increased in severity and in some cases necessitated a diminution of the dose or stopping it altogether. The earliest effects were weakness and heaviness of the limbs; later numbness and incapacity for work and later still herpes and ulceration of the lips and tongue. These symptoms disappeared a week or 10 days after the end of the course. Nine injections were found to be a maximum course as after that, the patient could bear no more except after a few days rest. The patients were directed to return 7 days and 15 days after the last injection. The ova appeared to be affected slightly earlier and were killed off more rapidly than under the usual antimony treatment; living ova were usually found at the end of the course, but these disappeared during the following week.

The patients were seen 5 months later and showed complete cure.

Although the final results are satisfactory, the intensive course has the grave disadvantage of producing toxic effects, which effects may be largely prevented by prolonging the course of treatment and giving the drug every other day.

ANKYLOSTOMA DIVISION.

1,371 patients were sent to this section for treatment under tentative diagnosis of Ankylostoma.

Analysis of the results of examination of the first 300 cases gave the following results :—

Negative cases	146
Ankylostoma (pure and mixed)	119
Ascaris only	8
Tænia only	4
Oxyuris only	5
Heterophyes	3
Chronic Dysentery :—								
Amœbic	6
Bilharzial	4
Bacillary	3
Flagellata	2

The ankylostoma patients are the most unsatisfactory in their attendance. The aim was always to give a vermicide the first time they show their appearance. This was done with carbon-tetrachloride when available. It is customary to dose every patient, even the negative cases when that is possible. The positive ankylostoma were given 2 or 3 treatments; each time the pulse rate and the Hæmoglobin value were determined. The stools are re-examined on the 3rd time, *i.e.*, after the 2nd treatment. There is a rise of the hæmoglobin value with expulsion of the worms.

Of the above 300 cases :—

- 72 took no treatment.
- 74 took one treatment.
- 64 took two treatments.
- 80 took three or more.
- 6 were treated with emetine for amœbiasis.
- 4 were treated with antimony for bilharziasis.

Besides the vermicide the patients were usually given hæmatinics.

Drugs :—

Oil of chenopodium was given to the majority of the cases. It is given in capsules of 0·5 c.c. Adults were given four capsules and children three capsules followed by a purge. Results are satisfactory except in some cases of severe infection where three treatments were not sufficient and one or more extra treatments were necessary. The time that elapses between two treatments is three days. No complication of any kind was noticed.

Carbon-tetrachloride was given to many patients this year as a vermicide. It is either sent in its pure form (fluid of pungent taste and smell) or in an emulsion diluted to half its strength, the pungent taste and odour being reduced. It is given in doses of 4 c.c. of the pure or 8 of the emulsion to adults and 3 of the pure or 6 of the emulsion to children; followed, though in some cases not necessary, by a dose of Mist. Alba. It is not necessary that patient is to be purged or fasted long beforehand, and it is only to those who are badly constipated that a dose of Mist. Alba is given. The drug is not absorbed by the bowels, *has no effect on the host*, kills and expels the worms. It expels the various kinds of intestinal worms except the ascaris which is dealt with by santonin.

(c) Statistics In-patients.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN ANALYSIS OF 12,947 PATIENTS DISCHARGED AND DIED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

SECTION.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Medical	3,916	3,082	834	2,735	728	347	106
Surgical	4,673	3,752	921	3,358	750	394	171
Ear, Nose and Throat	218	142	76	127	76	15	—
Ophthalmic	1,308	836	472	835	472	1	—
Gynæcological	285	—	285	—	281	—	4
Obstetric... ..	471	—	471	—	438	—	33
Skin... ..	331	280	51	278	50	2	1
Venereal... ..	398	315	83	315	81	—	2
Antirabic	1,347	979	368	970	364	9	4
GRAND TOTAL	12,947	9,386	3,561	8,618	3,240	768	321

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS.

SPECIFIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Bacterial Diseases :—

Typhoid Fever	21	13	8	13	8	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Malta Fever	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Diphtheria	4	1	3	—	3	1	—
Influenza	58	46	12	46	12	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia	41	29	12	21	9	8	3
Lobar Pneumonia	47	42	5	30	3	12	2
Generalised tuberculosis	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Pulmonary tuberculosis	283	221	62	154	41	67	21
Tubercular peritonitis	35	21	14	15	8	6	6
Bacillary Dysentery	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

Protozoal Diseases :—

Amœbic dysentery	94	81	13	71	11	10	2
Malaria	13	13	—	13	—	—	—

METAZOAL DISEASES.

Trematodes :—

Urinary Bilharziasis	61	53	8	50	8	3	—
Intestinal Bilharziasis	52	51	1	45	1	6	—
Urinary and Intestinal Bilharziasis...	23	20	3	19	3	1	—

Nematodes :—

Ankylostomiasis... ..	155	135	20	129	20	6	—
Ascariasis	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dracontiasis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Cestodes :—

Tænia	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF DOUBTFUL
OR UNKNOWN ÆTIOLOGY.

Endemic Splenomegaly and Cirrhosis	248	201	47	185	42	16	5
Mumps	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	52	39	13	38	13	1	—
Typhus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Measles	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Undiagnosed Fevers	16	13	3	13	3	—	—

POISONS :—

Acetic Acid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Alcohol	96	89	7	89	7	—	—
Ammonia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Arsenic	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Benzine	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female

MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).

POISONS (contd.) :—

Carbolic Acid	21	14	7	11	6	3	1
Carbon Monoxide	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cocaine	23	21	2	20	2	1	—
Copper	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Datura	12	12	—	11	—	1	—
Hashish	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heroïn	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Iodine	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Manzool	55	53	2	53	2	—	—
Mercury	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Morphine	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Naphthalene	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Nitric Acid	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Opium	12	11	1	8	1	3	—
Petroleum	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Potassium Bichromate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Potassium Permanganate	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ptomaine	96	34	62	34	62	—	—
Strychnine	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Scorpion Sting	160	97	63	83	59	14	4
Snake Bite	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Spider Sting	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Suspected Poisoning	18	15	3	13	3	2	—

DEFICIENCY DISEASES :—

Pellagra	116	103	13	86	10	17	3
Rickets	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

DISEASE OF METABOLISM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS :—

Diabetes Mellitus	57	45	12	40	12	5	—
Tatany	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hypo-pituitarism	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Diabetes Insipidus	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM :—

Mouth :—

Stomatitis	2	—	2	—	1	—	1
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Tonsils :—

Tonsillitis	14	8	6	8	6	—	—
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Pharynx :—

Pharyngitis	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
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Stomach :—

Gastritis	50	33	17	33	17	—	—
Dilatation	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ulcer	7	5	2	5	1	—	1
Cancer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hyperchlorhydria	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Neurosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

Intestines :—

Enteritis	23	14	9	11	2	3	7
Colitis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASE OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM (*contd.*)

Intestines (*contd.*) :—

Diarrhœa	35	30	5	24	5	6	—
Constipation	11	9	2	9	2	—	—
Chronic Intestinal Obstruction	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Enteroptosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Colic	26	22	4	22	4	—	—

Liver :—

Hepatitis	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Cholangitis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cholecystitis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Gall-stones	5	1	4	1	4	—	—
Carcinoma	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Jaundice	27	21	6	19	6	2	—

Abdominal Tumours... ..

	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM :—

Acute Rhinitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Laryngitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Laryngeal Spasm	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Bronchitis	226	193	33	177	31	16	2
Asthma	26	23	3	23	2	—	1
Bronchiectasis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Emphysema	32	31	1	25	1	6	—
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy	15	13	2	13	2	—	—
Empyema	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mediastinal Tumours	3	1	2	1	2	—	—

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM :—

Nephritis	200	154	46	117	32	37	14
Pyelitis	11	10	1	9	—	1	1
Renal colic	143	139	4	139	4	—	—
Chyluria	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD :—

Anæmia	40	30	10	28	9	2	1
Hodgkin's Disease	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Myelocytic Leukaemia... ..	5	4	1	3	—	1	1
Lymphocytic Leukæmia	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Purpura	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Paroxysmal Hæmoglobinuria	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Serum Disease	2	—	2	—	2	—	—

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM :—

Pericardium :—

Pericarditis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
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Myocardium :—

Myocarditis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Angina Pectoris	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Extrasystole	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heart Block	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Auricular fibrillation	12	8	4	6	3	—	1
Auricular Flutter	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Heart Failure	138	93	45	66	30	27	15

Endocardium :—

Mitral Stenosis	17	13	4	13	4	—	—
Mitral Regurgitation	20	15	5	14	5	1	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM (contd.) :—							
Endocardium (contd.) :—							
Mitral Stenosis and Regurgitation ...	47	28	19	26	18	2	1
Aortic Stenosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Aortic Stenosis and Regurgitation ...	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Blood Vessels :—							
Arteriosclerosis	7	6	1	5	1	1	—
Aneurysm	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Phlebitis... ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM :—							
Brain :—							
Mental Diseases	194	151	43	150	43	1	—
Hysteria	17	9	8	9	8	—	—
Neurasthenia	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Epilepsy	19	17	2	17	2	—	—
Chorea	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
Paralysis Agitans	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	10	8	2	1	1	7	1
Hemiplegia	118	91	27	79	26	12	1
Cerebral Tumour	6	4	2	3	2	1	—
Syphilitic Meningoencephalitis	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Bulbar Paralysis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hydrocephalus	3	2	1	2	—	—	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	20	13	7	13	7	—	—
Cerebellar Ataxy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Enuresis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Headache	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Deaf-mutism	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coma	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Spinal Cord :—							
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Progressive Muscular Atrophy	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Myelitis	43	35	8	32	8	3	—
Lateral Sclerosis	22	20	2	20	2	—	—
Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Disseminated Sclerosis... ..	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Tabes Dorsalis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Nerves :—							
Neuritis	10	9	3	9	3	—	—
Facial Paralysis	12	11	1	11	1	—	—
Oculomotor Paralysis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Neuralgia	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Sciatica	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LOCOMOTORY SYSTEM :—							
Osteo-arthritis	22	8	14	8	13	—	1
Fibrositis	43	42	1	42	1	—	—
Lumbago	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Pleurodynia	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Myositis	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Myoclonus Multiplex	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female	Male.	Female.

MEDICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

MISCELLANEOUS DISEASES :—							
Asthenia	78	60	18	42	13	18	5
Exposure	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Shock of Electric Current	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Premature Baby	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Malingering	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Under observation	19	16	3	16	3	—	—
Lodger	5	—	5	—	5	—	—
Undiagnosed	13	8	5	8	5	—	—

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS, INJURIES.

INJURIES TO THE CRANIUM :—							
Fissured Fracture	11	8	3	7	2	1	1
Depressed Fracture	56	46	8	29	2	17	6
Fractured Base	58	50	8	24	3	26	5
INJURIES TO THE BRAIN :—							
Concussion	98	68	30	64	21	4	9
Laceration	10	5	5	3	3	2	2
Hæmorrhage	6	3	3	—	—	3	3
INJURIES TO THE SPINE :—							
Contusion	22	18	4	17	4	1	—
Fracture	13	9	4	6	1	3	3
Dislocation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
INJURIES TO THE CORD :—							
Paresis after spinal Anæsthesia	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cut Cord	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
INJURIES TO THE CHEST :—							
Penetrating Stab Wounds	15	16	—	12	—	4	—
INJURIES TO THE ABDOMEN :—							
Penetrating wounds	8	6	—	2	—	4	2
Rupture of Stomach	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Ruptured Intestines	5	4	1	1	—	3	1
Ruptured Liver	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Ruptured Spleen	6	6	—	3	—	3	—
INJURIES TO THE URINARY TRACT :—							
Contusion of Kidney	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rupture of Kidney	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Rupture of Bladder	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Rupture of Urethra	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Contusion of Testicle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
INJURIES TO MUSCLES AND TENDONS :—							
Rupture of Muscle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cut Tendons	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
INJURIES TO VESSELS :—							
Cut Arteries	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
INJURIES TO NERVES :—							
Cut Nerves	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
INJURIES TO BONES :—							
Contusion	8	7	1	7	1	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

INJURIES TO BONES (*contd.*) :—

Fractures :—

Nasal Bone :—

Simple... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Compound	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Zygoma :—

Compound	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Maxilla :—

Compound	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
-----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Mandible :—

Simple... ..	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Compound	9	7	2	7	2	—	—

Ribs :—

Simple... ..	31	24	7	21	7	3	—
Compound	5	4	1	3	1	1	—

Clavicle :—

Simple... ..	31	23	8	23	8	—	—
--------------	----	----	---	----	---	---	---

Scapula :—

Simple... ..	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Humerus :—

Simple... ..	70	57	13	56	13	1	—
Compound	13	12	1	10	1	2	—

Ulna :—

Simple... ..	38	30	8	29	8	1	—
Compound	13	13	—	12	—	1	—

Radius :—

Simple... ..	25	20	5	20	5	—	—
Compound	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

Radius and Ulna :—

Simple... ..	37	33	4	33	4	—	—
Compound	9	9	—	7	—	2	—

Metacarpus and Phalanges :—

Simple... ..	16	15	1	15	1	—	—
Compound	3	2	1	2	1	—	—

Pelvis :—

Simple	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Compound	4	4	—	—	—	4	—

Femur :—

Neck :—

Simple	26	18	8	18	7	—	1
Compound	2	1	1	—	1	1	—

Shaft :—

Simple	76	56	20	53	17	3	3
Compound	11	10	1	6	1	4	—

Condyles :—

Simple	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
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(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*)

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

INJURIES TO BONES (*contd.*) :—

Fractures (*contd.*) :—

Patella :—

Simple... ..	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Compound	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Tibia :—

Simple... ..	35	31	4	31	4	—	—
Compound	11	10	1	10	1	—	—

Fibula :—

Simple... ..	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
Compound	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

Tibia and Fibula :—

Simple... ..	86	72	14	72	13	—	1
Compound	54	45	9	40	8	5	1

Tarsus :—

Simple... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Compound	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Metatarsus and Phalanges :

Simple... ..	15	14	1	14	1	—	—
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Multiple Fractures

Simple... ..	26	20	6	14	3	6	3
Compound	11	10	1	4	—	6	1

CRUSHES :—

Limbs	87	77	10	41	5	36	5
Fingers and Toes	41	37	4	37	4	—	—

INJURIES TO JOINTS :—

Sprains	23	21	2	21	2	—	—
Penetrating wounds	3	2	1	2	1	—	—

DISLOCATIONS :—

Simple :—

Temporo-mandibular	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Sterno-clavicular	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shoulder	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Elbow	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Hip	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Knee	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tarso-metatarsal	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Burns and Scalds	198	96	102	67	35	29	67
Contusions	92	77	15	77	15	—	—
Hæmatomata... ..	28	21	7	21	6	—	1
Abrasions	28	23	5	23	5	—	—
Incised Wounds	43	40	3	40	3	—	—
Stab Wounds	26	21	5	21	5	—	—
Contused Wounds	195	140	19	138	19	2	—
Lacerated Wounds	74	63	11	58	11	5	—
Gun-shot Wounds	39	36	3	32	3	4	—
Septic Wounds	34	28	6	24	6	4	—
Foreign Bodies (needles etc.)	12	3	9	3	9	—	—
Under observation	10	8	2	8	2	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

GENERAL DISEASES :—

Septicæmia	4	4	—	—	—	4	—
Pyæmia	20	14	6	6	2	8	4
Tetanus	18	16	2	4	1	12	1

NON-SPECIFIC PYOGENIC INFECTIONS :—

Abscess	151	123	28	116	25	7	3
Cellulitis	110	89	21	84	19	5	2
Erysipelas	93	71	22	65	16	6	5
Whitlow	43	33	10	32	10	1	—
Ulcer	40	36	4	36	4	—	—
Sinus	13	8	5	8	5	—	—

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS :—

Tubercular Abscess	40	35	5	30	5	5	—
Tubercular Ulcer	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Gumma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic Ulcer	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Leishmaniasis	10	8	2	8	2	—	—
Madura Foot... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other Granulomata	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

GANGRENE :—

Limbs	30	21	9	12	6	9	3
Carbuncle	11	9	2	9	2	—	—
Perforating Ulcer	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cancrum Oris... ..	6	3	3	—	—	3	3
Noma Fudendi	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

TUMOURS MISCELLANEOUS :—

Lipoma	13	6	7	6	7	—	—
Fibroma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Angioma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Undiagnosed	2	1	1	1	1	—	—

DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND MENINGES :—

Meningocele	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Abscess	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebral Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cerebellar Tumour	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

DISEASES OF THE SPINE :—

Spina Bifida	6	2	4	—	3	2	1
Pott's Disease	41	14	27	14	26	—	1

DISEASES OF THE CORD AND MENINGES :—

Endothelioma of Spinal Theca	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
-------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DISEASES OF THE LIPS :—

Hare-lip	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
Granuloma	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epithelioma	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

DISEASES OF THE MAXILLA :—

Cleft Palate	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Myeloid Epulis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Sarcoma	8	5	3	1	2	4	1
Other Tumours	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES OF THE MANDIBLE :—							
Simple Epulis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Cyst... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ankylosis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE MOUTH :—							
Pyorrhœa Alveolaris	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carious Teeth... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Angioma of Cheek	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cyst of Cheek	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cancer of Cheek	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cancer of Floor of Mouth... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer of Cheek	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE TONGUE :—							
Glossitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Gumma	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Carcinoma	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Sarcoma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ranula	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS :—							
Parotitis	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Salivary Fistula	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Tumours :—							
Benign	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Malignant	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NECK :—							
Branchial Fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Goitre :—							
Benign... ..	31	7	24	6	24	1	—
Exophthalmic	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malignant	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
Thyro-glossal Cyst	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE CHEST :—							
Empyema	12	11	1	9	1	2	—
DISEASES OF THE BREAST :—							
Mammary Abscess	10	—	10	—	10	—	—
Mastitis :—							
Acute	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chronic	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tubercular... ..	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Fibro-adenoma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Cancer	9	2	7	1	6	1	1
Sarcoma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL WALL :—							
<i>Inguinal Hernia</i> :—							
Reducible	249	248	1	245	1	3	—
Recurrent	19	18	1	18	1	—	—
Irreducible	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Obstructed	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Strangulated	37	36	1	29	1	7	—
<i>Femoral Hernia</i> :—							
Reducible	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Irreducible	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL WALL (<i>contd.</i>):—							
<i>Umbilical Hernia</i> :—							
Reducible	8	2	6	2	4	—	2
<i>Ventral Hernia</i> :—							
Reducible	26	15	11	15	11	—	—
Strangulated	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE PERITONEUM :—							
<i>Peritonitis</i> :—							
Purulent	7	6	1	3	—	3	1
Tubercular	7	6	1	3	—	3	1
Subphrenic Abscess	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Bilharziasis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH :—							
Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES :—							
<i>Obstruction</i> :—							
Acute	5	4	1	1	1	3	—
Chronic	5	2	3	—	3	2	—
Intussusception	3	2	1	—	—	2	1
Volvulus... ..	4	4	—	1	—	3	—
Perforation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Appendicitis</i> :—							
Acute	30	29	1	22	1	7	—
Chronic	15	13	2	13	2	—	—
Tuberculosis of Cæcum	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Bilharziasis of Cæcum	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Cancer of Cæcum	4	1	3	—	1	1	2
Fæcal Fistula	4	3	1	3	—	—	1
Mesenteric Thrombosis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
DISEASES OF THE LIVER :—							
Abscess	18	15	3	10	3	5	—
Pyelophlebitis	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
Angioma... ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hydatid Cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcoma	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE GALL-BLADDER :—							
Cholecystitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer	2	1	1	—	—	1	1
Cholelithiasis... ..	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN :—							
Endemic Splenomegaly	14	9	5	9	4	—	1
Cancer	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
ABDOMINAL TUMOURS :—							
Retro-peritoneal Sarcoma	6	3	3	3	2	—	1
Undiagnosed	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM :—							
Prolapse	22	16	6	14	4	2	2
Stricture... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM (*contd.*) :—

Bilharziasis	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Carcinoma	5	3	2	1	1	2	1

DISEASES OF THE ANUS :—

Imperforate Anus... ..	3	1	2	—	1	1	1
Congenital Narrow Anus	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Anal Abscess... ..	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Anal Fissure	11	10	1	10	1	—	—
Anal Fistula	63	60	3	60	2	—	1
Piles	171	157	14	157	14	—	—
Papilloma	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ischio-rectal Abscess	22	21	1	21	1	—	—

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS :—

Movable Kidney	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Pyelitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pyelonephritis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hydronephrosis	12	11	1	9	1	2	—
Pyonephrosis	26	24	2	16	2	8	—
Renal Calculus	24	22	2	22	2	—	—
Renal Colic	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Renal Fistula	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Sarcoma	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

DISEASES OF THE URETER :—

Bilharziasis	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER :—

Cystitis	21	17	4	17	4	—	—
Bilharziasis	17	14	3	14	3	—	—
Calculus	87	79	8	73	7	6	1
Polypus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carcinoma	9	9	—	6	—	3	—
Fistula	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Retention	4	4	—	4	—	—	—

DISEASES OF THE PROSTATE :—

Senile Enlargement	28	28	—	19	—	9	—
Malignant Disease	5	5	—	4	—	1	—

DISEASES OF THE URETHRA :—

Hypospadias	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Epispadias	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Periurethral Abscess	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Stricture	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Impacted Calculus	12	12	—	12	—	—	—
Fistula	57	57	—	49	—	8	—

DISEASES OF THE PENIS :—

Phimosis... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
----------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

DISEASES OF THE SCROTUM :—

Gangrene	10	10	—	7	—	3	—
Elephantiasis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—

DISEASES OF THE TESTES :—

Undescended Testicle	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Epididymo-orchitis	14	14	—	14	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Gumma	2	2	—	2	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES OF THE TESTES (contd.):—							
Bilharziasis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hydrocele	114	114	—	114	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE SPERMATIC CORD :—							
Funiculitis	17	17	—	16	—	1	—
Varicocele	21	21	—	21	—	—	—
Hydrocele	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE SKIN AND APPENDAGES:—							
Boil	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Contracted Scar	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Corn	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sebaceous Cyst	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Dermoid Cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rodent Ulcer... ..	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Epithelioma	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
DISEASES OF THE MUSCLES, FASCIÆ, TENDONS AND BURSÆ :—							
Myositis	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Volkmann's Ischæmic Contracture ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcoma	13	12	1	11	1	1	—
Ganglion... ..	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Bursitis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Varicose Aneurysm	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Thrombosis	9	6	3	6	3	—	—
Varicose Veins	10	10	—	10	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE NERVES :—							
Neuro-fibroma	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Paralysis	6	3	3	3	3	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM :—							
Lymphangitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Elephantiasis	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Lymphadenitis :—							
Septic	14	10	4	10	4	—	—
Tubercular	96	38	58	37	57	1	1
Lymphadenoma	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Lympho-sarcoma	6	5	1	4	1	1	—
DISEASES OF BONES :—							
Periostitis	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Osteo-myelitis :—							
Acute	5	4	1	3	—	1	1
Chronic Septic	7	5	7	4	2	1	—
Tubercular	35	28	7	27	7	1	—
Syphilitic	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Necrosis	75	49	26	42	25	7	1
Osteoma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sarcoma	14	13	1	9	1	4	—
DISEASES OF JOINTS :—							
Synovitis	19	16	3	16	2	—	1
Baker's Cyst	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Loose Bodies	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SURGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*)

DISEASES OF JOINTS (<i>contd.</i>):—							
Septic Arthritis :—							
Shoulder	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Knee	3	2	1	1	—	1	1
Ankle	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Tubercular Arthritis :—							
Elbow	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Wrist	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Sacro-iliac	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Hip	40	30	10	26	8	4	2
Knee	21	14	7	13	7	1	—
Ankle	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Osteo-arthritis	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ankylosis	11	6	5	6	5	—	—
DEFORMITIES :—							
Scoliosis	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Coxa Vera	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Genu Valgum	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Talipes	5	2	3	2	3	—	—
Hallux-Majus	1	—	1	—	—	—	—

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT IN-PATIENTS.

DISEASES OF THE EAR :—							
<i>External Ear</i> :—							
Trauma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Boils... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chondroma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Wax	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
<i>Middle Ear</i> :—							
Otitis Media	17	10	7	9	7	1	—
Polypus	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Mastoiditis	23	12	11	11	11	1	—
DISEASES OF THE NOSE :—							
<i>Nasal Fossæ</i> :—							
Congenital Narrow Nares	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Epistaxis... ..	8	7	1	7	1	—	—
Rhinitis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Hypertrophied Turbinates	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Deflected Septum... ..	6	—	6	—	6	—	—
Polypus	21	15	6	15	6	—	—
Fibroma	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Rhinoscleroma	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Maxillary Antrum</i> :—							
Suppuration	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Ethmoidal Sinus</i> :—							
Sinusitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT IN-PATIENTS (*continued*)

DISEASES OF THE LACRYMAL SAC :—							
Dacryocystitis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Fistula	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
DISEASES OF THE PHARYNX :—							
Trauma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tonsillitis	22	14	8	13	8	1	—
Peritonsillar Abscess	14	10	4	9	4	1	—
Enlarged Tonsils	17	4	13	4	13	—	—
Pharyngitis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Retropharyngeal Abscess	5	4	1	3	1	1	—
Adenoids... ..	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nasopharyngeal Fibroma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LARYNX :—							
Laryngitis :—							
Phlegmonous	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chronic simple	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tubercular	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Syphilitic	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Œdema	3	2	1	—	1	2	—
Obstruction	7	5	2	4	2	1	—
Paralysis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Foreign Body	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Carcinoma	6	6	—	5	—	1	—
Other Tumours... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE ŒSOPHAGUS :—							
Foreign Bodies	10	8	2	6	2	2	—
Obstruction	3	2	1	1	1	1	—
Carcinoma	3	3	—	1	—	2	—
Undiagnosed	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

OPHTHALMIC IN-PATIENTS.

DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS :—							
Trauma	21	17	4	17	4	—	—
Blepharitis	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Stye	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Gangrene... ..	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Trichiasis	376	211	165	211	165	—	—
Entropion	28	14	14	14	14	—	—
Ectropion	11	8	3	8	3	—	—
Symblepharon	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Meibomian Cyst	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tumours... ..	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE CONJUNCTIVA :—							
Trauma	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Hæmorrhage	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Conjunctivitis	45	34	11	34	11	—	—
Purulent Ophthalmia	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis... ..	14	11	3	11	3	—	—
Trachoma	97	69	28	69	28	—	—
Pterygium	29	26	3	26	3	—	—
Lymphoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LACRIMAL APPARATUS :—							
Dacryocystitis	10	5	5	5	5	—	—
Lacrymal Fistula	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Stricture of Duct	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Lacrymal Cyst	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
OPHTHALMIC IN-PATIENTS (continued).							
DISEASES OF THE CORNEA :—							
Trauma	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Keratitis... ..	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Ulcer :—							
Simple... ..	144	108	36	108	36	—	—
Hypopyon	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Perforating... ..	33	16	17	16	17	—	—
Infiltration	26	19	7	19	7	—	—
Phlyctenular Keratitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Pannus	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
Leucoma	28	15	13	15	13	—	—
Leucoma Adherens	62	38	24	38	24	—	—
Staphyloma	22	12	10	12	10	—	—
Conical Cornea	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Foreign Body	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE LENS :—							
Dislocation	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Cataract	114	63	51	63	51	—	—
DISEASES OF THE UVEAL TRACT :—							
Iritis	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Iridocyclitis	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Closed Pupil	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
DISEASES OF THE GLOBE :—							
Trauma	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
Panophthalmitis	8	4	4	3	4	1	—
Glaucoma	109	67	42	67	42	—	—
Buphthalmia	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Proptosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Shrunken Globe	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE RETINA :—							
Detachment	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Chorio-retinitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Retinitis Pigmentosa	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Glioma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pseudoglioma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE OPTIC NERVE :—							
Retro-bulbar Neuritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Atrophy	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
DISEASES OF THE EYE-MUSCLES :—							
Strabismus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
DISEASES OF THE ORBIT :—							
Tumours... ..	4	1	3	1	3	—	—
Cyst... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS :—							
Hysterical Blepharospasm	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hyperphoria	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Night Blindness	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Astigmatism... ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Defective Vision	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Under Observation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
GYNÆCOLOGICAL IN-PATIENTS.			
DISEASES OF THE VULVA :—			
Trauma	1	1	—
Imperforate Hymen	2	2	—
Pruritus	2	2	—
Bartholinitis	1	1	—
Bilharziasis	2	2	—
Fibro-myoma... ..	1	1	—
INEFFICIENCY OF THE PELVIC DIAPHRAGM :—			
Complete rupture of Perineum	6	6	—
Cystocele... ..	4	4	—
Rectocele	3	3	—
Cysto-rectocele	21	21	—
Prolapse	8	8	—
Procidentia	13	13	—
DISEASES OF THE VAGINA :—			
Trauma	5	5	—
Atresia	8	8	—
Vaginitis	1	1	—
Bilharziasis	3	3	—
Cysts	2	2	—
Fistula :—			
Urethro-vaginal... ..	1	1	—
Vesico-vaginal	16	15	1
Recto-vaginal	3	3	—
DISEASES OF THE BLADDER :—			
Cystitis	4	4	—
Tumour	1	1	—
DISEASES OF THE CERVIX UTERI :—			
Cervicitis	1	1	—
Erosion	3	3	—
Stenosis	16	16	—
Hypertrophy	6	6	—
Polypus	1	1	—
Carcinoma	6	5	1
DISEASES OF THE CORPUS UTERI :—			
Infantile Uterus	4	4	—
Acute Antelexion	3	3	—
Retroversio-flexion	21	21	—
Destro-flexion	2	2	—
Endometritis	18	18	—
Myometritis	1	1	—
Fibroids	18	18	—
DISEASES OF THE OVIDUCTS :—			
Salpingitis :—			
Chronic	4	4	—
Hydrosalpinx	3	3	—
Pyosalpinx... ..	6	5	1
Salpingo-oophoritis	5	5	—
DISEASES OF THE OVARIES :—			
Oophoritis	3	3	—
Solid Tumours :—			
Benign... ..	2	2	—
Malignant	1	1	—
Benign Cysts... ..	14	13	1

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
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GYNÆCOLOGICAL IN-PATIENTS (*continued*).

DISEASES OF THE PERIMETRIUM :—			
Perimetritis	11	11	—
DISEASES OF THE PARAMETRIUM :—			
Parametritis	15	15	—
MISCELLANEOUS :—			
Menopause	1	1	—
Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia	7	7	—
Sinus	2	2	—
For Circumcision	1	1	—
Phantom Tumour	1	1	—
Retro-peritoneal Sarcoma	1	1	—

OBSTETRIC IN-PATIENTS.

PREGNANT UNDER OBSERVATION	117	117	—
ABNORMAL PREGNANCY :—			
<i>Toxæmias</i> :—			
Hyperemesis	2	2	—
Pregnancy Kidney	3	3	—
Eclampsia	6	3	3
DISPLACEMENT OF THE GRAVID UTERUS :—			
Retroversion	1	1	—
ABORTION :—			
Threatened	56	55	—
Incomplete	13	11	2
Complete	21	21	—
DEAD FÆTUS	5	5	—
PREMATURE LABOUR	11	11	—
EXTRAUTERINE PREGNANCY	2	2	—
DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY :—			
Nephritis	1	1	—
Syphilis	1	1	—
Gonorrhea	1	1	—
Diarrhea	2	2	—
Strumipriva	1	1	—
NORMAL LABOUR	110	108	2
ABNORMAL LABOUR :—			
<i>Abnormal Presentations</i> :—			
Persistent Occipito Posterior	4	4	—
Face	1	1	—
Brow	1	1	—
Breech	3	3	—
Transverse	8	8	—
Prolapse of Cord	6	6	—
<i>Multiple Pregnancy</i> :—			
Twins	8	8	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
OBSTETRIC IN-PATIENTS (continued).			
ABNORMAL LABOUR (continued) :—			
<i>Anomalies of the Expulsive Forces :—</i>			
Prolonged Second Stage	4	2	2
Uterine Inertia	3	3	—
Premature Rupture of Membranes	2	1	1
<i>Obstructed Labour :—</i>			
Vaginal Atresia	1	—	1
Rigid Os	1	1	—
Contracted Pelvis	31	27	4
Monster	1	1	—
Ruptured Uterus	6	—	6
<i>Antepartum Hæmorrhage :—</i>			
Placenta Prævia	7	3	—
<i>Post-Partum Hæmorrhage :—</i>			
Retained Placenta	2	2	—
Adherent Placenta	2	2	—
<i>Injuries due to Delivery :—</i>			
Perineal Tears	1	1	—
Traumatic Hæmorrhage	1	—	1
NORMAL PUERPERIUM	2	2	—
ABNORMAL PUERPERIUM :—			
Subinvolution	3	3	—
Puerperal Sepsis	13	6	7
Puerperal Insanity	1	1	—
NOT PREGNANT	6	6	—

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SKIN IN-PATIENTS.

Acne Vulgaris	8	8	—	7	—	1	—
Chilblains	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Dyshidrosis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Eczema	74	63	11	62	11	1	—
Erythema Nodosum	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Exfoliative Dermatitis	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Favus	37	32	5	32	5	—	—
Folliculitis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Herpes Catarrhalis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Herpes Zoster	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Hyperkeratosis	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Ichthyosis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Impetigo	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
Leprosy	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Lupus Erythematosus	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Lupus Vulgaris	11	3	8	3	8	—	—
Occupation Dermatitis	7	7	—	7	—	—	—
Oriental Sore	13	12	1	12	1	—	—
Pediculosis	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Pemphigus	4	2	2	2	1	—	1
Pityriasis Capitis	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Pityriasis Versicolor	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(c) STATISTICS IN-PATIENTS (continued).

DISEASES AND OTHERS.	TOTAL.	MALE.	FEMALE.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.

SKIN IN-PATIENTS (continued)

Prurigo	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
Psoriasis	14	12	2	12	2	—	—
Pyodermia	24	23	1	23	1	—	—
Ringworm	11	6	5	6	5	—	—
Scabies	54	50	4	50	4	—	—
Seborrhœa	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sycosis	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
Tinea Circinata	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Urticaria... ..	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Warts	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Xantoma Diabeticum	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

VENEREAL IN-PATIENTS.

Gonorrhoea	102	84	18	84	18	—	—
Syphilis	279	214	65	214	63	—	2
Soft Sore	17	17	—	17	—	—	—

ANTIRABIC IN-PATIENTS.

Dogbites	1236	890	346	888	346	2	—
Camelbites	27	26	1	26	1	—	—
Horsebites	16	15	1	15	1	—	—
Donkeybites	20	20	—	20	—	—	—
Foxbites	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Wolfbites	14	8	6	8	5	—	1
Monkeybites	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Catbites	14	5	9	5	9	—	—
Weaselbites	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Humanbites	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hydrophobia	10	7	3	—	—	7	3

(d) The Extern Maternity Section.

Extern maternity work was started on February 8 this year, a special sister being placed in charge. All cases requiring operative treatment were sent to hospital. Up to December 31st, 79 cases have been attended to (during a period of six months) and 29 cases were on the waiting list.

(d) THE EXTERN MATERNITY SECTION (*continued*).

The following is an analysis of the work done :—

	TOTAL.	CURED.	DIED.	ADMITTED.
ABNORMAL PREGNANCY :—				
<i>Toxaemias</i> :—				
Eclampsia	1	—	—	1
<i>Abortions</i> :—				
Threatened	4	4	—	—
Incomplete	2	—	—	2
Hydatidiform Mole	1	1	—	—
<i>Premature Labours</i> :—				
At 7 months	5	5	—	—
NORMAL LABOURS :—				
Vertex Presentation	46	46	—	—
Bresch Presentation	1	1	—	—
ABNORMAL LABOURS :—				
<i>Abnormal Presentations</i> :—				
Persistant Occipito Posterior	2	2	—	—
Prolapse of Cord	2	—	—	2
<i>Multiple Pregnancy</i> :—				
Twins	7	7	—	—
<i>Obstructed Labour</i> :—				
Contracted Pelvis... ..	3	—	—	3
<i>Ante Partum Hæmorrhage</i> :—				
Revealed Accidental	1	1	—	—
NORMAL PEURPERIUM... ..	1	1	—	—
ABNORMAL PEURPERIUM :—				
Puerperal Sepsis	1	—	—	1
Influenza	2	1	—	1

(e) Foundlings.

223 foundlings were present in the Malga during the year. Of these 136 were admitted during the year and 87 were present at the end of the previous year. The following is an analysis of the 223 foundlings :—

In Malga	11
In service	1
At school	1
In Tikieh	1
Claimed by mother... ..	1
Adopted	48
With <i>Mordaas</i>	63
Died	97
Total	223

The following table gives the causes of death of the 97 foundlings :—

Pneumonia and Bronchopneumonia ...	21
Enteritis and Enterocolitis	40
Pyæmia	3
Prematurity and Congenital Debility ...	5
Exposure and Collapse	4
Athrepsia and Marasmus	11
Tetanus Neonatorum	3
Measles	4
Congenital Syphilis	3
Hæmorrhagic Icterus	1
Status Lymphaticus	2
Total	97

(f) Operations.

5,541 operations were performed in the Hospital during the year. Of these 3,422 were performed in the Theatres and 2,119 in the Kushuks, Reception-Room and Outpatients. The following table shows the number of operations performed under various anæsthetics :—

ANÆSTHETIC.	Number.
Chloroform, Ether or both ...	2,001
Somnoform... ..	875
Stovaine (intraspinal) ...	1,049
Cocaine, Eucaïne, Novocaine, Eudrenine, and Stovaine (local)	1,616
Total... ..	5,541

The following is an analysis of the 3,422 operations performed in the different Theatres:—

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
General Surgical	1,789	1,531	258	1,374	233	157	25
Ear, Nose and Throat	186	110	76	103	75	7	1
Ophthalmic	1,172	747	425	746	425	1	—
Gynæcological	175	—	175	—	171	—	4
Obstetric	100	—	100	—	74	—	26
TOTAL	3,422	2,388	1,034	2,223	978	165	56

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES.

OPERATIONS ON THE SKIN AND FASCLE :—							
Esquillectomy	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Secondary Suture	7	6	1	6	1	—	—
Thierch's Skin Graft	17	14	3	14	3	—	—
Plastic by :—							
Flaps	7	4	3	3	3	1	—
Pedunculated Graft... ..	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Tube Graft	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Lymphangioplasty	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Extraction of Foreign Body	27	19	8	18	8	1	—
Evacuation of :—							
Acute Abscess	23	20	3	20	3	—	—
Cold Abscess	19	13	6	11	5	2	1
Excision of :—							
Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sinus	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Scar	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Elephantiasis	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Cystic Hygroma	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Granuloma	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Lipoma	9	6	3	6	3	—	—
Fibroma	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Warts	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rodent Ulcer	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Epithelioma	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Sarcoma	10	8	2	7	2	1	—
Cysts	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Exploration of Tumours	8	7	1	6	1	1	—

(f) OPERATIONS (continued).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (continued.)							
OPERATIONS ON THE BLOOD VESSELS :—							
Ligature of :—							
Bleeding points... ..	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Arteriorrhaphy for :—							
Varicose Aneurysm	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
For Impending Gangrene :—							
Arterio-venous Anastomosis	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Sympathectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Phlebotomy for Thrombosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
For Varicose Veins :—							
Excision	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Trendelenburg's	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Blood Transfusion	8	8	—	7	—	1	—
OPERATIONS OF THE NERVES :—							
Freeing Nerves from Scars	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nerve Suture	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Excision of Neurofibroma	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Partial Excision of :—							
Obturator Nerve	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LYMPH GLANDS :—							
Excision of Tubercular Glands of :—							
Neck	65	25	40	25	39	—	1
Axilla	5	2	3	2	3	—	—
Excision of :—							
Lymphadenoma of Neck	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Lymphosarcoma	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Carcinomatous Glands	4	4	—	2	—	2	—
OPERATIONS OF TENDONS :—							
Tenotomy	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Tenorrhaphy	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Transplantation... ..	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
OPERATIONS OF BURSAE :—							
Excision	7	4	3	4	3	—	—
OPERATIONS ON BONES :—							
Drainage for :—							
Septic Compound Fracture	4	3	1	—	—	3	1
Acute Osteomyelitis... ..	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Osteotomy of :—							
Femur	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
Tibia	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
Wiring of :—							
Mandible	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Humerus	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Femur	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Patella	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Tibia and Fibula	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Plating of :—							
Humerus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Radius and Ulna	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Femur	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Bone Graft for Fracture of :—							
Femur	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Excision of :—							
Ribs	15	10	5	10	5	—	—
Osteoma	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chondroma... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Sarcoma	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Unknown Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(f) OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.								TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
											M.	F.	M.	F.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (<i>continued</i>).														
OPERATIONS ON BONES (<i>contd.</i>):—														
Sequestrectomy of:—														
Mandible	12	9	3	9	3	—	—
Clavicle	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Humerus	12	10	2	10	2	—	—
Ulna	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Radius...	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Ilium	3	3	—	1	—	2	—
Femur...	15	12	3	11	3	1	—
Tibia	13	7	6	7	5	—	1
Fibula	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tarsus	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Metatarsus	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON JOINTS:—														
Aspiration of Knee							
Arthrotomy for:—														
Exploration							
Reduction							
Loose Bodies							
Septic Arthritis...							
Arthrectomy of:—														
Temporo-maxillary							
Shoulder							
Elbow							
Radio-ulnar							
Hip							
Knee							
AMPUTATIONS:—														
Interscapulo-theracic							
Above Elbow							
Below Elbow							
Above Knee							
Below Knee							
Reamputation							
OPERATIONS ON THE SPINE:—														
Laminectomy							
Plastic for Spina Bifida							
Bone Graft for Pott's							
OPERATIONS ON THE SKULL:—														
Craniectomy for:—														
Depressed Fracture							
Hæmorrhage							
Meningitis							
Cerebral Tumour							
OPERATIONS OF THE ORBIT:—														
Exenteration							
OPERATIONS ON THE AIR SINUSES:—														
Killian's for Frontal Sinusitis							
Schwartz's for Mastoiditis							
OPERATIONS ON THE LIPS:—														
Plastic for Harelip							
Excision of Epithelioma							
OPERATIONS ON THE JAWS:—														
Excision of:—														
Simple Epulis							
Myeloid Epulis							

(f) OPERATIONS (continued).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (<i>continued</i>).							
OPERATIONS ON THE JAWS (<i>contd.</i>):—							
Excision of (<i>contd.</i>):—							
Upper Jaw for Sarcoma... ..	6	4	2	1	1	3	1
Lower Jaw for Sarcoma... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE MOUTH :—							
Excision of Ranula	3	—	3	—	3	—	—
For Cancer of Tongue :—							
Hemiglossectomy	2	1	1	1	—	—	1
Hemiglossectomy and Lymphadenec- tomy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE SALIVARY GLANDS :—							
Excision of :—							
Submaxillary Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Salivary Fistula	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE NECK :—							
Excision of :—							
Branchial Fistula	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Thyroglossal Cyst	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Adenoma of Thyroid	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malignant Goitre	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Partial Thyroidectomy	31	8	23	8	22	—	1
Tracheotomy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE CHEST :—							
For Empyema :—							
Aspiration	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Drainage	6	5	1	5	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE BREAST :—							
Amputation	4	—	4	—	4	—	—
Excision of Breast and Axillary Contents ...	5	—	5	—	4	—	1
OPERATIONS ON HERNIÆ :—							
Inguinal Herniotomy for :—							
Reducible Hernia	271	271	—	267	—	4	—
Irreducible Hernia	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Strangulated Hernia	41	41	—	36	—	5	—
Recurrent Hernia	19	19	—	19	—	—	—
Femoral Herniotomy for Reducible Hernia...	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Ventral Herniotomy for Reducible Hernia...	24	11	13	11	13	—	—
Parumbilical Herniotomy for :—							
Reducible Hernia	11	9	2	9	2	—	—
Strangulated Hernia	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMEN :—							
<i>Peritoneum</i> :—							
Laparotomy for :—							
Exploration	18	14	4	8	2	6	2
Septic Peritonitis	5	3	2	—	1	3	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	6	4	2	2	2	2	—
Cutting of Obstructing Bands ...	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Epiploexy... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Stomach</i> :—							
Gastrorrhaphy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Gastrostomy	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Gastro-jejunosomy	3	3	—	1	—	2	—
<i>Small Intestines</i> :—							
Enterorrhaphy	3	2	1	—	—	2	1
Enterostomy	1	1	—	—	—	1	—

(f) OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (*continued*).

OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMEN (*contd.*):—

Small Intestines (*contd.*)

Enterectomy for:—

Rupture	5	5	—	2	—	3	—
Gangrene	3	3	—	—	—	3	—
Entero-colostomy	2	2	—	1	—	1	—

Large Intestines:—

Untwisting of Volvulus	4	3	1	2	1	1	—
Closure of Fæcal Fistula	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Colostomy for Obstruction	5	4	1	—	—	4	1
Colectomy for:—							
Intussusception	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
New Growth	2	—	2	—	1	—	1

Appendix:—

Appendicectomy	21	20	1	20	1	—	—
Drainage of Abscess	13	12	1	8	1	4	—

Liver and Biliary Passages:—

For Rupture:—

Tamponade	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Suture... ..	2	2	—	1	—	1	—

For Liver Abscess:—

Aspiration	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Drainage	8	8	—	6	—	2	—
Excision of Hydatid Cyst	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cholecystostomy	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Choledocholithotomy... ..	1	—	1	—	1	—	—

Spleen:—

For Rupture:—

Suture... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Splenectomy	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
Splenectomy for Endemic Splenomegaly	16	11	5	10	4	1	1

OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY TRACT:—

Kidney:—

Exploration	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
Aspiration for Pyonophrosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Nephrotomy for:—							
Exploration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Calculus	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Nephrostomy	9	7	2	4	2	3	—
Nephrectomy for:—							
Rupture	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Hydronephrosis	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Pyonephrosis	2	2	—	—	—	2	—
Calculus	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Nephropexy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

Ureter:—

Resection for Bilharziasis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
-----------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Bladder:—

Exploration	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Lithotrity	50	49	1	46	1	3	—
Lithotomy:—							
Suprapubic	33	32	1	29	1	3	—
Perineal	4	4	—	3	—	1	—
Suprapubic Cystostomy	28	27	1	19	1	8	—
Excision of Fistula	3	2	1	2	—	—	1

(f) OPERATIONS (continued).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GENERAL SURGICAL THEATRES (continued).							
OPERATIONS ON THE URINARY TRACT (contd.) :—							
Urethra :—							
For Stricture :—							
Dilatation	5	5	—	5	—	—	—
Urethrotomy	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Extraction of Impacted Calculus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Plastic for :—							
Epispadias	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hypospadias	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Excision of Bilharzial Fistula	50	50	—	48	—	2	—
OPERATIONS ON THE MALE GENITAL ORGANS :—							
Testicle :—							
Eversion of Tunica for :—							
Hydrocele	126	126	—	125	—	1*	—
Haematocele	11	11	—	11	—	—	—
Orchidectomy	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Spermatic Cord :—							
Excision of :—							
Hydrocele	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Varicocele	19	19	—	19	—	—	—
Prostate :—							
Suprapubic Prostatectomy	7	7	—	5	—	2	—
Penis :—							
Circumcision	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scrotum :—							
Excision for Elephantiasis	8	8	—	8	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE FEMALE GENITAL ORGANS :—							
Ovariectomy	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
Diathermy for inoperable Cancer of Cervix ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE RECTUM AND ANUS :—							
Plastic for Imperforate Anus	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Incision of Sphinctre for Anal Fissure ...	9	9	—	9	—	—	—
For Piles :—							
Ligature	107	92	15	92	15	—	—
Whitehead's	16	16	—	16	—	—	—
For Prolapse :—							
Cautery	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Injection of Alcohol	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Mummary's Rectopexy	13	13	—	11	—	2	—
Excision of :—							
Rectal Mucosa for Biliharziasis	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bilharzial Masses	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Anal Fistula	31	31	—	31	—	—	—
Radical Perineal Operation for Rectal Carcinoma	2	2	—	1	—	1	—
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS :—							
Cancer Immunisation	4	2	2	2	—	—	2
Injection of Amniotic Fluid for :—							
Rodent Ulcer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cancer of Skin	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Malignant Glands	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Prostate	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
Cancer of Liver	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer of Breast	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sarcoma	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
Cerebral Implantation for Inoperable Cancer	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Pancreatic Graft for Diabetes	7	7	—	5	—	2	—

* Died of malignant disease of liver.

(f) OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT THEATRES.

OPERATIONS ON THE EAR :—							
<i>Pinna</i> :—							
Plastic... ..	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Tympanum</i> :—							
Excision of Polypus	5	3	2	3	2	—	—
<i>Mastoid</i> :—							
Excision of Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Schwartz's	22	17	5	16	5	1	—
Stacke's	5	5	—	4	—	1	—
Removal of Tegmen for Brain Abscess	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE NOSE :—							
Ablation of Mucosa	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Submucous Resection of Septum	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Scraping of Rhinoscleroma	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
Partial Turbinectomy	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
Excision of Polypus	19	13	6	12	6	1	—
Excision of Tumour	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ETHMOIDAL SINUSES :—							
Excision	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE MAXILLARY ANTRUM :—							
Puncture	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LACRYMAL APPARATUS :—							
Dacryocystectomy	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Scraping of Fistula	2	1	1	—	1	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE PHARYNX :—							
Evacuation of Peritonsillar Abscess	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tonsillectomy	62	22	40	22	40	—	—
Curettage of Adenoids	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Tonsillectomy and Curettage of Adenoids	24	12	12	12	12	—	—
Excision of Nasopharyngeal Fibroma	2	2	—	2	—	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LARYNX :—							
Cautery	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ŒSOPHAGUS :—							
Direct Œsophagoscopy	4	2	2	2	1	—	1
OPERATIONS ON THE TRACHEA :—							
Tracheotomy	3	3	—	2	—	1	—
MISCELLANEOUS OPERATIONS :—							
Scraping of Sinus	8	6	2	6	2	—	—
Incision of Abcess	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Sequestrectomy	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE.

OPERATIONS ON THE LIDS :—							
For Trauma :—							
Suture	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Skin Graft	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Drainage	1	1	—	1	—	—	—

(f) OPERATIONS (continued).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE (continued).

OPERATIONS ON THE LIDS (contd.):—							
For Trachoma :—							
Expression and Scraping	100	72	28	72	28	—	—
Tarsectomy	7	5	2	5	2	—	—
For Trichiasis and Entropion :—							
Excision of Lashes	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Snellen's	426	254	172	254	172	—	—
Van Millingen's	83	50	33	50	33	—	—
For Extropion :—							
Cauterisation	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Skin Graft	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Snellen's Suture	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Excision of :—							
Meibomian Cyst	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Tumour	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Dermoid Cyst	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Plastic for :—							
Ptosis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Symblepharon	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE BULBAR CONJUNCTIVA :—							
Transplantation for Pterygium	33	30	3	30	3	—	—
Excision of Cyst	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Subconjunctival Injections	8	5	3	5	3	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LACRYMAL APPARATUS :—							
Splitting of Canaliculus	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Dacryocystectomy	5	4	1	4	1	—	—
Scraping	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Excision of Lacrymal Gland	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE CORNEA :—							
Tattooing	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
Paracentesis	4	4	—	4	—	—	—
Cauterisation	9	7	2	7	2	—	—
Staphylectomy	3	2	1	2	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE LENS :—							
For Cataract :—							
Dissection of Capsule	4	3	1	3	1	—	—
Needling	35	20	15	20	15	—	—
Curette Evacuation	8	4	4	4	4	—	—
Extraction	106	60	46	60	46	—	—
For Extraction :—							
Dislocation	4	2	2	2	2	—	—
OPERATIONS OF THE IRIS :—							
Iridectomy for :—							
Prolapse	32	21	11	21	11	—	—
Leucoma	88	55	33	55	33	—	—
Foreign Body	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iritis	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Closed Pupil	3	1	2	1	2	—	—
Glaucoma	19	10	9	10	9	—	—
Cataract	13	11	2	11	2	—	—
Pterygium	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ulcer	7	4	3	4	3	—	—

(f) OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	DISCHARGED.		DIED.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OPHTHALMIC THEATRE (*continued*).

OPERATIONS ON THE GLOBE :—							
Sclerectomy for Glaucoma	3	3	—	3	—	—	—
Trephining for:—							
Glaucoma	80	48	32	48	32	—	—
Conical Cornea	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Evisceration for Panophthalmitis	11	8	3	8	3	—	—
Enucleation for :—							
Trauma	6	6	—	6	—	—	—
Staphyloma	15	13	2	12	2	1	—
Tumour	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Glaucoma	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Buphthalmos	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Iridodonesis	2	1	1	1	1	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE EYE MUSCLES :—							
Tenotomy and Advancement	6	4	2	4	2	—	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ORBIT :—							
Excision of Tumour	3	1	2	1	2	—	—

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GYNÆCOLOGICAL THEATRES.

ABDOMINAL OPERATIONS :—			
<i>Exploration</i>	4	4	—
<i>Ovaries</i> :—			
Ovariectomy for :—			
Benign Cyst	14	12	2
Malignant Cyst	1	1	—
<i>Tubes</i> :			
Salpingectomy for :—			
Ectopic Gestation	2	2	—
Tubo-ovarian Abscess	2	2	—
Stomato-plastic for Chronic Salpingitis ...	1	1	—
<i>Uterus</i> :			
Separation of Adhesions	3	3	—
Suspension :—			
Kelly's	2	2	—
Gilliam's	1	1	—
Clarence Webster	1	1	—
Classical Cæsarian for Contracted Pelvis ...	6	6	—
Lower Uterine Segment Cæsarian for Con-			
tracted Pelvis	2	2	—
Myomectomy	5	5	—
Subtotal Hysterectomy for :—			
Fibroids	8	8	—
Ruptured Uterus	1	—	1
MISCELLANEOUS :—			
Drainage for Peritonitis	2	2	—
Appendicectomy	2	2	—
Excision of Tubercular Glands of Mesentery ...	1	1	—
Suprapubic Lithotomy	1	—	1
Decapsulation of Kidney	1	1	—
OPERATIONS ON THE ABDOMINAL WALL :			
Inguinal Herniotomy	1	1	—

(f) OPERATIONS (*continued*).

THEATRE.	TOTAL.	DISCHARGED.	DIED.
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OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE GYNÆCOLOGICAL THEATRES (*continued*).

VAGINAL OPERATIONS :—

Perineum Vulva and Vagina :—

Circumcision	1	1	—
Anterior Colporrhaphy	2	2	—
Posterior Colpoperinæorrhaphy for :—			
Perinæal Insufficiency	5	5	—
Complete Perinæal Tear	3	3	—
Anterior Colporrhaphy and Posterior Colpoperinæorrhaphy	26	26	—
Plastic for :—			
Imperforate Hymen	2	2	—
Vaginal Atresia	4	4	—
Vesico-vaginal Fistula	12	12	—
Recto-Vaginal Fistula	1	1	—
Excision of :—			
Lipoma of Labium	1	1	—
Cyst of Bartholin's Gland	1	1	—
Cyst of Vaginal Wall	1	1	—

Cervix Uteri :—

Trachelorrhaphy	2	2	—
Amputation	3	3	—
Plastic for Cervico-vaginal Fistula	2	2	—

Corpus Uteri :—

Dilatation and Curettage	45	45	—
Morcellement of Polipy	3	3	—

OPERATIONS PERFORMED IN THE OBSTETRIC THEATRE.

FOR ABNORMAL PREGNANCY :—

Expression of Ovum or Oval Remains... ..	3	3	—
Blunt Curettage	6	6	—
Tapping of Retroverted Gravid Uterus... ..	1	1	—

FOR ABNORMAL LABOUR :—

Induction of Premature Labour by Bougies ...	1	1	—
Rupture of Membranes for Hydrammies ...	1	—	1
Reposition of Prolapsed Cord	1	1	—
Incisions of Cervix for Eclampsia	1	—	1
Forceps for :—			
Prolonged Second Stage	5	4	1
Persistent Occipito-posterior	3	3	—
Rigid Os	1	—	1
Contracted Pelvis	10	10	—
Placenta Praevia	1	—	1
Eclampsia	3	2	1
Bipolar Version for :—			
Contracted Pelvis	3	1	2
Transverse Presentation	6	4	2
Placenta Prævia	6	2	4
Craniotomy for :—			
Brow Presentation	1	1	—
Hydrocephalus	1	1	—
Contracted Pelvis	20	15	5
Vaginal Atresia	2	1	1
Perforation of After-coming Head :—			
In Breech Presentation	2	2	—
After Bipolar Version	5	2	3
Decapitation	5	5	—
Embryotomy of Monster	3	2	1
Manual Removal of Placenta	6	5	1

MISCELLANEOUS :—

Perinaeorrhaphy	1	1	—
Bipping of Puerperal Ulcer	1	—	1
Evacuation of Acute Abscess	1	1	—

4.— ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL.

(a) General.

The hospital buildings in 1907 were the remains of some old army barracks. They were not planned for a hospital and were deficient in ventilation, light, and general hygienic requirements. There were no drains, no electric lights and no roads. Part of the enclosure was used as a general hospital and part for an infectious hospital and a lock hospital for public women. There were no modern buildings except a ward of 60 beds for men, a small female section and a dormitory for 2 *kakiñas*.

From 1907 to 1914, 7 new blocks and buildings were added. Proper drainage was made and electric lighting was installed. Several roads were made.

No additions have been made since 1914, even the pavillon, the foundations of which were laid early in 1914 was never completed.

During 1923 the Female section was at last expanded to meet urgent needs. 15 different new buildings have been asked for.

Increase in Out-Patients Attendances.—During the year 1906: 10,000 attendances, large proportion of Police cases whose attendance is obligatory.

During the year 1923, 150,000 approximately, most of them voluntary,

In-patients.—4,232 admissions during the year 1906. 8,078 admissions this year. not including the public women, now housed at Gabbari, included in the figure of 1906, The number of admissions this year could have been much greater and many other patients ought to have been admitted if there had been beds available.

Operations.—There are on the average 5,000 operations, minor and major, per annum now. The number of operations is progressively getting bigger. The operations are of a higher scale, different nature and excellent results are being obtained. The number of operations in 1907 was 700.

Staff.—1906.—Director, 5 European M.O.s, temporary, locally engaged with allowance (*allocation*), 2 Egyptian resident officers and one nursing sister.

1923.—Director, a staff of 7 permanent Egyptian M.O.s, 7 resident Egyptian M.O.s under training and a matron and 8 sisters.

Special Departments created.—In 1914 X-rays and electro-therapeutics were begun. In 1920 an anthelmintic annex attached to the out patients Dept. was opened.

8,078 patients were admitted to the Alexandria Government hospital during the year 1923, 6,367 males and 1,711 females. This is an increase of 1,130 cases more than the number of admissions during the preceding year. With the addition of 256 cases remaining at the end of the year 1922 to the total number of admissions, we get a total of in-patients 8,334.

As will be shown in a following page of this report, the admissions went up progressively from a minimum of 4,232 year 1906 to a maximum of 10,407 year 1918 and then showed a progressive annual decrease from 1919 to 1922, when it went down to 6,948 and it is only this year that it went up again showing an increase of 1,130 cases more than the year 1922.

This increase from 1906 to 1918 and the apparent decrease from 1919 to 1922 is attributable to various factors which will be explained briefly.

In great contrast with the apparent diminution in the number of admissions during the last years, an enormous increase in the number of patients that attended at the different out-patient Departments is noted. The following table demonstrates the vast contrast.

YEAR.	Out-Patients.			Admissions,
	Old Cases.	New Cases.	TOTAL.	
1920	41,296	24,038	65,334	8,734
1921	85,440	39,354	124,794	8,260
1922	95,076	43,447	138,523	6,948
1923	103,057	44,903	147,960	8,078

This means that, while the admissions have decreased, the out patient cases have since 1920 only been more than doubled.

The following are some of the factors that are held responsible for the apparent decrease since 1919.

(1) *The Bed-state*.—Since 1914, no buildings at all were done. The Hareem expansion completed April 1923, explains one factor for the increase of admissions during 1923.

(2) *Infectious Diseases*.—The outbreak of infectious diseases during 1923 was just as mild as during 1922, these two years have been the mildest out-breaks we had for several years. Up till the year 1920 inclusive, the Chatby Isolation hospital had to be opened regularly during the summer months every year, but for the last 3 years, there was no need to open Chatby, as all the cases received were easily accommodated in the infections block of the general hospital. The following table shows the difference between this year and preceding years.

YEAR,	Chatby cases.	Hospital cases.	TOTAL.
1916	1,157	1,575	2,732
1917	2,924	2,057	4,981
1918	3,367	2,386	5,753
1919	2,454	1,795	4,249
1920	1,089	1,440	2,529
1921	Nil.	849	849
1922	Nil.	559	559
1923	Nil.	590	590

This great diminution in the number of infectious cases is an important factor for the causation of the apparent diminution in the total number of admissions.

(3) *Military Cases*.—During the years of the great war, a big portion of this hospital was transformed into a Military hospital where great numbers of wounded were usually received. The maximum number received was during the years 1915–1916 and patients continued to be received from different army authorities till 1920, the last lot were E.L.C. men, who used to be sent here for treatment until the E.L.C. bureau was closed up in March 1920.

The big numbers of military cases that were received used to add to the total number of admissions to the hospital, and thus show the increase.

Buildings, and Expansions.—As it was mentioned in the former brief historical note, there were no new buildings year 1907, except a ward of 60 beds for men, a small Hareem section and a dormitory for 2 Hakimas.

Till the year 1914, 7 different blocks and pavillions were added, thus improving enormously the condition of the hospital and furnishing accommodation for bigger numbers of patients that could be admitted. The pavillion of 88 beds, that is meant to be an expansion to the male surgical, was begun 1913 and the foundations were put down, but the war broke out in August 1914, and so everything was stopped and the building was not completed. Nothing in the way of buildings was added since 1914 except an expansion of the Hareem section to meet urgent needs.

The 8,078 admissions mentioned before do not include the women that received treatment at the Lock hospital for Egyptian prostitutes (formerly the ex-Austro-Hungarian hospital at Moharrem Bey and at present at Gabbari).

1,143 cases were treated at Gabbari hospital during the year 1923, which is 225 patients more than the number dealt with during the year 1922. With the addition of 44 cases remaining in hospital on December 31, 1922, to the total number of admissions during 1923, which is 1,231, we get a total of 1,275, *i.e.* the 1,143 cases mentioned before and 132 cases left at the end of the present year.

The following table shows the total number of cases dealt with as in-patients under the Direction of this hospital during the year 1923.

Number of cases treated at General hospital	Discharged	8,021
„ „ „ Lock hospital		1,143
Number of cases at end of year at General hospital... ..		313
„ „ „ Lock hospital		132
TOTAL		9,609

The following table demonstrates the progressive increase in the admissions and the out-patients during the past 18 years. The admissions went progressively up from 4,232 year 1906 till 10,407 year 1918. This year the number went up again showing an increase of 1,130 cases more than during the preceding year. In great contrast with the diminution is the great increase in the number of the out-patient attendances, as this was only 3,829 year 1906 and has been 44,903 new cases only this year, which is over 11 times as many. The total number of O.P. attendances this year, both old and new is 147,960.

YEAR.	Admissions.	Out-patient New Cases.
1906	4,232	3,829
1907	4,653	3,799
1908	5,296	4,717
1909	5,676	8,623
1910	6,032	10,000
1911	6,114	11,111
1912	6,523	12,109
1913	7,288	18,449
1914	7,531	17,565
1915	7,907	18,931
1916	9,599	20,388
1917	9,963	16,399
1918	10,407	18,771
1919	9,278	18,061
1920	8,734	24,038
1921	8,260	39,354
1922	6,948	43,447
1923	8,078	44,903

With the addition of 8,078 admissions to 44,903 new cases at O.P. (as the new cases at O.P. shown above do not include the admissions), we get a total of 52,981 new cases at the O.P. at the end of the year.

The total number of cases that were discharged from the hospital during 1923 was 8,021, 6,363 males and 1,658 females.

The following table shows the results of treatment of these 8,021 cases.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cured	2,833	918	3,751
Improved	2,685	457	3,142
No improvement	445	149	594
Died... ..	400	134	534
TOTAL	6,363	1,658	8,021

The daily average of patients in the hospital during the year 1923 was 309.

The total number of deaths was 534, which is approximately 6·6 per cent of the total number of cases that were treated at the hospital. It is to be noted that the deaths due to infections diseases, burns and serious casualties explain about 40 per cent of the total number of deaths.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE 8,078 ADMISSIONS.

Cases admitted at their own request	4,518
„ „ at request of Police	1,831
„ sent by different administrations	717
Policemen	744
Ghaffirs	173
European prisoners	7
Egyptian prisoners	88
TOTAL	8,078

RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF THE 8,021 CASES

THAT WERE DISCHARGED FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1923.

DISEASES.	Cured.		Improved.		No Improvement.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
<i>Alimentary.</i>											
Diseases of stomach	66	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	78	11	89
Tubercular peritonitis	1	1	5	—	2	1	8	2	16	4	20
Dysentery	31	3	9	4	1	—	6	—	47	7	54
Diarrhœa and enteritis	116	5	35	2	2	—	13	5	166	12	178
Liver	9	2	15	2	3	1	5	—	32	5	37
Other Alimentary diseases	81	6	13	2	—	—	1	—	95	8	103
<i>Respiratory.</i>											
Pneumonia	43	4	3	—	—	1	20	3	66	8	74
Phthisis	—	—	38	2	32	6	24	1	94	9	103
Pleurisy	13	1	9	1	—	—	1	—	23	2	25
Other respiratory diseases	86	1	74	9	5	2	4	2	169	14	183
<i>Circulatory.</i>											
Heart	3	—	68	21	9	3	30	7	110	31	141
Others	—	—	17	8	6	3	2	—	25	11	36
<i>Urinary.</i>											
Nephritis	12	—	31	1	3	1	11	1	57	3	60
Others	73	1	42	4	9	—	4	2	128	7	135
<i>Blood.</i>											
Spleen	8	—	18	1	20	3	6	—	52	4	56
Others	7	2	29	8	2	4	—	—	38	14	52

DISEASES.	Cured.		Improved.		No Improvement.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Nervous.											
Brain	1	—	1	—	—	—	7	2	9	2	11
Spinal cord	—	—	5	—	3	—	1	—	9	—	9
Others	16	1	34	9	30	4	11	5	91	19	110
Constitutional.											
Rheumatism	57	1	30	7	1	1	—	—	88	9	97
Diabetes	1	—	22	10	3	1	1	2	27	13	40
Senility	—	—	2	1	12	7	11	1	25	9	34
Debility	4	2	6	3	2	4	4	1	16	10	26
Parasitic.											
Pellagra	10	1	22	5	4	—	9	3	45	9	54
Malaria	71	7	15	2	1	—	4	—	91	9	100
Ankylostoma	18	1	11	1	—	—	—	—	29	2	31
Filaria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poisoning.											
Alcoholic... ..	86	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	87	7	94
Others	111	37	4	—	1	—	6	—	122	37	159
Lunatics	—	—	—	—	125	54	—	—	125	54	179
Other Medical diseases	66	10	18	3	6	—	4	2	94	15	119
Fractures.											
Simple	12	6	181	23	9	3	12	1	214	33	247
Compound	12	—	68	1	1	1	8	2	89	4	93
Tumours.											
Malignant	8	9	5	2	12	12	5	4	30	27	57
Non-malignant	13	4	13	6	2	—	—	—	28	10	38
Traumatic injuries	99	26	423	40	15	2	37	9	574	77	651
Burns	4	6	37	14	1	1	25	39	67	60	127
Bilharziasis	53	5	57	3	9	—	—	—	119	8	127
Fistula in ano	9	1	56	4	2	—	—	—	67	5	72
Liver abscesses	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	6	1	7
Hernia	210	5	35	2	18	2	11	—	274	9	283
Hæmorrhoids... ..	48	21	161	2	8	1	3	—	226	24	244
Appendicitis	12	8	2	1	2	—	3	—	19	9	28
Vesical calculus	17	1	19	—	1	—	4	—	41	1	42
Other surgical diseases	272	72	517	57	49	11	36	14	874	154	1,028
Ophthalmic	196	67	146	74	10	2	—	—	352	143	495
Skin... ..	247	43	165	38	19	5	2	—	433	86	519
Venereal Diseases.											
Syphilis	2	2	165	37	2	—	1	—	170	39	209
Gonorrhœa	1	2	24	5	2	—	—	—	27	7	34
Soft sore... ..	6	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	27
Midwifery	—	53	—	11	—	7	—	1	—	72	72
Gynæcology	—	66	—	31	—	6	—	2	—	105	105
Foundlings	13	26	—	—	—	—	3	4	16	30	46
Relatives accompanying patients ...	60	228	—	—	—	—	1	—	61	228	289
Fevers	429	90	—	—	—	—	52	19	481	109	590
Cases under observation, found to have nothing... ..	119	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	72	191
TOTAL	2,833	918	2,685	457	445	149	400	134	6,363	1,658	8,021
GRAND TOTAL	3,751		3,142		594		534		8,021		

(b) Operations Performed at the Alexandria Government Hospital.

The total number of operations performed at this hospital during the year 1923 was as follows :—

Operations performed at the Male Surgical Theatre by the two male Surgical Sections	1,514
Operations performed at the <i>harim</i> Theatre, Surgery, Gynæcology and Obstetrics	416
Operations performed at Ophthalmic Theatre	2,829
Operations performed at R.R. and out-patients Dept.	289
TOTAL	5,048

This is to be compared with 4,837, which is the total number of operations performed during 1922, *i.e.* about 200 operations more than the preceding year, in spite of the closure of the Hareem Theatre during the first three months of the year, when the section was being expanded.

The number of operations performed by all the sections during one year has been progressively increasing during all past years, as can be seen from annual reports.

The newly expanded Hareem contains a modern well equipped theatre and annexes.

The ophthalmic theatre is attached to the Ophthalmic section and the operations performed in it are differentiated in the attached ophthalmic report.

The O.P. operations are shown in a subsequent sheet of this report.

The following is a differential list of the surgical, gynæcological and obstetrical operations performed during the year 1923.

DIFFERENTIAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS, SURGICAL AND GYNÆCOLOGICAL, PERFORMED AT THE ALEXANDRIA GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1923.

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improved.	No Improvement.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
Laparotomies, total (<i>see</i> differentiation) ...	80	8	3	16	6	116
Herniotomy :—						
Inguinal	259	—	—	4	2	265
Ventral	8	—	—	—	—	8
Femoral	3	—	—	—	—	3
Strangulated hernia :—						
Inguinal	15	—	—	5	—	20
Umbilical	—	—	—	—	—	—
Femoral	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undescended testicle	2	—	—	—	—	2
Hydrocele of cord	5	—	—	—	—	5
Hydroceles and hæmatoceles... ..	145	—	—	—	2	147
Varicocele	24	—	—	—	—	24
Castration	10	—	—	—	—	10
Trephining	20	—	—	2	—	22
Prostatectomy	10	—	—	1	—	11
Kidney operations	11	—	—	—	—	11
Benign tumours and cysts	23	1	—	—	1	25
Malignant tumours :—						
Sarcoma of jaw	1	1	—	—	—	2
Sarcoma of thumb	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sarcoma of rib	1	—	—	—	—	1
Sarcoma of breast	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epithelioma of lip	—	2	—	—	—	4
Cancer of breast	4	—	—	—	—	2
Cancer of arm	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer of rectum	2	—	—	1	—	3
Others	2	—	—	—	—	2
Goitre	8	—	—	1	—	9
Parotid and salivary calculi	1	—	—	—	—	1
Amputations :—						
Due to injury	29	1	—	3	3	36
Due to disease	14	2	—	—	—	16

DIFFERENTIAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS, ETC. (*continued*).

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improved.	No Improvement.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
Lithotrity	23	—	—	1	2	26
Lithotomy :—						
Suprapubic... ..	21	—	—	—	2	23
Perineal	17	—	—	1	3	21
Mastoid	6	—	—	—	1	7
Circumcision	6	—	—	—	—	6
Fistula :—						
Anal	63	10	—	—	3	76
Urinary	6	9	—	—	1	16
Piles and fissures	175	61	—	1	—	237
Anal and ischio-rectal abscesses	29	1	—	—	1	31
Necrosis	67	10	2	2	7	88
Plastics	38	—	—	—	1	39
Skin-grafting	11	—	—	—	—	11
Empyema	5	—	—	—	1	6
Abscesses, cellulitis, sinuses, ulcers, etc. ...	235	2	1	7	5	250
Carbuncle of neck	2	—	—	—	—	2
Elephantiasis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hare-lip	—	1	—	—	—	1
Prolapse of rectum	18	—	—	—	—	18
Imperforate anus	2	1	—	—	—	3
Spina bifida	—	—	1	—	—	1
Varicose veins	4	—	—	—	—	4
Papillomata of rectum	1	—	—	—	—	1
Flap wounds	16	1	—	1	—	18
Stab wounds	4	—	—	—	—	4
Ranula	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dilatation of urethra	7	—	—	—	1	8
Trimming operations	26	—	—	—	2	28
Gunshot wounds	9	—	—	—	1	10
Bilharziasis... ..	16	5	—	—	—	21
Bone operations :—						
Plating and wiring	14	—	—	—	—	14
Compound fractures... ..	28	—	—	—	2	30
Excisions :—						
Knee	1	—	—	—	—	1
Hip	3	—	—	—	—	3
Abscess of brain	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hernia cerebri	—	—	—	1	—	1
Foreign bodies	9	—	—	—	—	9
Nasal polypi	7	—	—	—	—	7
Glands :—						
Of neck	20	—	1	—	6	27
Of axilla	9	1	—	—	—	10
Of groin	5	2	—	—	—	7
Examination under chloroform	3	—	2	—	—	5
Reduction of dislocation	9	—	—	—	—	9
Stitch sinus	3	—	—	—	—	3
Tonsillectomy	11	1	—	—	—	12
Tracheotomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Talipes	—	2	—	—	—	2
<i>Major Gynæcological Operations</i> (see <i>Laparotomies</i>).						
<i>Minor Gynæcological Operations.</i>						
Cysts of external genitals	1	—	—	—	1	2
Bartholinectomy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Colpo-perinorrhaphy... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Anterior colporrhaphy	3	—	—	—	—	3
Posterior colporrhaphy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Vaginal cyst	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cleisis of cervix... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1

DIFFERENTIAL LIST OF THE OPERATIONS, ETC. (continued).

OPERATIONS.	Cured.	Improvement.	No Improved.	Died.	Under Treatment.	TOTAL.
Vesico-vaginal fistula	—	—	1	—	—	1
Vaginal drainage	1	1	—	—	1	3
Uterine polypus	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scraping of cervix	1	1	—	—	—	2
Dilatation of cervix... ..	17	—	—	—	—	17
Curettage	22	—	—	—	—	22
Evacuation for abortion... ..	8	—	—	—	—	8
Douching for sepsis	1	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Difficult Labour.</i>						
Forceps	4	—	—	—	—	4
Podalic version... ..	6	—	—	—	—	6
Embryotomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	1,692	126	10	49	53	1,930

DIFFERENTIATION OF THE LAPAROTOMIES PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.						
<i>Stomach :—</i>						
Gastro-jejunostomy for :—						
Ulcer, pyloric	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cancer of stomach	—	—	—	2	—	2
Partial gastrectomy... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Injuries of Abdominal wall :—</i>						
Penetrating and exploratory	3	—	2	—	—	5
<i>Liver and Gall bladder :—</i>						
Abscess	3	—	—	1	—	4
Gallstones	—	—	—	—	1	1
Cancer of liver	—	—	1	—	—	1
Intestinal Operations	9	1	—	3	—	13
Appendicitis	15	—	—	2	—	17
<i>Peritonitis :—</i>						
Tubercular	2	2	—	1	—	5
Septic	3	—	—	4	—	7
Epiplopexy... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Splenectomy for Banti's	7	—	—	1	—	8
Abdominal tumour	3	2	—	—	—	5
Visceroptosis	1	1	—	—	—	2
<i>Gynæcological Laparotomies :—</i>						
Salpingo-oophorectomy with drainage for septic affections	2	1	—	—	1	4
Salpingi-oophorectomy	3	—	—	—	1	4
Ventre-suspension	14	—	—	1	—	15
Abdominal drainage for septic affections of broad ligament	3	1	—	—	1	5
Ovariectomy	—	—	—	—	1	1
Subtotal hysterectomy	4	—	—	—	—	4
Salpingectomy	1	—	—	—	—	1
Resection of ovaries	2	—	—	1	1	4
Ruptured uterus	—	—	—	1	—	1
Myomectomy	2	—	—	—	—	2
Wertheim's... ..	—	—	—	1	—	1
General Total of Laparotomies... ..	80	8	3	19	6	116

(c) List of the Infectious Diseases treated at the Alexandria Government Hospital.

DISEASES.	Cured.		Died.		Total.		GRAND TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Typhus	9	5	6	6	15	11	26
Relapsing fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
P.O.U.O.	205	37	3	2	208	39	247
Influenza	9	2	—	—	9	2	11
Smallpox	2	2	—	—	2	2	4
Chickenpox... ..	5	4	—	—	5	4	9
Mumps	33	3	1	—	34	3	37
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	—	2	—	4	—	4
Measles	25	7	—	1	25	8	33
Scarlet fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	5	—	2	1	7	1	8
Plague... ..	21	4	16	3	37	7	44
Erysipelas	100	23	9	1	109	24	133
Tetanus	5	1	10	5	15	6	21
Typhoid fever	3	1	2	—	5	1	6
Paratyphoid	2	—	1	—	3	—	3
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal fever... ..	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Sunstroke	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
TOTAL	429	90	52	19	481	109	590

This shows that the total number of infectious diseases treated at the infectious section of the hospital during this year is 590, as compared with 559 during the year 1922, 849 during 1921 and 1,440 during the year 1920. Although the total number of admissions to the whole hospital this year is more than the preceding year, the number of infectious cases is about the same, both years have shown a definite diminution as compared with former years. This fact adds, as it was explained in the last year's report, a factor to the causation of the general diminution of admissions during the last 2 years as compared with former years.

There was no need to open the Chatby Isolation hospital, as the whole number of infectious cases could be accomodated in the infectious section of the general hospital.

(d) The Chatby Isolation Hospital.

For the last three years there has been no need to open the Chatby Isolation Hospital, as the number of infectious cases could all be accomodated in the infectious section of the general hospital. During preceding years the Chatby was always opened as an over-flow for infectious diseases. The outbreak of epidemic diseases has been much milder since 1921 than during the war and the two following years. See table on page 61 giving an idea on the state of the town with regard to epidemic diseases.

This diminution of infectious cases adds another factor for the causation of the general number of diminution in the admissions to the general hospital during the last few years.

Although the pressure on the different sections of the hospital is increasing, the total number of admissions showed a decrease due to this marked drop in infectious cases.

(e) **The Lunatic Section.**

179 cases of lunacy were admitted to the hospital during the year 1923, 125 males and 54 females, which is 46 cases more than during the year 1922. Five other cases, 4 males and one female, were admitted for observation for lunacy and were found sane and let go. This makes a total of 184 admissions. These 184 cases were disposed of as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Cases sent to Asylum, Caïro :—			
Certified by Police	41	20	61
Certified by Hospital	40	11	51
Cases discharged :—			
Cured	—	—	—
Not insane	4	1	5
Still insane	44	23	67
Died	—	—	—
TOTAL	129	55	184

The 5 observation cases appear in the general list of the discharges of the hospital under the heading “cases under observation, found to have nothing” and are not included under the heading “lunatics.”

The 67 cases that were discharged as still insane were either handed to their relatives, being quiet and harmless or sent to different Consulates.

(f) **The Out-Patients Department.**

The work in the different sections of the Out-patients Department of the hospital has always been progressively increasing. The total number of cases that attended during the year 1923, both old and new, went up to 147,960, which is about 10,000 more than the preceding year, 15,000 more than number received during the year 1921 and more than double the number for 1920.

The fact that the numbers attending at the different sections of the O.P. Department are steadily and enormously increasing in spite of the apparent diminution in the admissions during the past few years, proves that if we had more beds in the hospital, we could have accepted more cases, and the numbers of the admissions as well would have shown an increase.

The new cases that came to the different sections of the O.P., a big percentage of them voluntary, during this year were 44,903, as compared with 43,447 during the year 1922, 39,354 during 1921, 24,038 during 1920 and 18,061 during the year 1919. In the former pages of this report, a list was inserted showing the continuous increase in the number of the cases that attended at the O.P. during the past 18 years. From 3,829 cases year 1906 we arrived to 44,903 year 1923 which is more than 11 times as many.

The present buildings of the O.P. are absolutely inadequate, as there are only 4 rooms and a small corridor, where we have to receive and examine about 150,000 cases per annum, which number is expected to go on increasing.

MINOR OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT O.P.

289 minor operations were performed at the O.P. by the Resident Medical Officers, such cases as would not deserve admission to hospital. The following differentiation shows the nature of such cases and their exact number.

Small plastic operations <i>e.g.</i> stitching slit ears etc....	20
Whitlows and septic fingers, incisions	26
Mammary abscesses	9
Inguinal buboes	12
Cellulitis and abscesses in various parts of the body...	180
Cysts and lipomata, excision	12
Miscellaneous, <i>e.g.</i> reduction of dislocations, tappings, scrapings extraction of foreign bodies etc.	30
TOTAL	289

(g) The Ophthalmic Section.

Since 1920, the amount of work increased progressively to an enormous extent. The following table demonstrates the numbers that attended during the past 4 years and the numbers of operations performed.

Year.	Ticket issued.	Attendances.	Operations.
1920	3,026	21,376	1,323
1921	5,720	43,757	2,471
1922	6,432	53,378	2,633
1923	8,906	60,039	2,829

(h) The Lock Hospital for Egyptian Prostitutes.

The Egyptian prostitutes used to be admitted to the General Hospital in the year 1907, and their numbers used to form a big portion of the small total number of admissions at that time. Such an arrangement was certainly very bad, and it was managed in year 1909 to furnish accommodation for them in a separate place away from the general hospital. This was the old Cairo prison, known as The Souri. They were kept and treated there till 1915, when their numbers, due to the war, could not be taken in such a small place. They were then moved to the ex-Austro-Hungarian Hospital at Moharrem Bey, a much better place than the preceding but that hospital had to be evacuated on December 1, 1922 and the women were moved to the present Gabbari hospital, an old prison of the mixed courts. This cannot be a permanent place for a Lock Hospital, as, in the first place, the building is a very old one, and second, it is sited in a spot unfit for the purpose.

1,143 cases received treatment at the Lock Hospital at Gabbari during the year 1923, which is over 200 cases more than the number received during the preceding year. The admissions during 1922 were only 918, as compared with 914 during 1921 and 1,057 the year before. With the addition of 132 cases remaining at the end of the year, we get a total of 1,275.

The following list shows the nature of those cases and the result attained.

(i) Cases treated at the Gabbari Lock Hospital for Egyptian Prostitutes.

D SEASES.	Cured.	Transferred to General Hospital.	Total.
Syphilis	272	—	272
Gonorrhœa	566	—	566
Soft sores	154	—	154
Skin diseases... ..	11	—	11
Relatives accompanying patients	20	—	20
Under observation (found non-contagious) ...	101	19	120
TOTAL	1,124	19	1,143

SUMMARY.

Cases existing at beginning of 1923 ...	44
Cases admitted during the year	1,231
Cases discharged during the year	1,143
Cases remaining at end of 1923	132

(j) The Anthelmintic Annex.

A Short Note on the Treatment of Bilharziasis and Ankylostomiasis.

BILHARZIASIS.

Owing to the pressure in the Medical wards, most of the cases that used to be treated as in-patients *e.g.* Ghaffirs, Policemen and Municipality labourers, had to attend as out-patients. Those cases coming from distant places, or who were seriously ill, had to be admitted for treatment in the hospital wards.

The total number treated during the year 1923 is 368, including 36 still under treatment, as compared with 405 cases for 1922 and 481 cases for 1921. The gradual decrease in number seems to be, in great measure, due to the extension of the Anthelmintic work in the Country.

Of the 368 cases treated, 288 were out-patients and 80 in-patients. The patient is given the antimony treatment every other day, Saturdays, Mondays and Wednesdays, being the fixed days for the out-patients.

Nature of Cases.—As mentioned above, in-patient treatment has been reserved for certain cases, especially the intestinal, that are usually weakened by excessive bleeding, and debilitated by the concomitant parasitic infections, *e.g.* ankylostoma, pellagra, splenomegaly etc. Other cases of surgical bilharziasis including urinary sepsis, stones, fistulae and intestinal growths had to be treated with antimony preliminary or complementary to surgical interference.

The following shows the differentiation of cases.

Thus, while a total number of 332 cases, of which :—

88 per cent <i>i.e.</i> 294 cases were vesical.			
8	„	26	„ rectal and
4	„	12	„ double infection,
in the O.P., of the 262 cases :			
94 per cent <i>i.e.</i> 247 cases were vesical			
2	„	6	„ „ rectal and
4	„	9	„ „ double infection,
in the in-patients, of the 70 cases :			
67 per cent <i>i.e.</i> 47 cases were vesical			
28	„	20	„ „ rectal and
5	„	3	„ „ double infection.

Age and Sex.—Patients of all ages attended with an average of 15–33 years.

Of the 262 out-patients 13 only were females *i.e.* 5 per cent.

„ 70 in-patients 5 „ „ „ 7 „

Attendance.—In spite of the treatment being given regularly, comfortably and gratis together with the constant instructions for perserverance till the end of the treatment, most out-patients cases, cease attending usually after the fifth injection *i.e.* by the time hæmaturia stops and the drug exerts its annoying effects on the patient, others are compelled by external private affairs to leave the city or abandon visiting the hospital, Of the 262 out-patient cases, 120, *i.e.* 45 per cent stopped treatment.

Routine.—The same special printed form of last year is filled up by serial number for every patient, showing the history, past and present, age, sex and the clinical findings including the result of the microscopical examination of the excreta, as well as the progress of the treatment, controlled by the same clinical means. Usually after the tenth injection has been made, a decisive microscopical examination is made and the patient is given his eleventh injection to be followed by others only if signs of active disease are to be still found.

A sterilized 6 per cent solution of antimonium tartaratum in distilled water is prepared fresh on demand in the hospital. An initial dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain is gradually raised, according to the age, constitution and reaction of every patient, to a maximum not exceeding two grains, till the end.

Apparent improvement sets in usually after the fifth injection and an average curative total is 10–11 injections, *i.e.* 17–21 grains ; few cases needed as much as thirty grains.

Some cases of hæmaturia with repeated negative microscopical findings of ova derived enormous improvement on tartar emetic. *Emetine* gave the same satisfaction, especially in intestinal cases. Both are, from this point of view, of hæmostatic effect on mucous membranes.

Reactions.—Nausea, vomiting, irritable cough, giddiness, anorexia, wasting and debility, rigors and pains all over the body. A sense of dysuria is occasionally complained of, usually from the middle of the course onwards; it seems to be due to the astringent effect on the mucous membranes of the salt, tartar emetic, excreted in the urine.

Stomatitis, herpes labialis and diarrhoea may be the ushering symptoms of intoxication. More than few cases presented epithelial desquamation from the skin, common to the arsenic-antimony group of metals.

Result of Treatment.—Of the 332 cases treated:—

164 cases got cured *i.e.* 49·5 per cent

48 „ improved „ 14 „

120 stopped treatment 36·5 per cent.

while 36 more cases are still under treatment, to be registered for the year 1924.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

An ankylostoma patient presents a pathological specimen of different parasites. It is rare, in fact extremely rare, to find in ordinary hospital work, a pure case of ankylostoma without the concomitant infections of bilharzia, pellagra, in addition to the other intestinal worms and dysentery parasites; tænia seems to be fairly common among Alexandria citizens.

A total number of 31 in-patients have received the combined treatment for ankylostoma among other affections with a result of 19 cures and 12 relieved, with no deaths. Of this number, two only were females.

Oleum chenopodium is the only drug used. Three days of treatment, at four days interval, are the average maximum. On each day of these, three successive doses, at 2 hours interval, are given; the dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c. The first day of treatment is usually the most effective as is shown by the number of worms collected from the day motion, 24 hours. No untoward symptoms followed its administration save giddiness, epigastric burning sensation, whistling in the ears, sometimes partly impairing the sense of hearing.

Ascariasis is well benefited by chenopodium.

The clinical picture with the peculiar “*ankylostoma faces*” are more diagnostic than the microscope which may fail to discover any ova in a case where the vermifuge is successful. Naturally the microscope is no help in the non-mating period or in a case harbouring exclusively male worms or premature females, that are, all the same, intoxicating the system.

The treatment, though not guaranteed in many cases to expel all worms present, is on the whole satisfactory. Ahtnelmintic, added to dietetic and tonic, treatment may make quite a different individual especially as regards the per cent hæmoglobin, the extra flesh put on and the capacity for work.

(k) The X-Ray Section.

The X-ray machine was in good working order during the whole year. It was fairly regularly inspected by the expert mechanic of the Physical Department, P.W.M., necessary repairs were carried out and any threatening damage was discovered and avoided.

The work is now carried out by a Resident Medical Officer, who is sufficiently experienced for the purpose, but it is difficult to keep one man doing two functions, R.M.O. and radiologist.

The Hospital wrote formerly about the supply of X-ray plates and recommended the Ilfords, which it considers superior to the Sunic plates supplied nowadays.

For the sake of economy and convenience, the hospital uses small-sized plates and hardly ever use the 10 by 12 inch plates, as they are too big for anything. The 8 by 10 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ are the only two sizes that are used at present. The Hospital is of opinion that $4\frac{3}{4}$ by $6\frac{1}{2}$ plates should be supplied as well.

A course of lectures was given to the present Resident staff of the hospital and the surgical staff were invited to attend, some of whom did.

381 cases were examined by the rays during the year 1923, as compared with 454 the year before. This number does not include the 80 therapy cases done by the dermatologist, as explained in a separate sheet of this report.

The following is a list showing the nature of the cases that required examination with the rays.

Fractures :—

Carpus, metacarpus and phalanges	9
Wrist	15
Radius and ulna	23
Elbow	15
Humerus	8
Shoulder	7
Bones of the skull	2
Vertebral column	5
Ribs	3
Bones of the pelvis	1
Hip	17
Femur	18
Knee	4
Patella	3
Tibia and fibula	48
Ankle	14
Foot	6

Tubercular :—

Knee	8
Hip	8
Pelvis	3
Shoulder	1

Dislocations :—

Shoulder	2
Elbow	1
Hip	9
Knee	1
Jaw	1

Plating :—

Leg	1
Thigh	1

Excision of Mandible	1
-----------------------------	---

Retained bullet or metallic fragment :—

Hand	4
Elbow	1
Hip	1
Thigh	2
Knee	1
Leg	2
Ankle	2
Foot	4

Retained needle :—

Hand	9
Scapula region	1
Foot	5
Knee	1
Thigh	1

Scrotum, retained trocar	1
---------------------------------	---

Abdomen :—

Retained needle	3
Swallowed piastre	1

Kidneys, for calculi	39
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Bladder :—									
For stones	1
Injected	1
Tumours, benign and malignant :—									
Lower jaw...	3
Pelvis...	1
Upper jaw...	1
Chest wall	1
Shoulder	1
Humerus, sarcoma	1
Ulna, sarcoma	2
Clavicle, sarcoma	1
Thigh, sarcoma	1
Ankle, sarcoma	1
Hand, sarcoma	1
Shoulder, exostosis	1
Mediastinum	4
Wrist, disorganized	1
Bilharzial intestines	1
Bismuth meal	2
Abdominal aneurysm	1
Empyema thoracis	1
Synovitis of knee	5
Bursal cyst of knee	1
Ankylosis :—									
Hand	1
Elbow	1
Ankle	1
Knee	1
Jaw	1
Accessory cervical rib	2
Necrosis :—									
Hand	2
Forearm	2
Upper Arm	2
Jaw	6
Pelvis	1
Thigh	4
Leg	7
Ankle	1
Foot	2
Os calcis	1
GRAND TOTAL									381

X-RAY THERAPY IN SKIN DISEASES.

A SHORT REPORT ON THE X-RAY THERAPY IN SKIN DISEASES AS PRACTISED BY THE DERMATOLOGIST AT THE IN AND OUT-PATIENTS OF THE SKIN SECTION DURING THE YEAR 1923.

The number of skin cases treated by the X-rays reached 80, each case may have required from 2 to 5 sittings. Of these :—

27	were cases of favus, microsporic or trichophytic,
29	„ different kinds of chronic eczema,
6	„ lupus vulgaris,
4	„ pellagra,
2	„ hyperhydrosis,
2	„ psoriasis vulgaris,
3	„ dermatitis papillaris,

1	was	case	of	sycosis vulgaris,
1	„	„		verrucca planus juvenilis,
1	„	„		verrucca palmaris et plantaris,
1	„	„		huge condyloma accuminata,
1	„	„		pityriasis rubra pillaris,
1	„	„		keloids and
1	„	„		acne varioliformis.

The cases of favus, microsporic and trichophytic have all been cured without exception. As a matter of fact it is most difficult to cure these cases otherwise, and it is mainly due to the neglect of this sure and safe method of treatment that we get them in terrific numbers all over Egypt. Even amongst the schoolboys, they are of common occurrence and hence, the danger of their continual spread is, in this way, unavoidable. The treatment of these cases by the X-rays should be practised in all the Government hospitals in which an X-ray machine is available.

The cases of chronic eczema were particularly very obstinate to all kinds of medicaments. In one case the eczema was more than 30 years old. They all healed up after their exposure and ceased to be any more the regular clients of the hospital.

The lupus cases have all healed up nicely ; but one of them, who had in addition, tubercular ulcerations of the hard palate that could not be exposed owing to the lack of the special attachment necessary for the exposure of this part, returned to the hospital ten months later with slight recurrence which was not difficult to clear away again.

The treatment of the skin manifestations of pellagra by the X-rays is not mentioned by any author. It was thought reasonable to try the effect of the X-rays on them, and fortunately, marvellous results, so far as the skin was concerned, were obtained.

The results in the cases of hyperhydrosis were not very promising as the rays were not hard enough to penetrate deeply and reach the sweat glands.

The cases of psoriasis were of very old standing ; the one, an old man of about 60 had the disease 30 years ago, the other, a young fellow of about 24, had the disease 9 years ago. Both cases improved a lot before leaving the hospital and since then, they did not make their appearance again.

The cases of dermatitis papillaris have been practically cured.

The cases of sycosis, verrucca planus and verrucca plantaris et palmaris have shown great improvement.

The condyloma accuminata was very huge and situated round the anus. After its exposure, it shrivelled and practically disappeared.

The case of keloids which was exposed, did not show any change.

Both cases of pityriasis rubra pillaris and acne varioliformis were much relieved.

With a Coolidge tube, when such is supplied, better work will be done and more cases will be dealt with.

ELECTRO-THERAPY AND IONIZATION.

A branch of electro-therapy was attached to the Medical Department during this year. The results obtained, though not exhaustive, were very satisfactory especially in cases of rheumatoid joints, hemiplegia, sciatica and neurasthenia as well as hysteria.

The thorough carrying out of the electro-therapeutic treatment in all its branches, however, entails a great outlay of time and thought on the part of the medical officer in charge, so that if conclusive and complete results are to be obtained, a special medical officer would require to be appointed to devote his time and energies to this very interesting and important branch of medicine.

Miscellaneous.

744 policemen and 173 Ghaffirs received treatment in the hospital during the year, as compared with 457 policemen and 194 Ghaffirs during the year 1922, and 694 and 301 respectively during the year before.

95 prisoners, 88 Egyptians and 7 Europeans, both males and females, were treated in the hospital prison during the year, as compared with 63 and 9 during 1922 and a total of 145 during 1921 and 198 the year before.

94 cases of drunkenness were admitted during the year, out of which 7 were females. Last year the number was 98, 91 and 7 respectively, and the year before is was 125, 117 males and 8 females.

40 foundlings were sent to the hospital during the year, 13 males and 27 females, out of which 4 males and 17 females survived. During 1922, the number was 36 of whom 11 survived.

16 barbers and 28 *dayas* received instruction this year, as compared with 15 barbers and 12 *dayas* during 1922. Only one barber and one *daya* failed to get through the examination.

2,059 examinations and re-examinations have been made by the Medical Commission, as compared with 3,226 during 1922, 3,097 during 1921 and 2,830 during the year before. Of these 2,059 examinations, 202 were done outside the hospital.

1170 packages were dealt with, all for import and none for export, all on behalf of the Department, in contra-distinction to preceding years, when there were always a few on behalf of other Departments and Administrations.

2,274 medico-legal reports were made by the Resident Medical Officers 2,185 short reports and 89 long ones, including 31 autopsies

The number of patient days was 114,773.

The cost per bed per annum was L.E. 75·570 mills.

The cost per patient per day was L.E. 0·264 mills.

The expenditure of the hospital has been L.E. 30,303·535 mills.

Treatment fees received from in-patients L.E. 342·103 mills.

Treatment fees received from out-patients L.E. 975·030 mills.

Spent from Sulfa L.E. 756·879 mills.

5.—ANKYLOSTOMA AND BILHARZIA ANNEXES.

In addition to the Annexes already established at Qalyûb, Mansûra, Benha, Tanta and Qasr el Aini hospitals, a new annex was established at Port Said during March of this year.

The annex was open till the end of July, when it was closed down owing to insufficient number of cases seeking treatment.

It was considered that these cases could be admitted to Port Said General Hospital.

The annex was consequently transferred to Damanhûr, a district where infection is widespread.

Up to the end of the year the annex in question was not yet ready for treatment.

The number of patients treated at these annexes since their establishment in 1920 was as follows :—

1920	3,627
1921	31,094
1922	30,614
1923	55,511

It will be seen from the above figures that the number of patients seeking treatment at these annexes has greatly increased.

It is hoped that more annexes will be established in future in the different provinces of Egypt.

A complete and detailed scientific report on the work of the annexes during the year is being published in the Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories No. 6/1923.

In view of the prevalence of Bilharzia and Ankylostoma at Nag' Hamâdi as has been determined by a local investigation carried out by the Investigation Section of the Public Health Laboratories, Qena Provincial Council has approached the Department asking for a plan and estimates for the erection of a hospital to be devoted to the treatment of Bilharzia and Ankylostoma.

Special statistical table for Qasr el 'Aini Annex will be found accompanying the special report of this hospital appended to this section.

The attached table gives in detail the number of cases examined and treated during 1923 in all the annexes.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED AND TREATED AT THE ANKYLOSTOMIASIS ANNEXES DURING 1923.

ANNEXE.	GRAND TOTAL OF NEW CASES.	TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	BILHARZIASIS.					ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.				
			TOTAL NEW CASES.	MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.			ATTENDANCES.	TOTAL NEW CASES.	MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.			ATTENDANCES.
				Urinary.	Intestinal.	Negative.			Ankylo- stoma.	Ascaris.	Negative.	
Qaliûb... ..	15,348	37,510	8,186	4,766	193	3,325	28,341	7,162	5,716	846	1,310	9,169
Mansûra	7,988	48,232	5,733	4,192	1,365	812	42,060	2,255	2,253	441	1	6,172
Benha... ..	11,135	43,649	4,369	3,535	315	702	26,826	6,766	4,338	1,808	2,040	16,823
Tanta	12,031	84,784	10,474	6,785	3,048	692	80,731	1,557	1,315	99	141	4,053
TOTAL... ..	46,502	214,175	28,762	19,278	4,921	6,531	177,968	17,740	13,622	3,194	3,492	36,217

6.—INSPECTORATE OF PHARMACIES.

Although efforts have been made by the Central Administration to relieve the work of the Inspectorate its duties continue to be very arduous and in spite of changed conditions the work has been carried out as well as possible.

At the present time inspections of pharmacies, drug stores, and authorized poison dealers are made by two Inspectors only as the Chief Inspector is obliged to remain constantly in his Office in order to supervise the work of the Staff and to prepare reports required daily by the Central Administration. For this reason the number of inspections made during 1923 are considerably less than those of previous years. This is to be regretted as pharmacists and druggists, etc., finding that they are not being inspected regularly are inclined to become careless and it is therefore necessary that the number of inspectors be increased.

STATISTICS CONCERNING PHARMACIES DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Pharmacies.	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Total number at end of 1922 :—				
Qualified	98 } = 159	46 } = 85	73 } = 145	217 } = 389
Unqualified	61 }	39 }	72 }	172 }
Opened during 1923 :—				
Qualified	9 } = 17	5 } = 12	13 } = 23	27 } = 52
Unqualified	8 }	7 }	10 }	25 }
Closed during 1923 :—				
Qualified	3 } = 7	2 } = 3	6 } = 10	11 } = 20
Unqualified	4 }	1 }	4 }	9 }
Existing at end of 1923 :—				
Qualified	104 } = 169	49 } = 94	80 } = 158	233 } = 421
Unqualified	65 }	45 }	78 }	188 }
Inspected during 1923 :—				
Qualified	58 } = 91	28 } = 57	38 } = 80	124 } = 228
Unqualified	33 }	29 }	42 }	104 }
Satisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified	51 } = 79	25 } = 51	34 } = 66	110 } = 196
Unqualified	28 }	26 }	32 }	86 }
Unsatisfactory Inspections :—				
Qualified	7 } = 12	3 } = 6	4 } = 14	14 } = 32
Unqualified	5 }	3 }	10 }	18 }
Contraventions against the Pharmacy Law No. 14 of 1904 :—				
Qualified proprietors	3 }	6 }	1 }	10 }
„ managers	5 }	1 }	4 }	10 }
Assistant pharmacists	5 }	2 }	4 }	11 }
Apprentices	4 } = 51	2 } = 24	2 } = 66	8 } = 141
Unqualified proprietors	4 }	4 }	4 }	12 }
„ persons	19 }	9 }	50 }	78 }
Poison dealers	11 }	— }	1 }	12 }
Judgments given against contraveners :—				
Qualified proprietors	1 }	1 }	— }	2 }
Assistant pharmacists	1 }	— }	— }	1 }
Apprentices	1 } = 3	1 } = 2	1 } = 11	3 } = 16
Unqualified persons	— }	— }	10 }	10 }
Poison dealers	— }	— }	— }	— }

STATISTICS CONCERNING PHARMACIES DURING THE YEAR 1923 (*continued*).

Pharmacies.	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	2	4	1	7
„ managers	4	1	4	9
Assistant pharmacists	4	2	4	10
Apprentices	2	1	1	4
Unqualified proprietors	4	4	4	12
„ persons... ..	17	9	39	65
Poison dealers	10	—	1	11
Cases acquitted :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
Unqualified persons... ..	1	—	—	1
Cases filed :—				
Qualified managers	1	—	—	1
Apprentices	1	—	—	1
Unqualified persons... ..	1	—	1	2
Poison dealers	1	—	—	1
Samples of drugs, etc., sent to Laboratories for analysis :—				
Received from provinces... ..				68
Bought by agents or received from Central Stores				60
Conform to standard				40
Not conform				20

The samples received from the provinces were preparations suspected of containing opium, *datura*, or *hashish* and were reported as either positive or negative. Samples which were previously passed to the Laboratories through the Inspectorate by the Central Stores are now sent direct.

PHARMACISTS.

Thirty-five pharmacists have been authorized to practise in Egypt during 1923; they were in possession of diplomas from the following colleges :—

Atlanta	1
Athens	4
Beyrouth	7
Cairo	10
Constantinople	11
Lausanne	1
London	1

The number of student pharmacists serving their training in pharmacies has increased during the year from 18 to 21. This increase although small is a good sign for the reason that as the number of pharmacists qualified from the School of Pharmacy, Cairo, becomes larger there will be no necessity to grant authorizations to foreigners to practise in Egypt as the country will find sufficient for its needs. There are at the present time 899 pharmacists authorized to practise in Egypt.

ASSISTANT-PHARMACISTS.

Previous to the Ministerial Order No. 2337 (by which anyone wishing to register as an apprentice assistant-pharmacist is obliged to be in possession of the Secondary Certificate, Part I), the majority of apprentices had only a very elementary education and this constitutes a danger to both the pharmaceutical profession and to the general public. To the former because they occupied places in pharmacies which should have been filled by properly trained men and to the latter by reason of their low standard of education. As a result of the above Ministerial Order no one has applied for registration as an apprentice during 1923.

Of the 315 assistant pharmacists who are in possession of authorizations only 190 are actually working in pharmacies or drug stores.

Pharmacies : Cairo 95, Alexandria 50, Provinces 36 = 181.

Drugs Stores : Cairo 6, Alexandria 2, Provinces 1 = 9.

This number is already more than enough to supply the needs of the country.

Assistant pharmacists authorised during 1923 (Cairo)	11
Registered apprentice assistant pharmacists serving their training in pharmacies at end of 1923	266
Apprentice assistant pharmacists struck off the Register for various reasons	32
Apprentice assistant pharmacists who succeeded in the Final Examination :—	

June, 1923 ... 16	} = 21
October, 1923 ... 5	

Apprentice assistant pharmacists who succeeded in the Examination for admission to School:—

June 1923 ... 9	} = 35
October 1923 ... 26	

Student pharmacists training in pharmacies :—

From School of Pharmacy, Cairo	21	} = 32
Other Colleges	11	

Pharmacies.	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Contraventions against Law No. 20 of 1911 :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
Qualified managers	1	—	—	1
Apprentices	—	—	1	1
Judgments given :—				
Apprentices	—	—	1	1
Cases pending :—				
Qualified proprietors	—	1	—	1
Qualified managers	1	—	—	1

AUTHORIZED POISON DEALERS.

The increase in authorisations during 1923 is very small as shown by the following table :—

	Cairo.	Alexandria.	Provinces.	TOTAL.
Authorizations issued up to the end of 1922	59	44	21	124
Authorizations granted during 1923	13	5	3	21
Authorization existing at end of 1923	72	49	24	145
Contraventions against poison dealers (Law No. 14 of 1904)	11	—	1	12
Judgments given	—	—	—	—
Cases pending	10	—	1	11
Cases filed	1	—	—	1

POISONOUS PLANTS.

As in the past, the transport of these plants from the place of collection to the port of exportation has been controlled as far as possible. There are at present, 71 persons holding authorisations to purchase poisonous plants for exportation only.

OPIUM.

The cultivation of the opium poppy and the collection of the opium obtained therefrom still remains absolutely uncontrolled and therefore it is impossible to form any idea of the quantity of opium produced in the country or how it is disposed of.

Officially no quantity of crude opium was imported into Egypt during 1923 and none has been exported although there are 50 persons who are authorised to purchase locally produced opium for export only.

No further licence has been granted during the year but 9 temporary authorisations have been withdrawn and cancelled according to Arrêté of H.E. The Minister of the Interior as their holders have contravened the Law of 1904.

STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.

Although the Law of May 1922 has been instrumental to a great extent in limiting the importation of suptefacients to the legitimate needs of the country there are still enormous quantities finding their way into Egypt as contraband. For one kilogramme seized by the Customs or the Coast Guards there are at least two kilogrammes which escape detection. The only remedy against this state of affairs would be to render the penalties for smuggling stupefacient drugs very severe including heavy fines, imprisonment with hard labour and in the case of foreign subjects expulsion from Egypt.

352 licences of importation were granted during 1923 and the following table shows the quantities imported in virtue of these licences.

STUPEFACIENT DRUGS.										KILO. GRMS.	
Coca leaves	66.500	
Cocaine and its salts	13.789	} = 14.560
Preparations containing more than 0.1% of cocaine; ampoules, extracts of coca etc.	0.771	
Morphine and its salts	9.776	} = 11.901
Preparations containing more than 0.2% of morphine; ampoules, extracts and tincture of opium	2.125	
Opium. Medicinal in powder		68.703
Heroin and its salts	5.035	} = 5.108
Preparations containing more than 0.1% of heroin; ampoules, etc.	0.073	
Dionine		4.145
Cannabis indica. tincture,		0.500
" " extract, soft		0.915
" " " fluid		1.200

Doctors and Clinics.—Doctors, as it has been already mentioned in previous reports, are still converting Pharmacies into Drug Stores and Clinics. Although bearing such names yet they are performing the work of pharmacies and thus doing much harm to legal pharmacists in the practice of their profession.

7.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES.

TABLE I.—CASES AND ATTENDANCES, 1923.

DISPENSARIES.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	Total Attendances.	Period.
Damanhûr	7,154	26,784	33,918	263 days
Tanta	6,233	31,472	37,705	266 "
Mansûra	12,142	32,292	44,434	296 "
Zagazig	6,203	23,690	29,893	296 "
Shibîn el Kôm	7,431	29,370	36,801	291 "
Gîza	4,964	21,293	26,257	297 "
Faiyûm	4,169	13,584	17,753	281 "
Beni Suef	7,856	30,831	38,687	278 "
Biba	4,691	28,537	33,228	275 "
Wasta	5,880	30,295	36,175	276 "
Minya	6,177	19,695	25,872	296 "
Port Said	9,128	28,636	37,764	296 "
TOTAL... ..	82,008	316,479	398,487	Average 284 days
Total in 1914 ...	47,601	202,088	249,689	— —
Total in 1915 ...	48,928	206,159	255,082	— —
Total in 1916 ...	70,223	320,587	390,810	293 days
Total in 1917 ...	69,233	314,474	383,707	295 "
Total in 1918 ...	70,061	312,188	382,249	289 "
Total in 1919 ...	55,384	235,831	291,215	231 "
Total in 1920 ...	71,292	320,411	391,703	282 "
Total in 1921 ...	78,819	301,136	379,955	293 "
Total in 1922 ...	88,000	351,378	439,378	292 "
Total in 1923 ...	82,008	316,479	398,487	284 "
Increase or Decrease ...	— 5,992	— 34,899	— 40,891	— 8 "

TABLE II.—CHILDREN'S DISPENSARIES. ANALYSIS OF CASES DURING 1923.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Giza.	Faiyûm.	Beni Suef.	Biba.	Wasta.	Minya.	Port Said.
Eyes	—	—	—	864	—	166	65	128	1,097	1,300	1,064	—
Skin	704	619	1,932	1,078	1,022	1,398	467	1,414	744	918	706	921
Ears	138	163	492	248	352	71	86	317	188	213	101	286
Chest	703	1,044	1,639	771	122	1,111	735	1,198	195	443	633	1,789
Abdomen ...	4,557	3,580	5,046	2,773	3,529	1,743	1,849	3,612	2,307	2,706	2,567	5,083
Surgical... ..	272	136	184	74	158	81	31	235	22	39	—	726
General	694	604	2,695	342	2,199	201	810	907	85	216	1,024	285
Infectious ...	66	87	154	53	49	193	126	45	53	45	62	38
Total number of new cases	7,134	6,233	12,142	6,203	7,431	4,964	4,169	7,856	4,691	5,880	6,177	9,128
Number of old cases	26,784	31,472	32,292	23,690	29,370	21,293	13,584	30,831	28,537	30,295	19,695	28,636
TOTAL... ..	33,918	37,705	44,434	29,893	36,801	26,257	17,753	38,687	33,228	36,175	25,872	37,764
Number of working days	263	266	296	296	291	297	281	278	273	276	296	296

8.—MATERNITY HOMES.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF *Dayas* WHO PASSED EXAMINATION
AND THOSE WHO FAILED IN 1923.

SCHOOLS.	Entered.	Passed.	Failed.
Damanhûr	18	18	—
Tanta	20	20	—
Mansûra	10	10	—
Zagazig	23	22	1
Shibîn el Kôm	10	10	—
Faiyûm	7	7	—
Minya	20	19	1
Sohâg	14	13	1
TOTAL	122	119	3

Number of Egyptian midwives who attended midwifery course in the Maternity
Homes... .. 122
Number of those who passed the examination 119
„ „ failed 3

TABLE II.—SCHOOLS FOR *Dayas*. STATISTICS FOR 1923.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
Abortions	1	19	7	5	23	2	5	20	82
Deliveries	382	723	169	554	601	296	208	166	3,099
B.B.A.	23	23	—	16	63	—	30	30	185
Primipara	44	153	30	76	112	68	43	47	573
Abnormal comp.	15	20	12	37	25	14	14	14	151
Premature births	—	10	12	19	14	24	10	10	99
Still-born	8	25	10	24	31	15	11	9	133
Deaths { Mother	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	9
{ Child... ..	4	4	—	8	1	4	5	7	33
In-patients... ..	3	1	4	28	10	3	2	7	58
Total number of cases	484	979	245	767	881	426	328	312	4,422
Number of visits of matrons and <i>dayas</i>	4,308	4,126	426	12,845	4,413	2,876	4,026	3,332	36,352
Number of working days... ..	211	289	145	318	218	197	244	252	Average. 234
Number of <i>dayas</i> trained... ..	18	20	10	23	10	7	20	14	122
Number of <i>dayas</i> who passed... ..	18	20	10	22	10	7	19	13	119

TABLE III.—*Dayas*' SCHOOLS 1923. ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL CASES.

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Multiple Births :—</i>									
Twins	15	9	5	6	—	11	8	1	66
Triplets	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
<i>Abnormal Presentations :—</i>									
Breech ordinary	7	22	3	18	11	12	5	3	81
„ difficult... ..	—	3	1	3	4	—	4	1	16
Footling	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	6
Face	4	1	1	4	2	2	—	—	14
Transverse	—	2	1	1	4	2	5	—	15
Cord	—	3	—	—	2	1	—	1	7
Unreduced O.P.	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	2	7
Shoulder	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3
<i>Instrumental Deliveries :—</i>									
Forceps	7	7	3	12	7	7	7	4	54
Craniotomy	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Cæsarian section	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>Brought forward</i>	34	53	15	50	45	37	30	12	276

TABLE III.—*Dayas' SCHOOLS 1923, ETC. (continued).*

CASES.	Damaubûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra.	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Carried forward ...</i>	34	53	15	50	45	37	30	12	276
<i>Complications :—</i>									
Post-partum hæmorrhage	—	1	—	5	3	—	—	—	9
Ante-partum „ ...	—	2	—	3	3	—	1	1	10
Placenta previa... ..	—	1	—	1	2	1	—	—	5
Retained and adherent placenta	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	8
Uterine inertia	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	4
Contracted pelvis	1	10	3	4	7	2	3	—	30
Anteflexed uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gangrene of cervix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cicatrised os and vagina...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rigid os	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Edema cervix and growths ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laceration of perineum ...	—	2	1	4	1	1	—	1	10
Laceration of vagina ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ruptured uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydramnios	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	3	10
Albuminuria	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	—	8
Gen. odema (heart)	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Eclampsia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Syphilis	—	6	—	—	2	17	3	—	28
Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Undiagnosed fever	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	4
Renal colic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syncope and aphasia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baudl's ring	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Here lip	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ascitis in infant	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	3
Monster	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Hydrocephalus	—	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	6
Spina bifida	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Fractured humerus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fractured clavicle	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Illness complicating Puerperium :—</i>									
Puerperal fever... ..	2	—	—	1	5	—	1	—	9
Sapræmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal ulcer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Brought forward ...</i>	40	78	21	83	79	63	50	22	416

TABLE III.—*Dayas' SCHOOLS 1923, ETC. (continued).*

CASES.	Damanhûr.	Tanta.	Mansûra	Zagazig.	Shibîn el Kôm.	Faiyûm.	Minya.	Sohâg.	TOTAL.
<i>Carried forward</i>	40	78	21	83	79	63	50	22	416
<i>Illness complicating Puerperium (contd) :—</i>									
Abscess of breast	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Albuminuria	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Fever, three days	—	2	—	7	2	—	—	—	11
Fever, undiagnosed	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Influenza	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Cystitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4
Phthisis	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	3
Pulmonary embolism ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thrombosis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pelvic cellulitis... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
„ abscess	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerp. mania	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rheumatism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
<i>Maternal Deaths :—</i>									
Pneumonia... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal fever	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	5
Gangrene cervix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rupture heart	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart failure	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Rupture uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Embolism	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Collapse	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eclampsia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phtisis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
Fever unknown... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Infant Mortality :—</i>									
Still-births... ..	7	20	3	20	27	12	9	10	108
Died after birth	3	1	2	8	5	4	4	6	33
<i>Premature Births :—</i>									
Viable... ..	—	17	2	14	13	19	12	10	87
Non-viable (abortions) ...	—	11	2	5	23	4	7	20	72
TOTAL	62	130	30	141	135	103	94	72	787
Total number of cases attended	484	979	245	767	881	426	328	312	4,422

SECTION III.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Ophthalmic Section 1923.

During 1923, there were 156,837 new patients treated at the Ophthalmic Hospitals, 82,466 operations performed and 1,664,791 attendances of out-patients recorded. These figures if compared with those of the previous year, will show an increase of more than 17 per cent in the new patients, 8 per cent in the operations and 10 per cent in the attendances of out-patients. This proves the increasing popularity of the ophthalmic hospitals amongst the people, and that they appreciate the importance and benefits of treatment in these hospitals.

Until the beginning of 1923, there were 21 hospitals. Of these, 5 were travelling (three of them are big ones belonging to the Government and two small attached to the Provincial Councils of Assiût and Daqahlia) and 16 specially built permanent hospitals. During 1923 Qena hospital was completed and opened for treatment as well as an ophthalmic clinic established at Damietta thus, the number of ophthalmic hospitals reached 23.

If the great needs of the country for treatment from the various eye diseases are taken into consideration, this small number of hospitals is quite insufficient to deal with the wretched condition from which a large proportion of the inhabitants of Egypt of all ages suffer by being affected by these various forms of eye diseases, especially trachoma which affects more than 95 per cent of the population and the acute ophthalmias which increase during the summer months and which if left untreated will, in most cases, cause blindness in a few days, It is therefore very necessary, under these conditions, to establish permanent ophthalmic hospitals in the capital towns of markazes as well as many travelling ophthalmic hospitals to visit the towns at long distances from the Mudîriya capitals (all these capitals are now provided with ophthalmic hospitals). In this way the utility of ophthalmic treatment would be generalised to all inhabitants of Egypt.

It is also to be noted that among the important features of the work is that the ophthalmic medical officers, in addition to their hospital duties, carry out the examination of pupils of Government Primary Schools, treating those pupils affected with eye diseases and prescribing spectacles for those who require it. The number of pupils examined during the school year 1923-1924 reached 7,551 of which more than 90 per cent are infected with the various stages of trachoma. On the preliminary ophthalmic inspection made on pupils there were more than 28 per cent of all the pupils infected with the serious stages of trachoma; but this percentage fell down to 11 per cent as a result of the ophthalmic treatment. Also the number of pupils requiring spectacles for defective vision during 1923-1924 and previous years was 423. By the use of these spectacles which were not greater in strength than ± 6 dioptres, more than 40 per cent of the pupils attained good or fair vision.

The capital expenditure involved in the provision and equipment of the 22 hospitals (Alexandria branch excluded) has been L.E. 105,000 of which L.E. 23,000 were paid by the Government, more than 60,000 by public subscription and the rest by Provincial Councils or Municipalities.

The annual cost of maintenance for 1923, including the cost of Central Administration and the expenses of ophthalmic clinics at the Government primary schools, was L.E. 46,000 as shown in the detailed lists appended to this Report.

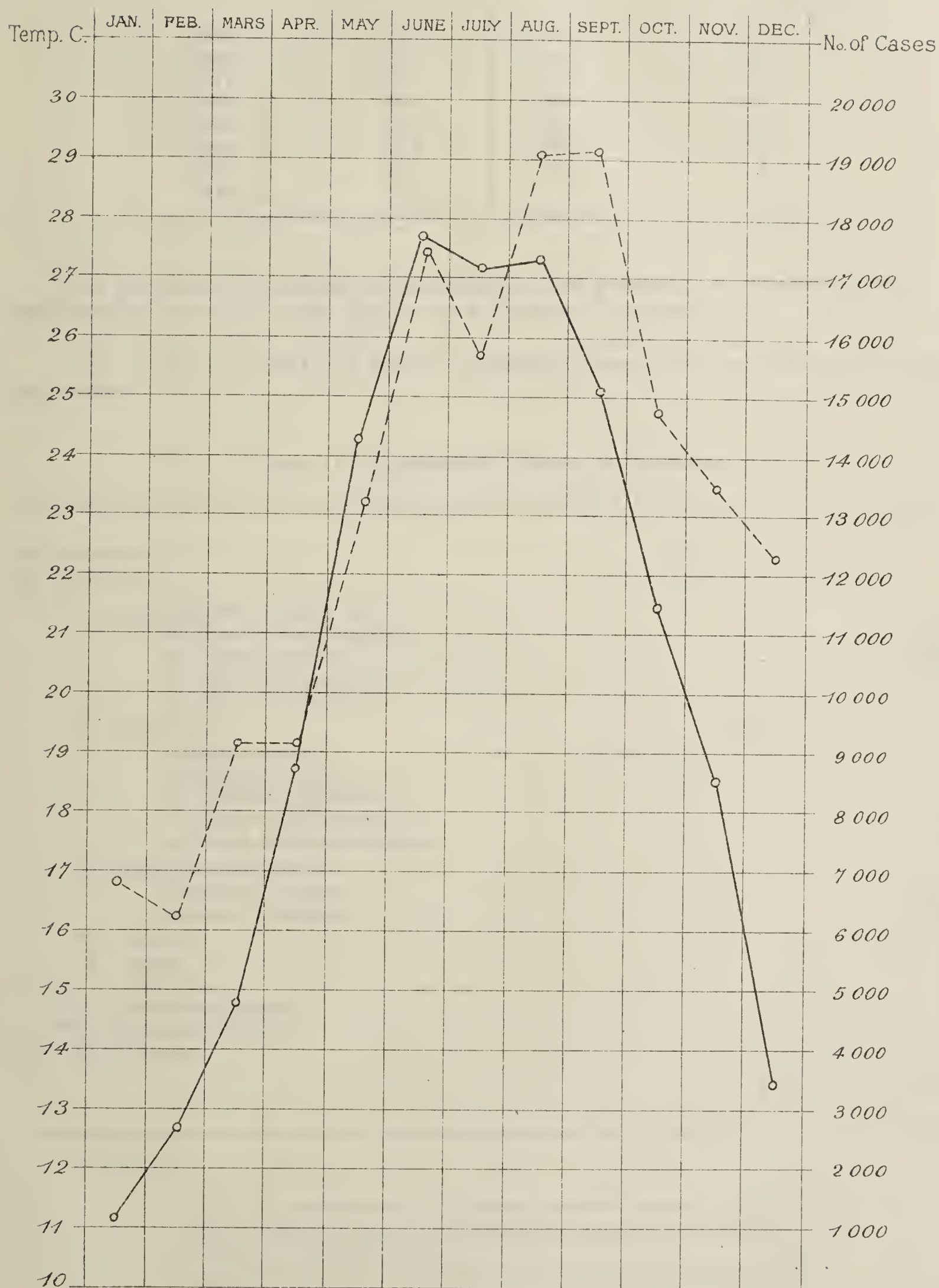
TABLE I.—PRIMARY GLAUCOMA.

Acute	25)
Subacute	119)*
Chronic	2,872)
TOTAL	3,016
Total number of patients examined	174,004
Per cent of glaucoma cases	1.73
Per cent of absolute glaucoma cases	1.23
Operations :—	
Iridectomy	503
Trephining with iridectomy	643

* Including 2144 absolute monocular and binocular.

Table II

TEMPERATURE AND NUMBER OF NEW PATIENTS TREATED



————— Average temperature in degrees centigrade.
 - - - - - New patients treated per month.

N.B. This table denotes that increase of new patients coincide with the rise of temperature.

TABLE III.—YEARLY PERCENTAGES OF BLINDNESS AMONGST OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS
PATIENTS SINCE THE YEAR 1909.

YEAR.	Per Cent of Blindness in One or Both Eyes.	YEAR.	Per Cent of Blindness in One or Both Eyes.
1909	15·6	1917	13·9
1910	17·4	1918	14·6
1911	19·2	1919	15·3
1912	15·8	1920	13·8
1913	14·8	1921	12·2
1914	13·2	1922	11·8
1915	12·0	1923	11·2
1916	11·2		

The definition of blindness adopted here is that proposed by Trousseau, that is to say inability to count fingers held up at a distance of one meter.

N.B.—It is to be noted that there is a gradual decrease in the percentage of blindness since 1919.

TABLE IV.—PATHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

A.—Congenital	7
B.—Acquired :—	
I.—conjunctivitis resulting in :—	
(a) Total corneal opacity	6,394
(b) Shrunken globe	5,397
(c) Secondary glaucoma	3,658
(d) Other conditions	1,161
II.—Fundus :—	
(a) Optic atrophy	264
(b) Optic neuritis... ..	20
(c) Retinitis pigmentosa	32
(d) Detachment of retina	65
(e) Other diseases of fundus	114
III.—Glaucoma, Primary :—	
Absolute monocular	1,098
Absolute binocular	1,046
IV.—Cataract	2,101
V.—Injury	198
VI.—Operation	64
VII.—Infectious disease... ..	26
VIII.—Iritis endogenous	337
IX.—Various	360
TOTAL	22,342

TABLE V.—COMPARISON OF CORNEAL OPACITY AMONG PUPILS OF
TANTA PRIMARY SCHOOL IN THE YEARS 1913-14 AND 1923-24.

YEAR.	Both Corneæ Clear.	One Cornea clear the other showing opacity.	Opacity of both corneæ.
1913-14	176	104	88
1923-24	638	52	11

TABLE VI.—SYNOPSIS OF WORK OF HOSPITALS SINCE THE YEAR 1920.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
Hospitals in existence :—				
Travelling	5	5	5	5
Permanent	15	16	16	18
New patients treated	94,921	113,201	133,750	156,837
Total attendances of out-patients	1,064,509	1,322,074	1,510,020	1,664,791
Operations performed	56,503	65,378	76,035	82,466
In-patients	4,232	4,513	4,798	4,995
Details :—				
Patients examined	108,113	127,223	147,492	174,004
Patients regularly treated	94,921	113,201	133,750	156,837
Incurable cases	6,400	6,727	6,582	7,859
Blind in one eye... ..	9,833	10,566	12,524	14,394
Blind in both eyes	5,154	5,053	4,850	5,146
Trichiasis cases examined	23,154	28,245	32,720	31,405
„ eyes operated on and cured	27,081	28,939	30,869	33,904

TABLE VII.—WORK DONE AT ALL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1923.

1. IN-PATIENTS : TOTAL NUMBER	4,995
(Number of available beds 311)	
Number of diets issued	100,982
2. OPERATIONS :—	
I. Major :—	
(a) Senile cataract	911
(b) Soft cataract	319
(c) Trichiasis or entropion	33,904
(d) Other operations	8,227
TOTAL ...	43,361
II. Minor (including mechanical treatment of trachoma)	39,105
GRAND TOTAL, major and minor operations	82,466
3. OUT-PATIENTS :—	
I. Incurable	5,626
II. Postponed	11,541
III. Tickets issued, <i>i.e.</i> new cases	156,837
IV. Old cases	1,490,787
V. Visits made by patients to hospital for treatment	1,664,791
VI. Average number of visits made to hospital by each patient under regular treatment (old cases+tickets issued) ÷ tickets issued. The factor of incurable cases is neglected	10·5
VII. Discharges :—	
(a) Cured	21,113
(b) Relieved	4,452
(c) Incurable	2,233
(d) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended only once... ..	24,047
(e) Spontaneously ceased to attend after having attended more than once	75,320
VIII. Trichiasis cases seen among new patients :—	
(a) No previous operation having been performed	28,386
(b) Previous operation performed unsuccessfully (not at an Ophthalmic Hospital, but probably by some charlatan)	3,019

N.B—3 I Incurable cases do not receive tickets, but are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as both incurable and devoid of surgical interest.

VII (c) Incurable cases include those which are recognized as soon as seen by the surgeon as incurable but are given tickets for statistical or other purposes

TABLE VIII.—LIST OF DISEASES (*continued.*).

<i>Conjunctiva</i> (contd.) :—																
Trachoma IIc	651
„ III including post-trachomatous degeneration	100,398
„ IV	4,929
Spring catarrh...	3
Phlyctenule	4,543
Pterygium	2,456
Pinguecula	287
Xerosis	368
Symblepharon	153
Dermoid	10
Streptothrix	3
Other conditions :—																
Argyrosis	135
Colloid and hyaline degeneration	52
Hypertrophied caruncle	98
Nævus pigmentosa	2
Injuries (foreign bodies, burn, etc)	169
Cyst	26
Papilloma	1
<i>Eyelids</i> :—																
Pediculus ciliaris	355
Trichiasis and entropion	34,635
Distichiasis	164
Ectropion	442
Lagophthalmos	890
Blepharitis	16,072
Hordeolum	905
Wart	146
Chalazion	884
Eczema	276
Rodent ulcer	17
Dermoid	41
Ptosis	209
Erysipelas	2
Herpes	7
Chancre	7
Epithelioma	6
Other tumours	58
Leucodermia	11
<i>Lacrimal Apparatus</i> :—																
Lacrimal fistula	114
Stenosis of the duct	73
Dacryocystitis, acute	42
„ chronic	1,190
Trachoma of lacrimal sac	1
<i>Cornea</i> :—																
Ulceration, simple	8,806
„ hypopyon	551
„ perforation	2,060
„ special forms	76
Pannus	23,158
Keratitis, interstitial	20
„ trachomatous	266
Nebula or leucoma	54,767
Adherent leucoma	9,142
Totally opaque cornea	6,394

TABLE XI.—PATHOLOGICAL REPORT (*contd.*)

	Brought forward...	123
IRIS AND CILIARY BODY :—		
Inflammation		23
Tumours, Benign including cysts...		1
OPTIC NERVE :—		
Tumours, Malignant		1
CHOROID :—		
Tumours, Malignant		1
RETINA :—		
Inflammation		2
Tumours, Malignant		3
ORBIT :—		
Tumours :—		
Inflammation		1
Benign including cysts		7
Malignant		6
LACRIMAL GLAND :—		
Tumours :—		
Benign including cysts		1
Malignant		1
LACRIMAL SAC :—		
Inflammation		33
LACRIMAL CANAL :—		
Inflammation		1
GLAUCOMA :—		
Primary		5
Secondary :—		
Cause unknown		2
Anterior synechia or adherent leucoma		182
Injury of lens		1
Inflammation (irido-cyclitis, etc.)... ..		1
PANOPHTHALMITIS :—		
Endogenous		2
SYMPATHETIC OPHTHALMIA		
		2
PHTHISIS BULBI :—		
Inflammation		27
Post operative		1
FLY BLOWN ORBIT		
		4
UNCLASSIFIED		
		12
UNDETERMINED... ..		
		14
EXAMINATION OF CELLS :—		
Eosinophilia :—		
Positive		10
Negative... ..		7
OTHER ANIMALS (Horses, Mules, and Donkeys) :—		
Diseased		2
Normal		20
	TOTAL... ..	496

TABLE XII.—WASSERMANN TESTS.

Positive	17
Doubtful	3
Negative	69
Unfit	6
TOTAL...																				95

TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED AND OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE OPTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1923.

HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS.	HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF OPERATIONS
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	15,209	No. 2 S.O.H., Giza	8,168
No. 2 S.O.H., Giza	14,974	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	8,102
Tanta	9,993	Tanta	4,825
Alexandria	8,906	Asyût	4,652
Port Said	8,154	Shibîn el Kôm	4,065
Asyût	8,043	Qena	3,963
Beni Suef	7,375	No. 3 T.O.H.	3,866
Shibîn el Kôm	7,156	Beni Suef	3,694
Benha	6,911	Benha	3,673
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	6,616	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	3,548
Zagazig	5,824	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	3,256
Mahalla el Kubra	5,759	Mansûra	3,076
Sohâg	5,671	Sohâg	3,038
Mansûra	5,410	Faîyûm	3,002
Minya	5,389	Alexandria	2,799
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	5,180	Mahalla el Kubra	2,760
Faîyûm	5,171	Minya	2,679
No. 3 T.O.H.	5,091	Zagazig	2,661
Qena	4,485	Santa	2,542
Damanhûr	4,353	Damanhûr	2,233
Santa	4,210	Damietta	2,092
Damietta	4,008	Kafr el Zaîyât	1,953
Kafr el Zaîyât	2,949	Port Said	1,819

N.B.—Number of working days :—

	Months.	Days.
Qena (opened on April 24th 1923)	8	7
Damietta (opened on May 1st 1923)	8	—
No. 3 T.O.H.	9	23
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	9	4
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	10	7
Other Hospitals	12	—

TABLE XIV.—AVERAGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS PER MONTH AT ALL
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1923.

HOSPITALS.	MAJOR.	HOSPITALS.	MINOR.
No. 1, Rôd el Farag	312	No. 2 Stationary, Giza	382
No. 2 Stationary, Giza	298	No. 1, Rôd el Farag	363
Qena	230	Qena	251
Asyût	217	Tanta	225
Shibîn el Kôm	208	No. 3 T.O.H.	207
Benha	198	Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	207
Beni Suef	192	Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	175
Sohâg	192	Asyût	171
No. 3 T.O.H.	191	Damietta	141
Tanta	177	Shibîn el Kôm	131
Faîyûm	172	Alexandria	125
Daqahliya P.C.T.O.H.	153	Mahalla el Kubra	123
Mansûra	150	Beni Suef	116
Asyût P.C.T.O.H.	140	Benha	108
Zagazig	139	Mansûra	106
Minya	129	Minya	94
Damietta	120	Santa	93
Santa	119	Damanhûr	85
Alexandria	108	Zagazig... ..	83
Mahalla el Kubra	108	Kafr el Zaîyât	82
Damanhûr	102	Faîyûm... ..	79
Kafr el Zaîyât	80	Port Said	79
Port Said	72	Sohâg	61

TABLE XV.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED ACCORDING TO THE AGE AT WHICH THEY
SOUGHT TREATMENT.

Age.	No. of Patients.
Under one year	10,202
From 1 to 5 years	21,128
„ 6 to 10 years	17,260
„ 11 to 15 „	15,558
„ 16 to 20 „	11,717
„ 21 to 25 „	12,135
„ 26 to 30 „	12,836
„ 31 to 35 „	12,137
„ 36 to 40 „	10,756
„ 41 to 45 „	7,820
„ 46 to 50 „	6,796
„ 51 to 55 „	4,435
„ 56 to 60 „	5,264
„ 61 to 65 „	3,607
„ 66 to 70 „	2,538
Over 70 years	2,638
TOTAL	156,837

TABLE XVI.—NEW PATIENTS TREATED PER MONTH.

January	6,914
February	6,335
March	9,038
April	9,118
May...	13,146
June	17,693
July...	15,804
August	19,018
September	19,022
October	14,843
November	13,548
December	12,358
TOTAL																			156,837

TABLE XVII.—AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.

The average temperature was arrived at by taking one place in Lower Egypt (Qurashîya), one place in Cairo (Gîza), and one place in Upper Egypt (Asyût) and obtaining an average figure from the mean temperature at each place on each month. This is shown in appended table, the readings being in degrees centigrade.

MONTH.											Qurashîya.	Gîza.	Asyût.	Average.
January	10·5	10·8	12·0	11·1
February	11·8	12·7	13·8	12·8
March	13·8	14·3	16·7	14·9
April...	17·4	18·0	21·3	18·9
May	22·8	23·2	26·8	24·3
June	26·0	26·5	30·8	27·8
July	26·0	26·2	29·2	27·1
August	26·0	26·3	29·5	27·3
September	24·5	24·3	26·2	25·0
October	20·7	20·9	22·9	21·5
November	18·1	18·3	19·4	18·6
December...	13·4	13·4	13·8	13·5

TABLE XVIII.—BLINDNESS AMONG OUT-PATIENTS SINCE 1909.

YEAR.					TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS EXAMINED.	ONE EYE.		BOTH EYES.		ONE EYE AND BOTH EYES.	
						Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1909	22,373	2,116	9·4	1,385	6·1	3,501	15·6
1910	25,506	2,438	9·5	2,010	7·8	4,448	17·4
1911	31,274	3,196	10·2	2,811	8·9	6,007	19·2
1912	43,668	4,115	9·4	2,824	6·4	6,939	15·8
1913	62,233	5,360	8·6	3,878	6·2	9,238	14·8
1914	75,398	6,425	8·5	3,591	4·7	10,016	13·2
1915	71,930	5,637	7·8	2,992	4·2	8,629	12·0
1916	94,447	7,042	7·4	3,504	3·7	10,546	11·2
1917	100,410	9,385	9·3	4,611	4·6	13,996	13·9
1918	90,668	8,969	9·9	4,261	4·7	13,230	14·6
1919	83,577	8,537	10·2	4,278	5·1	12,815	15·3
1920	108,113	9,833	9·1	5,154	4·7	14,987	13·8
1921	127,223	10,566	8·3	5,053	3·9	15,619	12·2
1922	147,492	12,524	8·5	4,850	3·3	17,374	11·8
1923	174,001	14,394	8·3	5,146	2·9	19,540	11·2
TOTAL					1,258,316	110,537	8·8	56,348	4·5	166,885	13·3

TABLE XIX.—TOTAL PERCENTAGE OF BLINDNESS IN ONE OR BOTH EYES.

	1920	1921	1922	1923
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
<i>Permanent Hospitals :—</i>				
Tanta	7·82	9·78	8·78	8·06
Asyût	19·05	16·50	14·32	14·25
Mansûra	17·70	19·30	18·79	18·54
Beni Suef	16·40	17·07	17·55	17·34
Zagazig	17·76	11·10	11·58	10·47
Damanhûr	9·20	9·77	9·49	9·75
Shibîn el Kôm	6·30	9·09	9·06	8·23
Sohâg	16·30	16·16	13·74	11·77
Minya	19·80	19·85	19·04	17·41
Faîyûm	12·36	11·10	14·17	10·30
Benha	9·60	7·40	9·67	10·91
Alexandria	10·70	9·70	9·67	6·99
Aswân (Oph. Branch)	—	14·60	—	—
Port Said	—	6·13	3·00	2·76
Qena... ..	—	—	—	14·97
Damietta	—	—	—	16·70
Mahalla el Kubra	10·40	9·20	8·65	7·07
Kafr el Zaîyât	10·93	10·88	9·34	6·77
Santa	13·84	12·63	12·55	12·46
<i>Travelling Hospitals :—</i>				
No. 1 Travelling :—				
Idfu	24·16	—	—	—
Damietta	14·30	—	—	—
Rôd el Farag	16·86	14·35	12·30	12·22
No. II Stationary :—				
Gîza	14·73	13·09	13·03	12·88
No. III Travelling :—				
Barrage	15·25	—	—	—
Port Said	11·12	—	—	—
Nag Hammâdi... ..	9·42	4·10	—	—
Aswân	—	20·26	16·36	12·32
Luxor	—	—	8·90	—
Esna	—	—	—	12·63
Asyût Travelling :—				
Manfalût	—	6·46	—	5·87
Deirût	14·22	—	—	7·64
Mallawi	20·00	—	9·70	—
Abnûb	15·27	14·60	—	5·87
Abu Tîg	—	9·80	14·10	11·21
Badâri	—	—	6·22	—
Daqahliya Travelling :—				
Mit-Ghamr	18·50	—	9·60	—
Matarîya	—	8·95	—	6·21
Dikirnis	—	11·10	—	12·67
Fariskûr	—	—	10·18	—
Aga	16·56	—	—	13·09
Simbillawein	15·58	12·32	20·29	19·85

TABLE XX.—SOURCES OF PROVISION OF HOSPITALS.

HOSPITALS.	Date at which opened.	Government Grant	Public Subscription or Private Benefaction.	Provincial Councils or Municipality.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
No. 1 Travelling*	1904	—	1,000	—
No. 2 Camp†	1905	—	—	1,500
Tanta	1908	8,463	—	—
Asyût	1911	8,817 and site	5,004	—
Mansûra	1912	—	5,000	—
Beni Suef	1912	—	4,000	—
Asyût Travelling	1912	—	—	720
Zagazig	1913	—	—	4,286
Mahalla el Kubra... ..	1913	—	—	2,400
Kafr el Zaiyât	1913	—	—	2,200
Daqahliya Travelling	1913	—	—	720
Damanhûr	1914	—	—	5,000
Shibîn el Kôm	1914	—	5,422	—
Sohâg	1914	960	4,000	—
Minya	1915	—	—	5,500
Santa	1915	—	—	2,600
Faiyûm	1916	Site.	—	4,000
No. 3 Travelling‡	1918	—	1,000	—
Benha	1920	—	14,000	—
Port Said... ..	1921	1,000	—	1,000
Qena... ..	1923	—	12,400	2,800
Damietta (temporary)	1923	1,000 and used building.	240	—
Fouad I, Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza	1924	3,000 and site.	8,668	600
TOTAL		23,240	60,734	33,326

* Retained in Cairo for provision of clinical facilities for teaching.

† Stationary at Giza until completion of Giza Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital.

‡ For South Egypt. Luxor to Aswân. until Aswân Permanent Hospital is completed.

TABLE XXI.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.—(A) CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION, 1922-1923.

CHAPTER.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	6,402	6,049
Hors cadre staff	261	308
Allowances :—		
Ophthalmic allowance	216	35
Compensation allowance	48	48
Transport, transfer, and travelling allowance	1,382	960
Books and periodicals	42	42
Telephone	23	23 *
Telegrams	30	4
Petty expenses	20	1
TOTAL	8,424	7,470 †

* Excluding trunk line calls.
† Two posts of divisional inspectors were vacant the whole year, one of which to cover the extra expenses of an Ophthalmic Medical Officer in the Educational Mission in England.

TABLE XXII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.—(B) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, 1922-1923.

CHAPTER.	Grant.	Total Actual Expenditure
	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	9,944 ⁽¹⁾	10,555 ⁽²⁾
Hors cadre staff	7,419	6,834
Ophthalmic allowance	1,968 ⁽³⁾	586
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	1,798	1,576
Food	5,484	4,048
Forage	51	30
Water	325	231
Light	180	108
Disposal of sewage	100	37
Heating	— ⁽⁴⁾	590
Rent	100	76
Telegrams and telephones	177	108
Stores :—		
General equipment	⁽⁴⁾	5,465
Surgical equipment		166
Instruments		642
Drugs		2,420
Dressings		493
Purchase of Animals		11
Transport of stores		156
Books and periodicals	12	12
Petty expenses (including move of Travelling Camps)	628	625
TOTAL	—	34,769 ⁽⁵⁾

(1) To this L.E. 201 is granted by the Government for the salary of the medical officer of Daqahliya Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.
(2) The increase of expenditure on the grant is due to the new regrading.
(3) To this L.E. 72 is granted by the Government for the Ophthalmic allowance of the M.O. of Daqahliya Provincial Council Travelling Ophthalmic Hospital which is recovered from the said Council.
(4) No special grant for the ophthalmic hospitals. The grant is for the various units of the whole Department.
(5) Excluding repairs being omitted as the credit is at the disposal of the Public Works Ministry and no return is made

TABLE XXIII.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.—(B) GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS (PER UNIT), 1922-1923.

CHAPTER.	No. 1, Camp.	No. 2, Camp.	No. 3, Camp.	Tanta.	Asyût.	Mansûra.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shibin el Kôm.	Sohâg.	Minya.	Faiyûm.	Benha.	Alexandria Oph. Branch and Schools.	Port-Said.	(Qena.	Damietta.	Cairo Schools.	Suez.	TOTAL.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Pensionable staff	485	626	550	944	928	762	669	652	481	495	505	734	564	626	488	431	106	158	215	136	10,555*
Hors cadre staff	434	632	441	473	553	430	426	424	378	433	425	412	394	425	157	303	40	4	43	7	6,834
Ophthalmic allowance	6	36	67	59	78	6	6	48	6	23	24	6	18	26	38	12	—	27	72	28	586*
Transport, transfer and travelling allowance	187	75	352	102	188	17	43	70	28	42	20	60	95	58	16	23	114	42	—	44	1,576
Food	199	246	255	323	362	364	260	248	195	396	445	270	192	161	96	34	2	—	—	—	4,048†
Forage	13	11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Water	10	—	9	46	44	10	31	15	30	—	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	231
Light	—	—	—	14	40	26	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Disposal of sewage	—	—	—	5	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Heating	—	—	—	90	90	64	90	84	—	90	80	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	590
Rent	—	66	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76
Telegrams and telephones	—	1	—	10	12	11	9	9	9	9	1	10	11	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	108
Stores :—																					
General Equipment...	745	806	463	452	586	250	239	355	212	94	299	301	220	167	—	276	—	—	—	—	5,465
Surgical Equipment	2	1	—	28	7	—	29	29	12	29	—	—	1	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	166
Instruments	79	110	107	15	30	47	9	13	8	—	18	39	21	12	—	134	—	—	—	—	642
Drugs	260	81	172	263	240	213	173	84	60	135	97	134	175	188	—	145	—	—	—	—	2,420
Dressings	75	5	—	63	54	—	30	26	32	25	31	39	28	39	—	46	—	—	—	—	493
Purchase of Animals	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Transport of stores	—	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	156
Books and periodicals	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Petty expenses	19	35	364	17	23	26	12	15	11	14	27	13	18	15	—	9	7	—	—	—	625
TOTAL	2,515	2,732	2,820	2,917	3,248	2,239	2,069	2,091	1,475	1,798	1,985	2,031	1,773	1,809	795	1,427	269	231	330	215	34,769

* Excluding, L.E. 257 salary of the M. O. of Daqahlia P.C.T.O.H., which is recovered by the said Council.

† Including cost of butter supplied by Central Stores.

TABLE XXIV.—ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.—(C) PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS, 1922-1923.

CHAPTER.	GHARBIYA.					ASYÛT.		DAQAHLIYA.					
	Grant.	Expenditure.	Expenditure Per Unit.			Grant.	Expenditure.	Grant.	Expenditure.				
			Mahalla el Kubra.	Kafr el Zaiyat.	Santa.								
										L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	
Employees	972	789	270	266	253	231	199	353	316				
Servants	570	442	119	115	208	115	114	288	248				
Money to meet salaries of Nizami Gaffirs	24	24	—	—	24	—	—	—	—				
Transport and travelling allowance	18	36	11	11	14	L.E. 220 for dépenses diverses, no details.	63	100	158				
Food	130	105	—	—	105		—	160	77				
Water	—	—	—	—	—		3	—	—				
Light and heating	34	8	4	3	1		3	20	11				
Rent... ..	—	—	—	—	—		—	15	—				
General furniture :—													
Equipment	500	270	34	49	119	86	200	124					
Instruments									29	13	26	39	24
Drugs													
Stationery and periodicals	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—					
Post and telegrams	3	4	2	1	1	—	1	—					
Petty expenses	45	17	3	5	9	9	15	16					
TOTAL	2,536	2,006	594	536	876	566	584	1,310	1,057				

N.B.—Up-Keep : Gharbiya Provincial Council Budget L.E. 50 for each hospital.

TABLE XXV.—COMPARISON OF THE COST OF MAINTENANCE OF A PERMANENT
OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL IN 1914 AND 1923.

	Number.	1914.	TOTAL.	Number.	1923.	TOTAL.
		L.E.	L.E.		L.E.	L.E.
ART. 1.— <i>Salaries, Wages, and Allowances</i> :—						
A.—Pensionable Staff :—						
Medical Officer	2	336	396	2	420	492
Clerk	1	60		1	72	
	3			3		
C.—Hors Cadre Staff :—						
Moawin	1	48	276	1	60	438
Chief attendant	1	36		2	84	
Attendants (male)	2	42		5	150	
Attendants (female)	2	36		2	42	
Cook	1	24		1	42	
Sai	1	18		1	30	
Gardener	—	—		1	30	
Boab	1	18		—	—	
Sundry subordinate staff	3	54		—	—	
	12			13		
E.—Allowances		72	72		—	—
ART. 2.— <i>Transport, Transfer, and Travelling Allowances</i> :—						
Transport	}	50	50	}	10	40
Transfer					10	
Travelling allowance					20	
ART. 3.— <i>Food</i>			139			368
ART. 5.— <i>Rent, Water, Lighting, etc.</i> :—						
Water		30	102		60	120
Lighting... ..		40			40	
Heating		20			30	
Sewage		12			—	
ART. 6.— <i>Books and Periodicals</i>			1			1
ART. 7.— <i>Telegrams and Telephones</i> :—						
Telegrams	}	9	9	}	1	11
Telephones					10	
ART. 8.— <i>Petty Expenses</i>			12			20
ART. 11.— <i>Stores</i>			300			500
TOTAL... ..			1,357			2,000

TABLE XXVI.—COST OF UNIFORM DIETS FOR ALL IN-PATIENTS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS DURING 1923, EXCLUDING COST OF RATIONS OF EMPLOYEES.

HOSPITALS.	Number of Diets issued.	Total Cost. *	Cost per Day per Head.
		L.E.	Mills.
No. 3 Camp, Aswân and Esna	2,635	141	53·69
Shibîn el Kôm	5,613	291	51·87
Daqahlîya Travelling† : Simbellawein, Aga, Mataria and Dikirnis	1,777	77	43·30
Sohâg	7,091	298	42·02
Mansûra... ..	6,878	273	39·68
Asyût	7,084	262	36·93
Faiyûm	3,458	125	36·01
Tanta	6,722	240	35·65
Minya	5,840	199	34·07
Damanhûr	3,895	131	33·64
Santa†	3,194	105	32·90
Zagazig	6,057	185	30·46
No. 1 Camp, Rôd el Farag... ..	3,912	115	29·49
Beni Suef	7,412	201	27·05
No. 2 Stationary, Gîza	7,458	167	22·41
Benha	5,643	110	19·42
TOTAL... ..	84,669	2,920	34·49

* Fuel excluded.

† Rations of these hospitals are not supplied by contractors but bought locally.

Scale of Full Diet as given to all In-patients at Ophthalmic Hospitals.

	Grammes.
Bread	600
Beef	150
Vegetables	150
Lentils... ..	75
Rice	75
Milk	200
Artificial butter	25
Sugar	30
Salt	15

TABLE XXVII.—NUMBER OF BEDS AT THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITALS.

	First.	Second.	Third. ,
No. 1 Travelling	—	—	11
No. 2 Stationary	—	—	20
No. 3 Travelling	—	—	10
Tanta	—	—	20
Asyût	1	—	27
Mansûra... ..	—	—	18
Beni Suef	—	—	17
Zagazig	—	—	18
Damanhûr	—	—	18
Shibîn el Kôm	—	—	15
Sohâg	—	—	14
Minya	—	—	16
Faiyûm	—	—	10
Benha	—	—	14
Alexandria	—	—	31
Port Said	—	—	6
Qena	—	—	18
Damietta	—	—	5
Daqahlîya	—	—	12
Santa	—	—	10
TOTAL	1	—	310

Statistics of Ophthalmic Treatment in Schools, 1923-1924.

Ophthalmic treatment has been carried out at the Primary Government Schools of Tanta, Assiût, Mensûra, Beni Suef, Zagazig, Damanhûr, Shebin el Kôm, Sohag, Minia, Fayûm, Giza, Benha, Moharram Bey and Ras el Tin at Alexandria, Hussnieh and Mohamed Aly at Cairo and Qena.

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(a) BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS.	No. Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	113	—	151	67	239	131	701
Per cent	16·1	—	21·5	9·5	34·1	18·7	
Asyût	26	—	76	46	184	207	539
Per cent	4·8	—	14·1	8·5	34·1	38·4	
Mansûra	82	—	106	15	58	236	497
Per cent	16·5	—	21·3	3·0	11·6	47·5	
Beni Suef	16	—	19	110	121	281	547
Per cent	2·9	—	3·5	20·1	22·1	51·3	
Zagazig	57	—	57	15	126	150	405
Per cent	14·1	—	14·1	3·7	31·1	37·0	
Damanhûr	10	—	79	32	155	59	335
Per cent	2·9	—	23·6	9·5	46·3	17·6	
Shibin el Kôm	7	—	4	22	77	64	174
Per cent	4·0	—	2·3	12·6	44·2	36·8	
Sûhag	5	—	49	39	90	55	238
Per cent	2·1	—	20·6	16·4	37·8	23·1	
Minia	18	—	11	22	128	141	320
Per cent	5·6	—	3·4	6·9	40·0	44·0	
Faîyûm	9	—	17	39	171	36	272
Per cent	3·3	—	6·2	14·3	62·9	13·2	
Giza	13	—	36	27	89	117	282
Per cent	4·6	—	12·7	9·6	31·5	41·5	
Benha	7	—	34	51	137	152	381
Per cent	1·8	—	8·9	13·4	35·9	39·9	
Moharram Bey	84	—	144	17	41	66	352
Per cent	23·9	—	40·9	4·8	11·6	18·7	
Hussanieh	62	—	161	61	200	302	786
Per cent	7·9	—	20·5	7·7	25·4	38·4	
Mohammad Aly	20	—	101	64	197	303	685
Per cent	2·9	—	14·7	9·3	28·8	44·2	
Ras el Tin	199	—	260	33	160	147	799
Per cent	24·9	—	32·5	4·1	20·0	18·4	
Qena	3	—	77	73	73	12	238
Per cent	1·3	—	32·3	30·7	30·7	5·0	
TOTAL	731	—	1382	733	2246	2459	7551
Per cent	9·7	—	18·3	9·7	29·7	32·6	

TABLE I.—CONDITION OF CONJUNCTIVA.—(b) END OF THE YEAR.

SCHOOLS	No. Trachoma.	Non-trachomatous conjunctivitis.	TRACHOMA.				TOTAL.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Tanta	102	—	67	13	290	185	657
Per cent	15.5	—	10.2	1.9	44.1	28.2	
Asyût	18	—	17	10	227	233	505
Per cent	3.6	—	3.4	1.9	44.9	46.1	
Mansûra	70	—	82	—	37	280	469
Per cent	14.9	—	17.5	—	7.9	59.7	
Beni Suef	17	—	3	1	106	387	514
Per cent	3.3	—	0.6	0.2	20.6	75.3	
Zagazig	52	—	10	3	104	226	395
Per cent	13.2	—	2.5	0.7	26.3	57.2	
Damanhûr	10	—	38	3	192	81	324
Per cent	3.1	—	11.7	0.9	59.2	25.0	
Shibin el Kôm	2	—	9	1	91	58	161
Per cent	1.2	—	5.6	0.6	56.5	36.0	
Sûhag	6	—	6	3	124	85	224
Per cent	2.7	—	2.7	1.3	55.4	37.9	
Minia	15	—	—	3	158	144	320
Per cent	4.7	—	—	0.9	49.4	45.0	
Fayûm	9	—	3	—	156	81	249
Per cent	3.6	—	1.2	—	62.7	32.5	
Giza	14	—	18	—	97	159	288
Per cent	4.8	—	6.2	—	33.7	55.2	
Benha	4	—	25	9	164	165	367
Per cent	1.1	—	6.8	2.4	44.7	44.9	
Moharram Bey	89	—	130	1	48	123	391
Per cent	22.7	—	33.2	0.3	12.3	31.5	
Hussanieh	60	—	131	9	276	308	784
Per cent	7.7	—	16.7	1.1	35.2	39.3	
Mohammad Aly	18	—	61	10	245	350	684
Per cent	2.6	—	8.9	1.5	35.8	51.2	
Ras El Tin	195	—	160	1	170	238	764
Per cent	25.5	—	20.9	0.1	22.3	31.2	
Qena	4	—	6	2	170	50	232
Per cent	1.7	—	2.6	0.9	73.3	21.5	
TOTAL	685	—	766	69	2655	3153	7328
Per cent	9.3	—	10.5	0.9	36.2	43.0	

TABLE IIa.—EFFECT OF TREATMENT ON SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA.

YEAR.	BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.			END OF THE YEAR.	
	Pupils with any stage of Trachoma.	Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II.		Pupils with serious stages of Trachoma I. and II.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
1907-1908	464	289	62.3	—	—
1914-1915	1,553	342	22.0	61	4.0
1916-1917	1,528	327	21.4	48	3.0
1917-1918	1,699	282	16.6	71	4.2
1919-1920	2,454	410	16.7	201	8.2
1920-1921	3,363	643	19.1	290	8.6
1921-1922	5,036	1,369	27.2	580	11.5
1922-1923	6,140	1,982	32.3	892	14.5
1923-1924	6,820	2,115	31.0	835	12.2

TABLE IIb.—STAGES OF TRACHOMA AT BEGINNING AND END OF SCHOOL YEAR.

STAGES OF TRACHOMA.						BEGINNING OF THE YEAR.		END OF THE YEAR.	
						No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Trachoma	I	1,382	20·3	766	11·5
„	II	733	10·7	69	1·0
„	III	2,246	32·9	2,655	39·9
„	IV	2,459	36·1	3,153	47·5

TABLE IIIa.—TRACHOMA AND ITS RELATION TO SCHOOL YEARS (Beginning of the Year.)

SCHOOLS.	1ST YEAR.				2ND YEAR.				3RD YEAR.				4TH YEAR.			
	Trachoma.				Trachoma.				Trachoma.				Trachoma.			
	Non-Trachomatous.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Non-Trachomatous.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Non-Trachomatous.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	Non-Trachomatous.
Tanta	25	78	34	32	15	35	42	21	82	33	39	20	9	93	47	14
Asyût	8	33	24	34	37	4	23	12	66	70	9	14	7	50	58	5
Mansûra	32	37	7	22	29	24	44	5	21	73	18	15	2	12	80	8
Beni Suef	5	13	73	55	83	5	5	26	21	75	2	1	9	28	76	4
Zagazig	24	34	12	32	30	10	14	2	39	43	17	7	1	32	45	6
Damanhûr	1	31	16	27	13	3	25	9	49	9	6	17	4	49	19	—
Shibin el Kôm... ..	3	2	10	22	15	1	1	4	17	21	3	1	7	22	18	—
Sohâg	1	25	18	31	13	1	13	11	26	8	2	10	6	25	18	1
Minya... ..	11	10	11	52	32	4	1	5	22	28	3	—	5	37	48	—
Faiyûm	3	11	24	36	5	1	2	12	58	12	3	3	3	46	13	2
Gîza	5	14	22	23	19	4	13	5	28	40	2	6	—	28	49	2
Benha	1	12	29	33	22	1	17	13	40	32	1	5	7	39	54	4
Moharram Bey	11	50	5	13	13	32	44	5	11	21	25	39	6	15	21	16
Husseinîya	10	77	30	60	30	16	49	16	66	80	17	25	11	50	97	19
Muhammad Aly	5	35	22	42	62	4	30	15	70	87	5	18	17	58	93	6
Ras el Tin... ..	64	81	12	38	20	63	83	11	59	59	55	71	8	38	45	17
Qena	1	29	23	17	1	1	21	19	20	3	—	16	22	18	3	1
TOTAL	210	572	372	569	439	209	427	191	695	694	207	268	124	640	784	105
												115	46	342		542

TABLE III*b*.—COMPARISON OF SERIOUS STAGES OF TRACHOMA I and II (BEGINNING OF THE YEAR).

CLASS.	Total number of pupils.	Total number of serious stages of Tra- choma I and II.	Per Cent.
First Year	2,162	944	43·7
Second Year	2,216	618	27·9
Third Year... ..	2,023	392	19·4
Fourth Year	1,150	161	14·0

TABLE IV.—VISION OF ALL PUPILS WITHOUT SPECTACLES.

	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Per Cent.
Good Vision :—			
(a) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	1,367		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/9 or 6/9 and 6/9	1,648	3,015	39·9
Fair Vision :—			
(a) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, 6/9 and 6/12, 6/12 and 6/12	1,615		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/18	137	1,752	23·2
Bad Vision :—			
Fails to attain any of the above standards	2,784	2,784	36·9
TOTAL	7,551	7,551	

TABLE V.—SPECTACLES ORDERED.

	Tanta.	Asyût.	Mansûra.	Beni Suef.	Zagazig.	Damanhûr.	Shibin el Kôm.	Sohâg.	Minya.	Faiyûm.	Giza.	Benha.	Moharram Bey.	Huseiniya.	Muhammad Aly.	Ras El Tin.	Qena.	TOTAL.
No. of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in previous years	20	13	39	13	8	14	12	5	9	29	27	12	11	25	13	17	1	268
No. of pupils now attending obtained spectacles in this year	—	2	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	16	7	—	—	44
No. of pupils now attending ordered spectacles but not yet obtained	11	16	2	7	2	7	7	12	4	4	—	7	3	4	4	12	9	111
TOTAL	31	31	49	26	10	21	19	17	13	37	28	19	14	45	24	29	10	423
Spectacles on order or under repair	15	16	5	7	2	7	7	12	4	3	—	7	3	4	7	12	9	120
Number of pupils wearing spectacles on date of general inspection	14	15	33	13	8	14	11	3	8	24	22	8	10	32	13	14	1	243
Net number not wearing spectacles which were previously ordered	2	—	11	6	—	—	1	2	1	10	6	4	1	9	4	3	—	60

TABLE VI.—NUMBER OF PUPILS ORDERED SPECTACLES WHO BY USE OF SPECTACLES NOT GREATER IN STRENGTH THAN + - 6 D. CAN GET GOOD OR FAIR VISION.

	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.	Per Cent *
Good Vision :—			
(a) Normal vision in each eye 6/6 and 6/6	24		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/9. or 6/9 and 6/9	38	62	14·7
Fair Vision :—			
(a) Vision 6/6 and 6/12, or 6/9 and 6/12 or 6/12 and 6/12... ..	103		
(b) Vision 6/6 and 6/18... ..	12	105	24·8

* The percentage is taken in relation to the number of all pupils ordered spectacles (i.e. 423). See Table V.

TABLE VII.—CONDITION OF CORNEA BEFORE TREATMENT.

SCHOOLS.	Both Corneæ clear.	One cornea clear the other showing opacity.	Opacity of both corneæ.
Tanta	633	52	11
Asyût	504	31	4
Mansûra	412	58	27
Beni Suef	452	70	25
Zagazig	361	36	8
Damanhûr	284	51	—
Shibîn el Kôm	141	18	15
Sohâg	205	24	9
Minya	283	32	5
Faiyûm	169	74	29
Gîza	245	24	13
Benha	310	31	40
Moharram Bey	338	12	2
Husseinîya	716	48	22
Muhammad Aly	598	54	33
Bas El Tin	752	34	13
Qena	184	23	31
TOTAL	6,592	672	287
Per cent	87·3	8·9	3·8

SECTION IV.

I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The chief features to be noted in connection with Epidemic diseases in Egypt during 1923 are :—

- (1) The continued diminution in the number of cases of typhus and relapsing fever.
- (2) The large number of plague cases which occurred during the year and the large number of localities infected.
- (3) The marked increase in the number of measles cases recorded during the year.

(a) Typhus and Relapsing Fever.

The diminution in the number of cases of typhus and relapsing fever noted as having begun in the year 1920, has been continued in 1923.

Thus in 1923, only 39 cases of relapsing fever were recorded as against 2,876 in 1920, 1,217 in 1921 and 170 in 1922.

This is the smallest number recorded during the last 20 years.

The following Table No. I shows the number of relapsing fever cases and deaths recorded during the last 10 years :—

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage death rate.	Death rate per thousand.
				Living.
1914	211	28	13·27	0·002
1915	761	72	9·46	0·005
1916	10,494	862	8·21	0·068
1917	11,162	1,043	9·34	0·081
1918	12,642	829	6·55	0·064
1919	3,272	598	18·24	0·046
1920	2,876	430	14·60	0·032
1921	1,217	198	16·27	0·014
1922	170	35	20·58	0·002
1923	39	6	15·38	0·008

The declension in typhus fever has also been marked.

Only 1,935 cases were recorded during 1923 as against 2,484 in 1922.

This too, is the smallest number during the last 11 years.

The following Table No. II shows the number of typhus fever cases and deaths recorded during the last 10 years :—

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage death rate.	Death rate per thousand.
1914	9,508	2,533	26·6	0·206
1915	17,096	4,216	25·2	0·338
1916	30,507	7,096	23·2	0·563
1917	18,569	4,147	22·4	0·325
1918	24,935	6,589	26·4	0·511
1919	16,970	5,569	32·8	0·432
1920	13,279	3,512	26·4	0·269
1921	4,476	1,273	28·44	0·096
1922	2,484	717	28·86	0·053
1923	1,935	603	31·16	0·042

The following text has been printed in the form of posters and pamphlets for hanging on the walls and for distribution amongst the inhabitants in infected villages :—

Typhus Fever.

“The disease has broken out in this town.

Its principal symptoms are high fever, headache, and slight deafness.

It is very infectious.

It is carried from the sick to the Healthy by Lice.

Therefore, to avoid the disease, notify any case of fever of which you know to the Medical Officer, Department of Public Health, whose address is :—

And keep your body free of Lice.

This can be done in the following ways :—

(1) Change your clothes as frequently as possible.

(2) Keep your underclothes clean by boiling them every four days for 10 minutes. This is most important.

(3) As to your other clothes if you cannot boil them iron them with a very hot iron especially the seams.

(4) Kill every louse you see on your body.

(5) Keep the hair of the body shaved.

Keep the hair of the head shaved too if possible. If not wash and comb it regularly.

If the head gets lousy wash it with paraffin, comb it and wash it with water. Do not smoke when you are doing this, or in any other way run danger of fire.

(b) Smallpox.

The number of small pox cases recorded during the year was 519.

Although this number exceeded that which occurred in 1921 and 1922, yet it is far less than the number of cases which occurred in any of the 18 years previous to 1921. As stated in last year's report this diminution is due to the general vaccination campaign carried out during the years 1919, 1920, and 1921.

Of the 519 cases recorded in 1923, 331 cases occurred in Asyût and 52 cases in Qena, and consequently arrangements were made for the revaccination of the whole of Asyût Mudîriya. This was proceeding till the end of the year. The whole population of the infected villages in Qena Mudîriya especially Bahgoura village in Nag'-Hamadi Markaz were revaccinated. Table IV on page 119 shows the distribution of small-pox cases which occurred throughout the country.

It is highly probable that most of the 519 cases recorded in 1923, had escaped vaccination in the vaccination campaign of 1919-1921.

The following text has been printed in the form of posters and pamphlets for hanging on the walls and for distribution amongst the inhabitants in infected villages :—

Small pox.

“This dangerous disease has broken out in this town.

It is highly infectious. The infection is got by contact with infected people and with clothes of infected people.

Therefore, to protect yourself, notify any case that you hear of—or know of—at once to the nearest Medical Officer of Health, whose address is :—

All disinfection is free. Get vaccinated at once. This is the most certain way of avoiding the disease.

The Medical Officer of Health will vaccinate you Free.

This vaccination will be done at the following place and hours :—

place
hours.

The following table No. III shows the rate of deaths per 100,000 of the population since 1902:—

Year.	Population of the Country.	Number of Deaths per annum.	Rate of deaths per 100,000.
1902	9,912,240	280	2·82
1903	10,064,766	565	5·61
1904	10,218,249	1,094	10·71
1905	10,373,813	851	8·23
1906	10,531,000	409	3·89
1907	10,686,000	573	5·36
1908	10,841,000	620	5·71
1909	10,998,000	1,023	9·30
1910	11,157,000	648	5·80
1911	11,317,000	737	6·51
1912	11,481,000	456	3·97
1913	11,646,000	706	6·07
1914	11,815,000	1,564	13·23
1915	11,987,000	1,262	10·52
1916	12,160,000	902	7·41
1917	12,760,200	409	3·25
1918	12,910,500	306	2·37
1919	12,878,000	1,926	14·95
1920	13,042,400	796	6·10
1921	13,227,400	24	0·19
1922	13,473,300	89	0·66
1923	13,717,000	145	1·20

The following table No. IV shows the distribution of the small pox cases during the year 1923 :—

Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Cairo	31	11
Alexandria	4	—
Ismailia	—	—
Port Said	2	—
Damietta	1	1
Suez... ..	9	1
Frontiers Administration	1	1
Beheira	1	—
Daqahliya	2	—
Gharbiya	31	6
Minûfiya	1	—
Qalyûbiya	1	—
Sharqîya... ..	20	3
Asyût	331	106
Aswân	5	1
Beni Suef	1	1
Faiyûm	10	4
Girga	10	4
Gîza... ..	—	—
Minya	6	1
Qena	52	5
TOTAL	519	145

The following table No. V shows the number of cases and deaths recorded during the last 21 years :—

YEAR.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage death rate.	Death rate per thousand.
			Pur cent.	
1903	2,357	565	23·97	0·053
1904	4,336	1,093	25·20	0·101
1905	4,186	851	20·32	0·077
1906	1,965	409	20·50	0·036
1907	2,130	573	26·90	0·050
1908	2,578	620	24·04	0·053
1909	4,096	1,023	25·28	0·088
1910	3,117	648	20·78	0·055
1911	2,824	737	26·09	0·062
1912	1,985	456	22·97	0·038
1913	2,934	706	24·06	0·058
1914	7,097	1,564	22·03	0·127
1915	5,222	1,262	24·16	0·101
1916	2,972	902	30·35	0·071
1917	1,567	409	26·10	0·032
1918	1,198	306	25·54	0·023
1919	7,895	1,926	24·39	0·148
1920	3,004	796	26·48	0·061
1921	92	24	26·00	0·001
1922	305	89	29·00	0·006
1923	519	145	27·93	0·062

(c) **Plague.**

The total number of plague cases in 1923 was 1,519 as compared with 487 in 1922 and 356 in 1921. The number of deaths in 1923 was 725 showing a mortality of 47·7 per cent. The mortality in 1922 was 46·8 per cent.

Of the 1,519 cases which occurred in 1923, 1,216 cases were bubonic, 120 pneumonic, and 183 septicæmic. Thus the proportion of pneumonic cases to bubonic was 9·86 per cent.

Of the 120 pneumonic cases, 7 occurred in Lower Egypt (of which 3 in the Ports of Alexandria and Suez), and 113 in Upper Egypt. Of the latter 18 occurred in Guirga District, 17 in Tahta District, 15 in Mallawi District, 15 in Balliana District and the remaining cases in other districts of Upper Egypt.

Of the 1,519 cases which occurred during the year, 165 cases occurred in the Ports, *i.e.*, 67 in Alexandria, 51 in Port Said, and 47 in Suez. The remaining cases occurred in the interior.

The outbreaks of importance in the interior took place in Menûf Markaz wherein 235 cases were recorded, Asyût 176 cases, Balliana 145 cases, Mallawi 100, and Guirga 102.

General vaccination against plague was carried in the following villages :—

Village.	Markaz	Number vaccinated.
Dashtut	Beba	3,308
Kafr Shubra Zingi	Menûf	1,370
Sers el Liana	"	3,375
Heyt (Ezbet Imam Bakr)	"	150
Serhweit	"	3,000
Kafr Fisha	"	3,829
Fisha el Soghra	"	4,200
Shanshur	Ashmûn	7,633
Kafr Abu Rakaba el Kadeem	"	1,632
Tant el Guezîra	Tûkh	5,353

The result of this vaccination has shown that :—

- (1) The number of plague cases in the vaccinated villages decreased.
- (2) The death rate from plague in vaccinated villages has also decreased.
- (3) Cases that occurred after vaccination were of the mild type.

The following table No. VI shows the number of Plague cases which occurred in each of the under-mentioned villages before and after 10 days of vaccination.

VILLAGE.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF VACCINATION.	BEFORE VACCINATION.		CASES OCCURRED WITHIN 10 DAYS FOLLOWING THE VACCINATION.	CASES OCCURRED AFTER 10 DAYS FROM THE VACCINATION.
			Cases.	Deaths.		
		1923				
Dashtût	Beba	June 16	17	8	—	—
Kafr Shubra Zingi	Menûf I.	July 13	88	28	2	1
Sirs el Liana	"	" 14	45	12	1	9
Tant El Gezîra	Tukh	August 2	62	—	3	8
Kafr Abu Rakaba el Kadim ...	Ashmûn	October 6	10	2	11	5
Ezbet Imam Bakr	Menûf II.	Nov. 16	5	—	—	—
Serwheit	"	Dec. 12	18	—	3	—
Kafr Fisha	"	" 18	8	2	4	—
Shanshûr	"	" 26	8	6	8	—
Fisha el Soghra	"	" 27	3	—	—	—

Only $\frac{1}{5}$ of the population have been vaccinated.

This list shows the satisfactory result obtained at Dashtût, Ezbet Imam Bakr, Fisha El Soghra and Kafr Shubra Zingi.

With regard to the cases which occurred after vaccination, most of the patients developed the disease within ten days following the vaccination. They were probably in the incubation period, while some of them were not vaccinated and the result of this vaccination does not often appear before the lapse of this period.

The following table No. VII gives a recapitulation of the plague statistics from 1899 to 1923 :—

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage death rate.
1899	93	45	48·0
1900	127	60	47·2
1901	205	102	49·5
1902	481	291	60·0
1903	303	160	52·7
1904	854	501	58·66
1905	266	181	68·0
1906	631	475	75·2
1907	1,253	914	72·9
1908	1,511	780	51·6
1909	513	207	40·5
1910	1,238	615	49·7
1911	1,656	1,041	62·9
1912	884	441	49·9
1913	654	304	46·5
1914	219	111	50·7
1915	235	120	51·0
1916	1,702	828	48·7
1917	732	399	54·5
1918	357	153	42·8
1919	877	473	53·9
1920	462	269	58·2
1921	356	153	42·9
1922	487	228	46·8
1923	1519	725	47·7

The death rate per thousand living for the last ten years is as follows :—

Year.	Death rate per thousand living.
1914	0·009
1915	0·009
1916	0·065
1917	0·031
1918	0·011
1919	0·036
1920	0·020
1921	0·011
1922	0·016
1923	0·031

The following poster and handbill have been printed for hanging and distribution in localities infected with pneumonic plague.

NOTICE.

Pneumonic Plague.—“ This disease has broken out in this town. It is very highly infectious.

The infection is conveyed in the breath of persons suffering from it, especially when they cough.

If a person becomes ill with the disease, he will have high fever, shortness of breath and sense of oppression in the chest and cough.

If a person takes ill with these symptoms he should, pending the arrival of the Health Authorities, be put in a room by himself and nobody other than one person should look after him, and that one person must keep out of the line of the patient's breath and especially when he coughs. He should approach the patient as little as possible.

Such cases should be notified at once to the Public Health Authorities.

The only chance to prevent the other people in the house contracting the disease is to notify cases at once and have them properly isolated.

It is useless to attempt to conceal cases of pneumonic plague.

They are invariably discovered.”

The following Poster and Handbill have been printed for hanging and distribution in localities infected with bubonic plague.

NOTICE.

Bubonic Plague.—“ Plague has broken out in this town.

Human beings are usually infected from rats by means of the bites of fleas.

If you have rats in your house :—

Keep a cat.

Put down rat traps.

Fill the rat holes with mortar.

If you live in an infected quarter, the Department of Public Health will do rat trapping and poisoning and rat hole filling for you *Gratis*.

If you find a dead rat in your house pour paraffin over it and its surroundings and burn it. Inform the Local Office of the Department of Public Health and your house will then be disinfected *Gratis* to kill the plague fleas.

If a case occurs in your House, notify it to the Local Office of the Department of Public Health and you and your family can then be vaccinated against the disease. If a case occurs in your neighbourhood and nobody notifies it, please give information to the Department of Public Health. Necessary measures to protect you can then be taken.

If a case of plague spits blood, do not approach it, notify the Local Office of the Department of Public Health at once for the safety of all in the house. This variety of the disease is terribly infectious.

The inhabitants of a house where a case occurs which they do not notify are liable to a fine of P.T. 5 to 100 or imprisonment up to a week or both.

Rewards of P.T. 20 are payable for information of cases, except to those obliged by Law to notify."

NOTICE.

Bubonic Plague Handbill.—"It is brought to the notice of inhabitants of this town that plague has broken out in it.

Plague is spread among human beings by the existence of the disease among rats, the microbe being conveyed from the rat to man by the flea.

If you have rats in your house, you should at once take steps to get rid of them.

All rat-holes in the house should be closed by the following method :—

The rat-holes must be thoroughly opened up, a small quantity of carbolic solution 1 in 10 or cyllin 1 in 50 poured into them, some broken glass placed so as to plug the bottom of the rat-run and held in position by mortar, and the hole stopped up flush with the wall with mortar. A good mortar for this purpose may be made with one part of slaked lime and two parts of *homra*.

This process will be carried out by expert rat-hole fillers on application to the Public Health Department.

No food should be left about which would attract rats.

On application to the Public Health Inspector, rat-trapping and rat-poisoning will be carried out gratis in any house.

Once plague is introduced into a town it is apt to recur. It is therefore strongly recommended that wherever possible householders should keep cats.

If a dead rat or rats are found in the house or its surroundings, the rat and the immediate surroundings should be soaked with kerosene in order to kill any fleas. The rat should then be burned at once in the place where it is, if possible, without touching it and the P.H.D. authorities should be informed. Rabbits are occasionally attacked by the disease, and this is just as dangerous to human beings as plague in the rat. Dead rabbit, should be treated in the same way as dead rats and notification to the Public Health Inspector should be made. If the dead rat or rabbit cannot be burned *in situ* it should, after it has been covered with paraffin, be left where it is until the Public Health representatives come.

All cases of human plague should at once be reported to the P.H.D. authority in order to insure the safety of all persons living with or near the person attacked.

These persons will be offered the opportunity of being vaccinated against the disease and this lessens the risk of contracting the disease.

It is necessary to notify dead rats or rabbits to the Public Health authority as disinfection of the house and vaccination of those living in it is just as necessary on this occurrence as in the occurrence of human plague.

The symptoms of plague are fever, headache, and the appearance, a short time after the illness begins, of swellings in the armpit, neck or groin. Other cases have spitting of blood, with or without swellings, and these are very dangerous to the people living with or near them. If such patients are not at once isolated all the persons in contact with them at once contract the disease.

The following persons are held responsible by the law to notify the disease under a penalty of imprisonment from 24 hours to one week or a fine from P.T. 5 to 100, or of both :—

(1) The people living in the house of the case.

(2) The neighbours.

(3) All those who learn of the occurrence of the case.

Information given by others than the people living in the house of the case leading to the discovery of a case of plague will be rewarded by the payment of P.T. 20.

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak.		Cases existing at end of previous year.
				From	To	
1	Cairo.	Governorate.	—	March 11	December 26	—
1	Alexandria.	"	—	January 11	" 19	—
1	Port Said.	"	—	" 26	September 22	—
1	Suez.	"	—	March 2	December 31	—
					Total ...	—
1	Gharbiya.	Tanta.	Tanta Bandar.	April 11	December 24	—
1	"	Kafr el Zayat.	Benüfer (Kom Mahana).	July 13	July 24	—
2	"	"	Bassuin (Mehallet el Laban).	May 13	May 13	—
					Total ...	—
1	Gharbiya.	El Santa.	El Santa Bandar.	July 8	July 8	—
2	"	"	Mit Yazid.	" 14	August 8	—
					Total ...	—
1	Minüfiya.	Shebin el Kôm.	Shubra Bas.	April 26	May 11	—
1	"	Ashmûn.	Ashmûn Bandar.	July 21	August 5	—
2	"	"	Kafr Abu Rakaba el Kadim.	September 30	November 11	—
3	"	"	Ezbet Abu Salah.	November 8	December 4	—
4	"	"	Shumshur.	" 25	" 27	—
					Total ...	—
1	Minüfiya.	Minûf.	Kafr Mahmoud.	April 20	June 1	—
2	"	"	Bahnay.	May 1	" 12	—
3	"	"	El Hâmûl.	" 10	August 1	—
4	"	"	Sirs el Laiyâna.	" 21	October 27	—
5	"	"	Kafr Shubra Zangi.	" 24	July 31	—
6	"	"	El Bagûr (Ezbet Gheit Shubra).	November 11	November 13	—
7	"	"	Heit (Ezbet Imam Bakr).	" 19	December 2	—
8	"	"	Kafr El Bagour.	December 7	" 7	—
9	"	"	Sirwiheit.	" 11	" 31	—
10	"	"	Kafr Fisha.	" 12	" 28	—
11	"	"	Fisha el Soghra.	" 28	" 28	—
					Total ...	—
1	Minüfiya.	Quesna.	Mit Sirâg.	May 31	May 31	—
1	"	Tala.	Tala Bandar.	" 4	September 15	—
2	"	"	Qashtûkh.	August 29	August 29	—
					Total ...	—
1	Daqahliya.	Mit Ghanur.	Bishla.	August 29	August 29	—
1	"	El Simbillawein.	Tûkh el Aqlâm.	July 31	July 31	—
1	Qalyûbiya.	Tûkh.	Tant el Gezira.	" 24	October 14	—
2	"	"	Sinhira.	" 28	July 28	—
3	"	"	Ikyâd.	December 6	December 15	—
4	"	"	Geziret el A'gâm.	" 16	" 16	—
5	"	"	Shubra Haris.	April 26	April 26	—
					Total ...	—

OF PLAGUE IN 1923.

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Recovered.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
42	1	—	43	18	25	43	—	9	1	1	54	29
34	2	—	36	14	22	36	—	10	3	—	49	27
33	—	1	34	13	18	31	3	6	4	1	45	24
110	3	1	114	46	65	111	3	25	9	2	150	82
11	—	—	11	3	8	11	—	1	—	—	12	4
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	4	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
5	1	—	6	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	2
5	1	—	6	2	4	6	—	—	1	—	7	3
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
20	—	—	20	—	20	20	—	2	—	1	23	3
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
18	1	—	19	4	12	16	3	1	2	—	22	7
41	1	—	42	4	35	39	3	3	2	1	48	10
9	—	1	10	3	7	10	—	—	1	2	13	6
15	—	—	15	4	11	15	—	1	1	—	17	6
9	2	—	11	4	7	11	—	—	—	—	11	4
52	1	—	53	14	39	53	—	—	6	—	59	20
80	3	—	83	25	58	83	—	3	3	—	89	31
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	5	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
22	1	—	23	5	16	21	2	—	—	—	23	5
10	—	—	10	3	1	4	6	—	3	—	13	6
3	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	—
205	7	1	213	58	144	202	11	5	15	2	235	80
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
3	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	2	—	5	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	3	3	—	3	—	1	2	—	6	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
66	—	—	66	4	62	66	—	—	1	—	67	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
69	—	—	69	5	64	69	—	—	5	—	74	10

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak.		Cases existing at end of previous year.
				From	To	
1	Giza.	Giza.	Zinein.	May	2 May	2 —
1	"	Imbaba.	El Manâshi.	"	3 "	8 —
1	Beni Suef.	Beni Suef.	Beni Suef Bandar.	August	4 November	13 —
2	"	"	El Misid el Abyad.	May	28 July	7 —
3	"	"	Bûsh.	September	5 September	30 —
					Total ...	—
1	Beni Suef.	Biba.	Biba Bandar.	May	3 May	31 —
2	"	"	Ezbet El Farhanîa.	April	4 "	31 —
3	"	"	Zawyet el Nâwya.	"	27 "	31 —
4	"	"	Fawriket Biba.	June	5 June	5 —
5	"	"	Dashtût.	"	6 "	22 —
6	"	"	Saft Rashin.	"	19 "	19 —
7	"	"	Sarabu.	"	10 "	22 —
8	"	"	Abu Shurban.	August	14 September	1 —
					Total ...	—
1	Beni Suef.	El Wasta.	El Wasta Bandar.	April	24 May	16 —
2	"	"	Beni Adi.	"	6 April	6 —
3	"	"	Maidum.	December	3 December	13 —
					Total ...	—
1	El Faiyûm.	El Faiyûm.	El Faiyûm Bandar.	May	10 July	29 —
2	"	"	El Idwa.	March	25 April	13 —
3	"	"	El Maslûb.	"	31 March	31 —
					Total ...	—
1	El Faiyûm.	Itsa.	Itsa Bandar.	May	30 June	4 —
2	"	"	Minshat Abdel Magid.	"	14 "	14 —
3	"	"	El Gharaq (Ezbet El Garay).	"	28 "	10 —
					Total ...	—
1	El Faiyûm.	Sinnuris.	Sirsina (Ezbet Maqar Pasha).	April	11 April	17 —
2	"	"	El Ka'abi el Gedida.	June	3 July	4 —
3	"	"	Fanous (Ezbet Ibrahim Eff. Abdel Samieh).	"	25 "	6 —
4	"	"	Tâmiya.	July	6 "	27 —
					Total ...	—
1	El Minya.	El Minya.	El Minya Bandar.	May	3 June	3 —
2	"	"	Mâqûsa.	"	4 May	4 —
3	"	"	Ezbet El Fabriqa.	"	22 "	22 —
4	"	"	Rida.	"	22 July	3 —
					Total ...	—
1	El Minya.	Abu Qurqas.	El Fikriya.	May	10 November	5 —
2	"	"	El Fikriya (Ezbet Saleh Pasha).	February	22 February	24 —
3	"	"	El Sultan Hasan.	April	22 April	28 —
4	"	"	Manhari.	May	2 May	2 —
5	"	"	Kom el Ziheir.	"	2 June	3 —
6	"	"	Beni Mûsa.	"	31 May	31 —
7	"	"	Balansûra.	June	12 June	12 —
8	"	"	Sannim.	"	12 July	31 —
9	"	"	Beni Ibeid.	July	22 "	22 —
					Total ..	—

OF PLAGUE IN 1923 (continued).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Recovered.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
13	—	—	13	2	11	13	—	—	—	—	13	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
16	—	—	16	2	14	16	—	—	—	—	16	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
3	2	1	6	5	1	6	—	—	—	—	6	5
2	—	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	2
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
16	—	—	16	7	9	16	—	1	—	—	17	8
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
4	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	2	—	—	6	2
10	—	—	10	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
38	2	2	42	16	26	42	—	3	—	—	45	19
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	1
5	—	—	5	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	5	3
3	—	—	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
8	—	—	8	4	4	8	—	—	—	1	9	5
3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	—
13	—	—	13	2	11	13	—	—	—	—	13	2
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
18	—	—	18	2	16	18	—	—	—	—	18	2
—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	1	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
2	—	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	2
5	1	1	7	4	3	7	—	—	—	—	7	4
4	—	—	4	1	3	4	—	—	2	—	6	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
13	1	—	14	2	12	14	—	—	—	—	14	2
18	1	—	19	4	15	19	—	1	2	—	22	7
11	—	—	11	3	8	11	—	2	—	—	13	5
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
14	1	—	15	7	8	15	—	1	2	—	18	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
4	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	1	—	—	5	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
33	1	—	34	13	21	34	—	5	4	—	43	22

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak.		Cases existing at end of previous year.
				From.	To.	
1	El Minya.	Beni Mazar.	Beni Mazar Bandar.	March 12	December 31	—
2	"	"	Bardanûha.	April 26	April 26	—
3	"	"	Sâqûla.	May 7	May 7	—
4	"	"	U'tu (Ezbet Khalil Bey).	" 7	" 7	—
5	"	"	U'tu.	" 10	" 10	—
Total ...						—
1	El Minya.	Maghagha.	Ban el 'Alam (Ezbet el Dashlonty).	April 28	May 30	—
2	"	"	Bilhâsa.	May 10	June 8	—
3	"	"	El Sheikh Ziyâd.	June 25	July 11	—
Total ...						—
1	El Minya.	Samalût.	Samalût Bandar.	May 8	May 8	—
2	"	"	Ezbet Ibrahim Pasha.	April 7	April 7	—
3	"	"	Shûsha.	May 25	June 13	—
4	"	"	Beni Samrag.	June 4	" 4	—
5	"	"	Dâkûf.	" 18	" 18	—
6	"	"	Dulqâm.	July 11	July 11	—
Total ...						—
1	Asyût.	Asyût.	Asyût Bandar.	Rem. from last year.	June 27	1
2	"	"	Asyût (Nazlet Abdela).	April 3	May 7	—
3	"	"	El Wilidiya.	January 31	April 26	—
4	"	"	El Mutî'a.	February 27	May 2	—
Total ...						1
1	Asyût.	Asyût.	Sanabu.	January 29	July 5	—
2	"	"	El Mandara.	April 12	April 26	—
3	"	"	Dairût El Mahatta.	May 2	May 2	—
4	"	"	Kharfa.	" 9	" 20	—
5	"	"	El Quseir.	" 14	" 14	—
6	"	"	El Hawata.	" 18	" 18	—
7	"	"	Dashlût.	June 10	June 22	—
8	"	"	Nazlet Sâw.	July 9	August 4	—
9	"	"	Masâra.	" 10	July 19	—
Total ...						—
1	Asyût.	Manfalût.	Bûq.	January 26	February 15	—
2	"	"	El Qusya.	April 15	June 12	—
3	"	"	Om el Qûsûr.	" 25	" 17	—
4	"	"	El Timsâhiya.	May 15	May 19	—
Total ...						—
1	Asyût.	Mallawi.	Mallawi Bandar.	April 1	May 20	—
2	"	"	Qalandul.	March 2	July 12	—
3	"	"	El Idara.	" 10	August 2	—
4	"	"	El Sheikh Husein.	" 22	March 22	—
5	"	"	Deiront Om Nakhla.	" 23	June 6	—
6	"	"	Naway.	April 10	August 17	—
7	"	"	Qulluba.	" 12	April 12	—
8	"	"	Qulluba (Ezbet El-Tabût).	" 22	" 22	—
9	"	"	Nazlet El Badramân.	" 17	" 17	—
10	"	"	Ezbet Ibrahim Bey Awad.	" 17	June 11	—
11	"	"	El Birka.	" 17	April 17	—
Carried forward ...						—

OF PLAGUE IN 1923 (continued).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Recovered.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	4
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	1	8	8
8	—	—	8	1	7	8	—	—	—	1	9	2
7	—	—	7	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
6	—	—	6	2	4	6	—	—	—	—	6	2
21	—	—	21	3	18	21	—	—	—	1	22	4
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
5	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—	1	—	6	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
5	2	—	7	2	5	7	—	1	2	2	12	7
30	—	—	30	10	21	31	—	6	2	1	39	19
8	—	—	8	2	6	8	—	—	—	1	9	3
16	—	—	16	7	9	16	—	—	—	3	19	10
95	1	1	97	34	63	97	—	—	5	7	109	46
149	1	1	151	53	99	142	—	6	7	12	176	78
20	—	4	24	15	9	24	—	5	4	1	34	25
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	4	3
1	1	—	2	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	3	2
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
26	1	4	31	17	14	31	—	8	6	2	47	33
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	3	1
19	—	—	19	11	8	19	—	1	4	—	24	16
3	1	—	4	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	6	4
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
25	1	—	26	13	13	26	—	1	5	3	35	22
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	3	2
7	1	—	8	7	1	8	—	1	—	1	10	9
9	—	—	9	5	4	9	—	—	—	1	10	6
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
18	—	—	18	7	11	18	—	1	1	—	20	9
5	—	—	5	1	4	5	—	2	2	3	12	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	3	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
41	1	—	42	20	22	42	—	5	8	8	63	41

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak.		Cases existing at end of previous year.
				From	To	
					<i>Brought forward ...</i>	—
12	Asyût.	Mallawi.	El Rôda.	April 18	June 24	—
13	"	"	El Ashmûnein.	May 10	May 10	—
14	"	"	Nazlet Hirz.	" 15	" 15	—
15	"	"	Tanda.	" 25	June 3	—
16	"	"	Hôr.	" 31	July 11	—
17	"	"	Kasr Hôr.	June 3	" 11	—
18	"	"	Itlidim.	" 21	" 7	—
19	"	"	Ezbet Galal Pasha.	" 26	June 26	—
20	"	"	El Ma'Sara.	April 10	April 10	—
					Total ...	—
1	Girga.	Sohâg.	Sohâg Bandar.	April 7	August 10	—
2	"	"	Awlâd Shulûl.	November 25	November 25	—
3	"	"	Nag'el Qûraei.	May 7	May 7	—
					Total ...	—
1	Girga.	Akhmîm.	Akhmîm Bandar.	August 3	August 3	—
2	"	"	El'Isâwiya.	April 4	May 10	—
					Total ...	—
1	Girga.	El Balyâna.	El Balyâna Bandar.	March 14	June 9	—
2	"	"	El Samata.	" 30	May 23	—
3	"	"	El Islah.	April 6	April 6	—
4	"	"	Beni Himeil.	" 18	May 23	—
5	"	"	El Sâhil Qibli.	" 20	" 7	—
6	"	"	El Sâhil Bahari.	" 24	" 7	—
7	"	"	Bardis.	" 29	" 27	—
8	"	"	El Haraga Qibli.	May 7	" 7	—
9	"	"	Awlâd Salim Bahari.	June 11	June 20	—
10	"	"	El Naghâmish.	December 2	December 2	—
					Total ...	—
1	Girga.	Girga.	Girga Bandar.	March 19	July 13	—
2	"	"	Khârfet Girga.	April 3	April 3	—
3	"	"	Rawâfi' el 'Isâwiya.	" 8	" 8	—
4	"	"	Awlâd Gubâra.	" 12	" 12	—
5	"	"	Beit Dâwûd.	" 14	" 14	—
6	"	"	El Qurân.	" 18	October 1	—
7	"	"	El Zanqûr.	" 28	April 28	—
8	"	"	El Mahâsna.	" 28	May 7	—
9	"	"	El Manshâh.	" 29	" 23	—
10	"	"	El Zuwak El Sharqiya.	May 2	" 22	—
11	"	"	El Zâra.	" 11	" 11	—
12	"	"	El Kawâmil Qibli.	" 14	" 24	—
13	"	"	El Mashâwda.	September 26	September 28	—
					Total ...	—
1	Girga.	Tahta.	Tahta Bandar.	April 14	June 27	—
2	"	"	Banga.	May 2	May 2	—
3	"	"	Tima.	" 11	" 11	—
4	"	"	Geziret el Khizindariya.	June 25	June 25	—
					Total ...	—

OF PLAGUE IN 1923 (continued).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Recovered.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
41	1	—	42	20	22	42	—	5	8	8	63	41
5	—	2	7	7	—	7	—	1	—	3	11	11
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
7	—	—	7	3	4	7	—	2	—	1	10	6
4	—	—	4	2	2	4	—	4	—	—	8	6
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
60	1	2	63	33	30	63	—	13	11	13	100	70
3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	4	1	8	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
3	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	6	1	10	7
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
16	4	—	20	3	17	20	—	—	—	2	22	5
17	4	—	21	4	17	21	—	—	—	2	23	6
49	5	2	56	19	37	56	—	5	9	1	71	34
26	—	2	28	11	17	28	—	—	3	—	31	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
10	—	—	10	2	8	10	—	—	4	—	14	6
1	—	6	7	7	—	7	—	—	1	—	8	8
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4
2	1	—	3	2	1	3	—	2	5	1	11	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
88	6	10	104	41	63	104	—	8	28	5	145	82
20	1	—	21	8	13	21	—	3	1	2	27	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	2
—	—	3	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	4	4
2	—	8	10	8	2	10	—	—	—	—	10	8
39	4	—	43	12	31	43	—	1	5	—	49	18
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	3	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
65	6	11	82	33	49	82	—	5	8	7	102	53
27	5	6	38	25	13	38	—	2	8	11	59	46
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
28	5	6	39	26	13	39	—	3	9	11	62	49

Egyptians.

TABLE VIII.—DETAILS OF CASES

Serial Number.	Governorate or Province.	District.	Village.	Duration of Outbreak		Cases exist- ing at end of previous year.
				From	To	
1	Qena.	Qena.	Qena Bandar.	May 2	May 20	—
2	"	"	El Tiweirât.	April 26	June 15	—
3	"	"	El Khirba.	December 5	December 5	—
Total ...						—
1	Qena.	Dishna.	Dishna Bandar.	March 8	April 28	—
1	"	Luxor.	El Rayâyna.	October 31	November 31	—
1	"	Nag ^c Hamadi.	El Rizqa.	May 8	May 23	—
163	Grand Total of Egyptians ...					1
<i>Foreigners :—</i>						
1	Alexandria.	Governorate.	—	April 1	December 19	—
1	Port Said.	"	—	June 30	July 10	—
1	Suez.	"	—	November 23	December 9	—
1	Gharbîya.	Tanta.	Tanta Bandar.	December 12	" 22	—
Grand Total of Foreigners...						—
<i>Egyptians and Foreigners :—</i>						
163	Total of Egyptians.	Remaining from last year ...		1
4	Total of Foreigners.	— —		—
165	Grand Total of Egyptians and Foreigners.					1

OF PLAGUE IN 1923 (continued).

Admissions to Hospital.				Died in Hospital or Discharged.			Cases existing at end of year.	Deaths out of Hospital.			TOTAL.	
Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	TOTAL.	Died.	Recovered.	TOTAL.		Bubonic.	Septicæmic.	Pneumonic.	Cases.	Deaths.
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
24	—	—	24	10	14	24	—	2	—	1	27	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
25	—	—	25	10	15	25	—	2	1	1	29	14
4	—	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	4	1	9	9
—	—	9	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	3	12	12
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
1,106	44	48	1,198	417	765	1,182	17	93	138	72	1,501	720
12	—	—	12	3	8	11	1	1	—	—	13	4
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
2	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
16	—	—	16	3	12	15	1	1	1	—	18	5
1,106	44	48	1,198	417	765	1,182	17	93	138	72	1,501	720
16	—	—	16	3	12	15	1	1	1	—	18	5
1,122	44	48	1,214	420	777	1,197	18	94	139	72	1,519	725

TABLE IX.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Death
Lower Egypt.										
<i>Governorates:—</i>										
Cairo	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Alexandria	1	1	—	—	1	—	9	5	17	6
Port Said	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	13	6
Suez	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	3	3
<i>Provinces:—</i>										
Gharbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
Minûfiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	3	46	15
Daqahliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qalyûbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Upper Egypt.										
<i>Province:—</i>										
Giza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Beni Suef	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	10	2
Faîyûm	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	—	19	3
Minya	—	—	1	1	1	1	13	7	65	29
Asyût	3	3	11	6	95	43	133	70	66	47
Girga	—	—	—	—	41	18	145	80	129	77
Qena... ..	—	—	—	—	3	3	9	8	23	9
GRAND TOTAL	5	4	12	7	149	71	337	182	396	201
Percentage to the Grand Total ...	0·32	0·55	0·78	0·96	9·8	9·79	22·18	25·1	26·06	27·7
Total of Lower Egypt ...	2	1	—	—	5	4	28	11	81	31
Percentage to the Total of Lower Egypt	0·35	0·48	—	—	0·89	1·94	5·0	5·33	14·49	15·04
Total of Upper Egypt ...	3	3	12	7	144	67	309	171	315	170
Percentage to the Total of Upper Egypt	0·31	0·57	1·25	1·34	15·0	12·9	32·18	32·94	32·81	32·73

AND DEATHS OF PLAGUE DURING 1923.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
7	3	4	3	7	3	4	3	11	4	5	5	1	—	67	33
8	5	17	9	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	28
3	1	1	1	9	3	1	2	8	4	9	4	7	3	47	24
—	—	10	5	2	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	2	—	24	10
70	29	64	23	5	2	4	1	21	4	17	1	55	19	292	97
—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
—	—	43	1	23	4	1	—	1	1	—	—	5	3	74	10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
32	14	—	—	11	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	64	22
6	3	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	11
22	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	107	48
37	26	12	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	358	203
19	15	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	342	197
4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	2	2	1	1	52	35
208	106	160	56	67	20	16	10	59	26	35	13	75	29	1,519	725
13·59	14·62	10·53	7·72	4·41	2·75	1·05	1·37	3·88	3·58	2·3	1·79	4·93	4·0	—	—
88	38	140	43	53	18	14	9	46	15	31	10	71	26	559	206
15·74	18·44	25·04	20·87	9·48	8·73	2·5	4·36	8·22	7·28	5·54	4·85	12·7	12·62	—	—
120	68	20	13	14	2	2	1	13	11	4	3	4	3	960	519
12·5	13·1	2·08	2·52	1·45	0·38	0·2	0·19	1·38	2·11	0·41	0·57	0·4	0·57	—	—

TABLE IX. —MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES

GOVERNORATE OR PROVINCE.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Lower Egypt.										
<i>Governorates :—</i>										
Alexandria	4	1	3	2	3	1	10	6	8	6
Port-Said... ..	—	—	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Suez... ..	5	3	1	—	7	3	12	5	7	2
Ismailia, Port-Said	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Provinces :—</i>										
Gharbiya	—	—	4	—	1	—	4	—	23	8
Daqahliya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minûyfia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Qalyûbiya	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper Egypt.										
<i>Provinces :—</i>										
Beni-Souef	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	6	3
El Fiayûm	—	—	5	2	3	1	—	—	3	1
El Minya... ..	—	—	3	3	—	—	4	1	2	2
Asyût	—	—	2	2	1	1	4	4	9	7
Girga	3	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Qena	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aswân	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	12	6	23	12	21	8	39	17	60	30
Percentage to the Grand Total ...	2·46	2·63	4·72	5·26	4·31	3·5	8·08	7·45	12·3	13·1
Total of Lower Egypt ...	9	4	11	3	13	6	27	12	39	17
Percentage to the Total of Lower Egypt	3·64	3·22	4·45	2·41	5·26	4·83	10·9	9·67	15·7	13·7
Total of Upper Egypt ...	3	2	12	9	8	2	12	5	21	13
Percentage to the Total of Upper Egypt	1·25	1·92	5·0	8·65	3·33	1·92	5·0	4·80	8·75	12·5

AND DEATHS OF PLAGUE DURING 1922.

JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
21	6	9	4	7	6	3	2	1	1	2	1	—	—	71	36
6	5	25	19	8	4	2	1	3	—	3	1	—	—	54	35
7	6	1	1	3	2	—	—	7	5	5	4	3	2	58	33
—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
26	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
19	4	29	13	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	62	21
8	4	13	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	11
28	7	27	13	8	4	6	5	—	1	9	3	—	—	87	39
15	7	5	2	1	1	—	—	3	2	4	1	3	1	47	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
131	48	112	56	30	19	13	9	16	9	23	10	7	4	487	228
26·8	21·05	22·9	24·5	6·16	8·33	2·66	3·94	3·28	3·94	4·72	4·38	1·43	1·75	—	—
61	26	38	25	19	13	5	3	11	6	10	6	4	3	247	124
24·6	20·9	15·3	20·1	7·69	10·4	2·02	2·41	4·45	4·33	4·04	4·83	1·61	2·41	—	—
70	22	74	31	11	6	8	6	5	3	13	4	3	1	240	104
29·1	21·1	30·8	29·8	4·58	5·77	3·33	5·77	2·08	2·88	6·41	3·84	1·25	0·96	—	—

TABLE X.—MONTHLY COMPARISON OF PLAGUE CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEARS 1921, 1922 AND 1923.

MONTH.	1921						1922				1923				
	Existing from previous year.	Admis- sions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.		Existing from previous year.	Admis- sions to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died in Hospital.	Admis- sion to Hospital.	Died in Hospital.	Recovered.	Died out of Hospital.
January ...	—	8	6	—	3		10	9	3	12	3	2	1	1	3
February ...	—	12	4	4	2		—	16	5	5	7	10	5	4	2
March ...	—	16	5	12	7		—	16	3	13	5	118	40	12	31
April ...	—	46	18	14	5		—	35	13	16	4	257	102	137	80
May ...	—	26	7	29	10		—	50	20	31	10	306	111	174	90
June ...	—	37	7	23	4		—	108	25	46	23	170	68	153	38
July ...	—	51	14	32	9		—	90	34	85	22	141	37	120	19
August ...	—	28	6	26	—		—	20	9	31	10	60	13	70	7
September ...	—	29	11	24	8		—	7	3	6	6	12	6	20	4
October ...	—	15	6	12	3		—	15	8	6	1	49	16	21	10
November ...	—	11	3	11	2		—	21	8	12	2	28	6	20	7
December ...	—	17	6	6	7		—	3	—	5	4	61	15	45	14
ANNUAL TOTAL ...	—	296	93	193	60		10	390	131	268	97	1,214	420	777	305

Percentage of deaths in Hospital to admissions ...	1921	1922	1923
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
...	31.41	33.58	34.59

(d) Measles.

There was a high increase both in the case-incidence of measles namely 17,871 in 1923 as against 5,582 in 1922, and in the mortality which was 7,673 in 1923 as against 2,570 in 1922. The number of cases recorded during 1923 is the largest number recorded during any of the last 10 years. It is true that these figures can in no way be considered as absolutely correct, but there is no reason to regard them otherwise than as representing a general proportion of the actual amount of measles mortality. The immediate cause of death in measles is not so much the fever of the earlier stage, as the resulting susceptibility of the bronchial tract to a species of peculiarly fatal bronchial pneumonia in the post-febrile stage. If mothers would give ordinary care to their children in guarding against exposure during the post-febrile stage, they would save the life of their children. The Public Health Department is therefore doing its best by giving advice to the inhabitants published in the form of pamphlets and posters.

It is hoped that by the spread of knowledge and elementary education, the causative factors of measles mortality may be reduced.

The following pamphlet was printed and distributed in the infected localities :—

Notice : Precautions to be taken in dealing with cases of infectious cases.

MEASLES.

Measles is an infectious disease and like other infectious diseases calls for measures of precaution to prevent its spread.

The infection is chiefly contained in the bronchial and nasal secretions and may be conveyed to the healthy by direct contact with the sick, or by transmission through the air or by means of infected articles used in the sick room, more especially handkerchiefs, bedding, mosquito nets, books, toys and possibly cups, spoons and other articles used in connection with food.

To prevent the transmission of the disease to healthy persons the following precautions should be taken in dealing with a patient suffering from measles.

1. The patient should be isolated in an airy and well ventilated room, preferably in an upper storey or whatever part of the house is least frequented by the other members of the household. The door of the room should be kept shut to prevent the circulation of infected air from the sick room to the house. The remaining rooms of the house where the non-infected people live should be kept continually ventilated night and day.

For the reception of sputum a special receptacle containing one part of carbolic acid to 20 of water should be available for the patient's use.

The fine droplets of moisture which are thrown off from the respiratory passage in sneezing or coughing especially contain the infection and lead to the contamination of the air of the sick room. To reduce the risk of spreading the infection in this manner, every patient should be warned to hold a handkerchief over his mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.

2. No persons except such as are actually in attendance on the sick should be admitted to the sick room. Such persons should not sit by the patient and should not approach their faces to that of the patient, as the disease is conveyed by the breath of latter, especially in coughing or sneezing.

3. The persons in attendance on the patient should mix with the rest of the household as little as possible and in the sick room should wear a washable outer dress or overall.

Before leaving the room this should be removed and the hands should be washed in 1 : 20 carbolic solution or 1 : 200 cyllin solution.

4. No person living in a house in which there is a case of measles should wantonly run the risk of spreading the disease through unnecessary communion with the public by needless attendance at social or other unessential gatherings or at any place frequented by the general public unless this is called for by duty or necessity.

5. Such disinfection as is necessary during the isolation can be carried out by the patient's relatives.

During the illness, the patient's eating and drinking utensils should be reserved for his or her sole use. They should subsequently be boiled before returning them to household use.

Any rags used for the patient to spit into should be burned or boiled.

The handkerchiefs of the patient should be placed in a solution of carbolic acid (one part of carbolic acid to 20 parts of water) kept for this purpose in a basin in the room. The face towel should be boiled twice a day.

6. When dirty, the pillow slips, bed sheets, mosquito curtains and body linen of the patient should be boiled.

In no case should these articles be sent to the laundry or mixed with the general household washing before this is done.

The dirty clothing of persons in attendance on the patient should be treated in the same way.

7. On recovery, disinfection should be done by the Department of Public Health. This will be carried out free of charge on application to the nearest Health Office.

Should any special time be preferred for the disinfection this should be stated in the application and such special requests will be met as far as arrangements will permit.

If for any reason this cannot be done at once a partial disinfection can be done in the following way pending the work being done by the Department of Public Health.

(a) Boil the bed linen, blankets, any clothes that can be boiled, mosquito net, the spoons, knives, forks, plates, cups, tumblers and toys used by the patient.

(b) Put the mattress, pillow, carpets, clothes of patients that cannot be boiled, books, etc., in the sun for three consecutive days.

(c) Keep the room thoroughly aired for three consecutive days.

8. No person suffering from measles or in the early stages of convalescence should travel in any public conveyance. Should it be necessary to remove the patient, application should be made to the nearest Health Office, which will either arrange for the removal or lay down the conditions under which this may take place.

9. The chief danger of the disease is the occurrence of lung complications, which may largely be avoided by ordinary care. Early confinement to bed is necessary in every case, however mild the attack may be, and the patient should remain in bed in a warm room until all symptoms have disappeared.

10. The patient should be maintained in isolation for at least 14 days after the date of appearance of the rash. All signs of catarrh must also have disappeared before the patient is released from isolation."

The following list shows a recapitulation of measles cases during the last 10 years:—

YEAR.	CASES.	DEATHS.
1914	5,158	2,270
1915	4,394	1,754
1916	7,746	3,614
1917	7,416	3,643
1918	3,684	1,757
1919	3,483	1,643
1920	9,225	3,749
1921	3,049	1,254
1922	5,582	2,570
1923	17,871	7,673

(e) **Influenza.**

There was no serious outbreak of Influenza. The type was mild. The number of cases notified during 1923 was 1,792 as against 4,493 in 1922.

(f) **Diphtheria.**

The total number of Diphtheria cases reported during 1923 was 1,137 as compared with 983 in 1922 and 869 in 1921.

2. MULIDS.

The Department gave its opinion regarding the holding of 96 Mulids, the period of each varying from 3 to 21 days.

3. PILGRIMAGE.

The total number of pilgrims proceeding from Egypt this year was 5,458. They were all vaccinated against Cholera and Small-pox before leaving Suez.

Although the number is less than that of last year, yet compared with the 6 years previous to 1921 it is much greater.

The following list shows the number of pilgrims that left Egypt to the Hedjaz during the last 8 years :—

Year.	Number of Pilgrims.
1916	1,076
1917	281
1918	464
1919	444
1920	1,657
1921	2,959
1922	6,132
1923	5,458

The first batch of pilgrims arrived from Jedda to Suez on July 17, 1923, and the last batch arrived on November 2, 1923.

The following table shows names of ships which returned to Egypt transporting Egyptian and Foreign pilgrims and places in which they were quarantined before entering the country.

The result of observation of Egyptian pilgrims was very satisfactory as 5,457 were observed out of 5,458 pilgrims :—

TABLE XI.

NAME OF SHIP.	DATE OF ITS ARRIVAL	NUMBER OF EGYPTIAN PILGRIMS ON BOARD.	NUMBER OF FOREIGNERS	TOTAL.	PLACE OF QUARANTINE.
Bahrein	July 17	448	—	448	Tor.
Borollos	August 8	292	81	373	"
Bahrein	" 9	779	106	885	"
Syria	" 10	8	7	15	"
Bahrein	" 12	842	21	863	"
Afkasia	" 13	12	—	12	"
Bahrein	" 14	769	75	845	"
Karneloff	" 15	38	1	39	"
Tiger	" 15	35	5	40	"
Tawil	" 16	59	230	289	"
Masawa	" 23	—	3	3	Moses wells.
Kena	" 24	1	40	41	Tor.
Nadora	" 27	—	1	1	Moses wells.
Mansoura	September 7	8	34	42	Tor.
Brullos	" 16	276	50	326	"
El Koweit	" 28	41	413	454	"
Mansoura	" 30	12	58	70	Moses wells.
Kena	October 6	8	18	26	"
Land	" 8	—	1	1	"
Mansoura	" 19	3	37	40	"
El Koweit	" 23	7	—	7	"
Brullos	" 27	—	9	9	"
Masawa	November 2	—	12	12	"
		5,458	1,409	6,867	

No Epidemics were reported from the Hedgaz during the pilgrimage.

The Egyptian pilgrims were as usual, carefully traced on their return to Egypt, and those who showed any intestinal symptoms whatever had their stools bacteriologically examined.

861 pilgrims proceeded to the Hedgaz with ordinary passports on the pretext that they were proceeding for the purpose of trade. The Department, therefore, wrote to the Ministry of Interior asking that in the coming year, the Passport arrangements for pilgrims should be begun at least 3 months before the Mahmal leaves for Jeddah, and that any person applying for an ordinary passport to the Hedgaz during these three months should produce proof that he is going there for business purposes and not for the pilgrimage.

Tor Lazaret was opened on July 4, 1923, and closed on September 27, 1923.

MEDICAL MISSION FOR THE PILGRIMAGE.

The medical arrangements for the pilgrimage have been unsatisfactory.

According to the arrangements which have lately been in force, the general body of the pilgrims start about a month before "Yom Arafat" in a succession of batches depending on the amount of shipping available.

On their arrival to Jeddah, they make it a practice to proceed as soon as they can to Mecca where they live scattered all over the town in the houses that the "Motawwifin" find for them.

With the last ship of all comes the Mahmal with the Mahmal Doctor, the Hakima and the Pharmacist and the Medical Equipment. The Military Escort of the Mahmal has its own doctor and drugs, so that with the Mahmal, the Medical Officer is only responsible for the care of the Emir, his small staff of officials and porters and some pilgrims altogether about 400 people. Landed at Jeddah, they proceed immediately to Mecca and there the Mahmal and the Egyptian pilgrims move out for the ceremonies of Arafat and Mona with the great mass of the congregated pilgrims. When these ceremonies are over the Mahmal staff return at once to Jeddah and embark on the first ships taking the returning Egyptian pilgrims to Tor and Egypt. The general body of Egyptian pilgrims wait at Mecca until they have just the time to make the journey to Jeddah to catch their ships—each pilgrim knowing the date on which his ship will take him. As the ships usually make three journeys, the time between the departure of the Mahmal Staff from Mecca and that of the last pilgrim is about a month. The Mahmal Doctor is, therefore, a month behind the first arriving pilgrims at Mecca and a month in front of the last departing ones. The medical arrangements are, therefore, only of use to the pilgrims during the week of the ceremonies.

Thus in the event of any severe outbreak of Infectious Disease occurring, the plight of our pilgrims will be deplorable.

It is desirable, therefore, that such arrangements should be made as will ensure that Egyptian pilgrims will not suffer.

The Department, therefore, considered that the following arrangements should be made :—

(1) That small tent dispensaries be established at Jeddah and Mecca on the Mahmal camping grounds. That in the case of the Jeddah Dispensary 10 beds should be attached and 20 beds to the Mecca Dispensary. These dispensaries should be sent with the first ship that proceeds to Jeddah and should each have a staff of :—

One Medical Officer.

One Medical Officer's servant.

One Disinfector.

Three Tamorguies.

These dispensaries should be equipped to do urgent operations, provide outpatient treatment sufficient for all Egyptian pilgrims and deal with outbreaks of infectious diseases. They should return when the last batch of Egyptian pilgrims leaves Mecca and by this means, pilgrims will benefit from the Medical Officers during the period they stay at Mecca and Jeddah.

(2) The Mahmal Doctor will proceed with the "Emir-el-Hagg" and will take only with him quantity of medical equipment sufficient for the civil employees of the Mahmal and the pilgrims travelling on board the Mahmal boat.

The pharmacist may be cut off this staff as he is unnecessary.

(3) The pilgrims will each be given a pamphlet informing them of the existence of the dispensaries and giving them advice as to what they are to do in the event of a cholera outbreak.

SPECIAL MEASURES IN SINAI DURING PILGRIM RETURN SEASON.

Some pilgrims were accustomed to return to Egypt *via* Sinai in order to escape the sanitary measures enforced against pilgrims returning *via* Suez such as quarantining them at Tor, examining them at Suez and observing them on their return to their villages.

As the return of such pilgrims *via* Sinai and allowing them to enter the country without subjecting them to the sanitary measures exposes the country to danger, because some of them might be suffering from cholera or any other infectious diseases, the Department deemed it necessary to arrange for patrolling the Peninsula as was done in previous years, and a Medical Officer with a motor car was detailed for inspecting the caravan routes in this desert and to examine pilgrims intercepted by patrols of the Frontiers Administration.

85 pilgrims were intercepted by these patrols during the pilgrimage of 1923, and all were put under observation for the prescribed period and no cases of infectious diseases occurred among them.

4. PASSENGER AND IMMIGRANT CONTROL.

Under this system, 79,679 persons arrived from countries infected or suspected to be infected with cholera and their addresses taken. Of these, 77,623 were traced.

The control of passengers returning to Egypt *via* Kantara referred to in previous reports has been continued during the year.

The following list shows the number of persons returning to Egypt *via* Kantara in 1923 who were put under observation :—

TABLE XII.—OBSERVATION OF PASSENGERS PASSING THROUGH KANTARA DURING THE YEAR 1923.

I.—*Palestine Trains.*

Destination.	Observed.	Not Observed.	TOTAL.	Percentage Observed.	Percentage not Observed.
Cairo	9,844	691	10,535	93·50	6·50
Alexandria	4,657	448	5,105	91·30	8·70
Canal Zone	6,922	113	7,035	98·40	1·60
Interior	2,088	125	2,213	94·40	5·60
GENERAL TOTAL	23,511	1,377	24,888	94·50	5·50

II.—*Caravan Routes.**

Cairo	35	6	41	85·48	14·60
Alexandria	5	3	8	62·50	37·50
Canal Zone	57	7	64	89·10	10·90
Interior	765	294	1,059	83·20	26·80
GENERAL TOTAL ...	862	310	1,172	83	27

* Most of persons entering Egypt by Caravan routes are camel drivers and cattle merchants. These persons are being detained at Kantara for 5 days and after the lapse of these 5 days, their addresses are being taken and sent to Medical Officers of districts of destination. Most of them are Beduins who do not stay in one particular place but wander with their cattle for markets. For instance, they sometimes give their addresses at Salhia but obstacles might arise which hinder them from attending the Salhia market and attend another market such as that of Belbeis or Gharin. This is the reason why a large number of them is not traced.

TABLE XIII.—DETAILED STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT PORT SAID FROM SHIPS
COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1923.

DESTINATION.	Total.	1ST AND 2ND CLASS.			3RD CLASS AND DECK PASSENGERS.		
		Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.	Found.	Not found.	Percentage of found.
				Per Cent.			Per Cent.
Cairo	2,465	1,625	81	95·25	712	47	93·80
Alexandria	484	314	21	93·73	127	22	81·89
Interior*... ..	1,276	524	5	99·05	738	7	99·06
Port Said	7,413	646	5	99·23	6,757	5	99·92
TOTAL	11,638	3,109	112	96·52	8,334	81	99·03

* 2 No replies.

Number of Ships	850
Total passengers found	11,443
„ „ not found	193
Percentage of total passengers found ...	98·34

N.B.—2 Passengers, the result of their observation has not yet been received, are not included in the above statistics.

TABLE XIV.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF SHIPS AND PASSENGERS
WHO LANDED AT DAMIETTA DURING 1923.

Number of Ships	234
„ Crews	1593
„ Passengers	16
„ „ found... ..	14
„ „ not found	2
„ Crews observed	1593
„ „ not observed	Nil.

TABLE XV.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO
LANDED AT SUEZ COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1923.

Destination.	Found.	Not Found.	TOTAL.	Percentage Found.	Percentage Not Found.
Cairo	2,954	13	2,967	99·6	0·4
Alexandria	593	11	604	98·2	1·8
Canal Zone	3,930	6	3,936	99·8	0·2
Interior	969	3	972	99·7	0·3
TOTAL	8,446	32	8,479	99·6	0·4

Total Number of Ships	456
Percentage of Passengers found in 1922 ...	96·2
„ „ not found in 1922 ...	3·8

TABLE XVI.—ANNUAL STATISTICS OF PASSENGERS WHO LANDED AT ALEXANDRIA FROM SHIPS
COMING FROM CHOLERA-INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING 1923.

	1st AND 2nd CLASS.			3rd CLASS.		
	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.	Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.
Passengers for Cairo ...	5,274	24	99·54	2,915	11	99·61
„ „ Interior	1,402	4	99·71	1,802	8	99·55
„ remained at Alexandria	4 858	10	99·79	10,975	25	99·72
Passengers in transit ...	858	11	98·73	1,405	6	99·57
TOTAL	12,392	49	99·60	17,097	50	99·70

TOTAL OF THE SHIPS DURING YEAR 1923.

Ports under Arrêté and Supplementary measures.	Other Ports.	TOTAL.
1,311	1,146	2,457

CREWS DISCHARGED.

Found.	Not Found.	Percentage Found.
797	7	99·12

TOTAL 3rd Class Immigrants from Central Europe in transit by rail to Palestine, 75

TOTAL refngees from Black Sea and Near East stated to arrive in 1923 :—

TOTAL 9,262 ; Not Fomnd 15 ; Reply not received *re* 4.

TOTAL number of Passengers found	29,489
Not found	99
Crews discharged found	797
Not found	7
Passengers no returns received	32
GENERAL TOTAL	30,424

REMARKS.—Percentage of passengers found, 99·65. Including 293, 3rd class passengers admitted at Observation Camp, Chatby or Mafrouza, and 9,262 refugees from Black Sea and Near East.

Total passengers in 1922 : 29,730 ; in 1923 : 30,424.

Total of Ships from Ports Under Arrêté and Supplementary measures in 1922 : 1,131 ; in 1923 : 1,311.

PASSENGERS WHO ARRIVED FROM INFECTED COUNTRIES
DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

	Total Passengers.	Found.	Percentage found.
1919	146,694	138,948	94·71
1920	111,548	103,472	92·76
1921	114,553	106,323	92·81
1922	84,629	79,885	94·37
1923	79,679	77,623	97·41

5. MALARIA.

A Credit of L.E. 20,000 was granted in the year 1923–1924 for Anti-Malaria measures and was allotted as follows by the Anti-Malaria Commission :—

	L.E.
Cairo City	3,500
Provincial Towns	5,000
Canal Area	4,000
Oases	2,000
Rural	1,500
General Birka Filling	3,150
Fish	600
Report	250
	<hr/>
TOTAL	20,000
	<hr/>

Cairo City.—The work in Cairo being undertaken by the Main Drainage Department the Credit, was therefore, put at the disposal of that Department. It was assigned for the following works :—

L.E. 1,500 for filling in two birkas at Tura—an additional credit of L.E. 800 was required for completion of birka filling, in this locality, and it was granted from the money allotted for general birka filling. A small part only of one of the two birkas is remaining still not filled.

Ghezîreh.—L.E. 1,000 for converting open drains into underground drains continuing on the South System until the work is finished.

Meadî.—L.E. 1,000 for filling in Birka No. 14 and E.S.R. borrow pit for one kilo north of the village. These have been filled in.

Provincial Towns.—L.E. 579—arrears of cost of work done last year paid to the contractor who undertook the work of filling in the Railway Birka at Tanta referred to in the last year's report. In view of the fact that infiltration water reappeared in this birka, a further sum of L.E. 398 was granted to the E.S.R. to fill it in order to bring it to the level at which it will remain dry during the highest Nile flood. This has been accomplished.

• L.E. 400—arrears of cost of work done last year were paid to the contractor who undertook the work of filling in the two Government Birkas at Damanhûr referred to in the last year's report.

L.E. 531—construction of a culvert under the E.S.R. at Belkas for draining large birkas there. This has been completed and it led to the disappearance of water from this birka.

L.E. 145—connection of three dead rigoles at Mansûra.

The miska at Damanhûr and alternative irrigation scheme necessary because of the suppression of the miska referred to in the last year's report have not yet been touched. Some difficulties have arisen in connection with the expropriation of the land required for the proposed new miska. The Director, Cadastral Survey, stated that his Department is not empowered to expropriate the land required, unless Article 9 of the Canal Act dated February 22, 1894, as well as the Regulations of the Syndicats Agricoles d'Irrigation are modified.

In addition to the above works, which have been carried by the Commission, the E.S.R. completed a total of about 57,000 cubic metres of filling in birkas lying on its property in the following places :—

Damanhûr, Benha, Zagazig, Kafr el Zayat, and Tala.

Canal Area.—L.E. 260 paid to the Main Drainage Department for the upkeep of the Kubri and Suez Gardens drains.

L.E. 193 for filling in of the Rod Drain at Suez. A part of this has been filled in.

L.E. 106—arrears paid to contractor who filled in a birka at Suez during the last year.

L.E. 1,200 for completion of the drainage of the Suez Gardens area as far as Kubri. The area dealt with lies between the Sweet Water Canal and the Maritime Canal. The drains run into the Suez Creek. This has caused an enormous improvement in the condition of the private drains in the Suez Area.

It was proposed to spend the balance of L.E. 2,240 in draining the area between Kubri and Shalloufa, but it could not be undertaken because the necessary plans and estimates were not submitted at a sufficient time before the end of the financial year, so the work has been unavoidably deferred and it is hoped that it will be undertaken on next year's funds as soon as the credit is approved.

The Public Health Department detailed a young capable Medical Officer, to estimate the amount of Malaria in the Canal Zone by spleen counts. The results of investigation are shown on the attached two maps.

It will be seen that the three principal towns on the Canal, *i.e.* Suez, Port Said, and Ismailia were practically free from malaria, and also the area between Ismailia and Port Said. The heavily infected area is that between Ismailia and Suez.

The Spleen Counts vary between 28 per cent at Nefisha District and 94 per cent in the Shallufa District.

The Irrigation Department is draining the Nefisha District as an irrigation project and the Inspector of First Circle has prepared plans from Nefisha to Deversoir, which he hopes to take up as irrigation projects, next year.

The Canal Malaria Sub-Committee proposes to drain the Fayed District on the next year's credit. If this is done the major portion of the work on the Canal would be finished by the end of the financial year 1924-1925.

Quinine is now freely issued through omdas, sheikhs and sanitary barbers in all villages and ezbas on the Canal, and two Mulahzeen have been engaged on daily pay, one at Ismailia and the other at Kubri. They are charged with controlling the malaria drains and other work done by the Committee in these Districts. Two labourers are attached to each Mulahiz. They are also entrusted with controlling the administration of quinine by the sanitary barbers.

The Suez Canal Co. has filled in a birka, in accordance with their concession, to the S.E. of Birket Abu Gamous as well as the water channels of the old escapes at El Kab, Ras el Tin and Ras el Esh.

Kharga Oasis.—A Credit of L.E. 1,490 had been assigned for putting Ein el Sheikh Drain in proper order and for controlling the output of Ein el Sheikh and extending both arms of the Biukhra Drain in order to drain the marshy area lying to the west and north of their present terminations. This has led to the birkas of Ein el Sheikh and El Mohafiz being drained.

An additional Credit of L.E. 350 was granted for extension of Biukhra Drain to the east and closing the new Ein el Sheikh Drain, as it was found impossible to control its water.

It was also arranged that in a zone of 500 metres from the boundaries of the villages, rice growing should be synchronised. This will mean that in every cycle of two years, for a period of 18 months, within a zone of 500 metres, Kharga should be largely mosquito free, and it is hoped to cause a very considerable diminution in the amount of Malaria by thus breaking the chain, and by pushing at the same time the treatment of all cases of the disease.

Siwa Oasis. L.E. 430 for the completion of certain minor works in Aghourmy. This sum was found insufficient and an additional credit of L.E. 100 was granted from the General Birka Filling Chapter.

The whole condition in Siwa and Aghourmy is very satisfactory.

Baharia Oasis.—L.E. 150 for cutting rushes.

The original sum earmarked for this work was L.E. 100, but it was found insufficient and the additional L.E. 50 were taken from the Rural chapter.

Rural.—L.E. 1,500.

There was a dangerous private miska at Saft el Enab, Kom Hamada District, and it was required to suppress it and provide another irrigation channel, but some difficulties have arisen in connection with the expropriation of the land required, as in the case of Damanhûr.

L.E. 100 for filling in and draining marshes at Kossayema in the Sinai.

L.E. 50 were paid off to land owners for expropriation of 10 quirats for Khewala Drain at Manshat Rabie, Etsa District, for work done last year.

Gebel Aasfr.—An outbreak of malaria, took place at the Sewage Farm at Gebel el Asfar. It commenced at the end of August. Out of a population of about 800, there

have occurred some 93 cases. Investigations have shown that the cause of this outbreak is a large birka situated to the west of the Sewage Farm between it and Khnaka Lunatic Asylum and the disease has been almost entirely confined to the inhabitants of ezbas lying close to this birka.

The Department drew the attention to the danger existing from this birka and it was decided to drain it by pumping. But as this was only a palliative measure and a costly proceeding, it was found preferable to deal with this birka eventually by including it in a general scheme of drainage of several other birkas (not dangerous) surrounding the farm

Derr.—One Mulahiz and one labourer have been engaged on daily pay for controlling the work already done in that Markaz.

General Birka Filling.—The Anti-Malaria Commission's policy in dealing with private birkas is that in all places in which the Government has undertaken the filling in of birkas on Government land, the owners of private birkas should fill in their birkas and in the event of their defaulting, the birka law should be applied. For this reason, a sum of L.E. 3,150 was earmarked for the application of the birka law, but the formalities in connection with private birkas situated in places in which the Government has undertaken its liabilities have not been completed, so nothing has been done in this connection and the Credit has been utilized for other works.

Fish Stocking L.E. 600.—All birkas within 500 metres from the boundaries of all towns where there is a local Commission or a sub-division of a Markaz have been stocked with fish. Cypronodon has been transplanted from brackish to sweet water and 36 ponds have been stocked with it. 47 ponds have been stocked with Bolti.

Total number of Cypronodon stocked 27,510. Total number of Bolti 38,240 fish. All birkas and wells in Derr Markaz have also been stocked with fish.

All birkas in Dakhla and Kharga Oases were stocked this year with Cypronodon.

This sort of fish has proved very useful and is preferable to Bolti, because it does not grow large and thus people do not catch it. On the other hand, the Bolti grows very rapidly and people therefore catch it.

Mosquito Survey.—About the end of December, 1923, it was considered necessary to start a mosquito survey in order to investigate the various mosquitoes bred in the various breeding grounds in the four quarters of the year.

The work has been undertaken by the Entomological Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and a credit of L.E. 400 has been placed at its disposal, sufficient to carry on with the work till the end of this financial year.

Report.—An allowance of L.E. 75 has been off this chapter to officials in the Office of the Under-Secretary of State, Public Works Ministry, for doing the clerical work in connection with the Preliminary Report of the Commission.

Owing to a severe outbreak of plague which began in March and lasted till July, the Secretary of this Commission was unable to do the report. He has retired from the service of the Egyptian Government in December 1923.

Malaria Survey.—Malaria investigations have been carried out in Daqahlîya and Gharbîya Provinces and Damietta Governorate by a Medical Officer who had past experience in malaria work.

Daqahlîya.—Out of a population of about one million, 13,130 children, age from 2 to 10 years, were examined for enlarged spleen in 73 villages.

Herewith the percentage of enlarged spleens in the Markazes of Daqahlîya :—

TABLE XVII.

MARKAZ.	PERCENTAGE OF ENLARGED SPLEEN.	
	Markaz.	Bandar Town.
Fareskour	12·4	4·1
Aga	11·5	11·0
Dekernes	10·3	5·1
Simbellawein	10·3	2·4
Mansûra	8·6	4·1
Mit Ghamr	—	1·9
Manzala	—	1·9
Matariya	—	1·7

The following table shows the number of villages in which the investigations showed enlarged spleens at the rate of 10, 15, and 25 per cent :—

TABLE XVIII.

Markaz.	Number of Villages Inspected.	Number of Villages with 10 per cent Enlarged Spleens and over.	Number of Villages with 15 per cent Enlarged Spleens and over.	Number of Villages with 25 per cent Enlarged Spleens and over.
Mansûra	11	4	—	—
Fareskûr	13	5	3	1
Dekerness	12	1	1	1
Aga	9	2	4	—
Simbellawein... ..	10	4	1	—
Mit Ghamr	10	—	—	—

In Gharbîya out of a population of 1,659,313; 21,826 children, age from 2 to 10 years, were examined for enlarged spleen in 88 villages.

Also 1,276 pupils in the two Government Schools in Tanta Bandar were examined, but the majority of this number was over 10.

TABLE XIX.

Markaz.	Average of enlarged spleens in the Village.	Average of enlarged spleens in the Bandar.
Tanta	8·2	2·4
Santa	1·8	7·0
Zifta	1·9	5·0
Kafr El Zayat	2·2	7·8
Mchalla El Kubra	3·1	6·5
Talkha	3·8	7·6
Sherbîn	3·6	7·9
Kafr El Sheikh	4·2	11·3
Dessûk	4·0	7·5
Fua	2·8	6·0

The following table shows the Markazes and Villages in which the investigations showed enlarged spleens at the rate of 10, 15, and 25 per cent.

TABLE XX.

	No. of Villages.	No. of Villages. 10 %	No. of Villages. 15 %	No. of Villages. 25 %
Tanta	9	3	2	—
Zifta	7	—	—	—
Santa	7	—	—	1
Kafr El Zayat	8	2	1	—
Mehalla Kubra	9	—	2	—
Dûssûk	9	2	—	—
Fua	8	—	—	—
Kafr el Sheikh	11	—	2	—
Talkha	10	2	—	—
Sherbîn	10	3	—	—

In Damietta, the percentage of enlarged spleens in the Bandar and the villages dependent on it is 5·5 per cent.

Out of the 8 villages attached to Damietta, two have shown 15 per cent.

Malaria.—The amount of malaria in the country was normal.

The following table shows the number of malaria cases notified during the last 5 years:—

TABLE XXI.

	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Cairo	11	18	6	5	7
Alexandria... ..	4	16	2	7	9
Ismail'ia	29	2	29	29	22
Port Said	27	15	24	23	10
Damietta	15	46	74	41	16
Suez	149	14	131	203	248
Behera	12	9	9	5	17
Daqahliya	3	1	2	—	1
Gharbiya	18	4	10	2	7
Minûfiya	17	19	4	11	8
Qalyûbiya	2	7	6	4	101
Sharqiya	24	13	19	22	9
Gîza	—	1	1	2	—
Asyût	11	19	8	12	4
Beni Suef	2	9	3	4	1
Faiyûm	28	38	22	22	33
Girga	4	1	1	3	10
Minya... ..	18	14	5	2	1
Qena	5	30	10	3	3
Aswân... ..	1,304	1,594	1,646	678	—*
Total	1,683	1,870	2,012	1,078	507

* 20,000 quinine pills were issued during 1923 to 1,000 persons in Derr Markaz as a Prophylaxis against the disease.

Similarly 11,354 quinine cachets were issued to 841 persons in Kom Ombo.

This number does not represent the actual number of malaria cases which occurred in the country. This is due to the fact that malaria is not a notifiable disease under the Law, and the inhabitants never care to report malaria cases.

During 1923, 3,700 —5-grains quinine pills were issued to Gebel el Asfar Farm.

TABLE XXII.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RECORDED THROUGHOUT GOVERNORATES AND PROVINCES OF EGYPT AND DEATHS OCCURRING THEREFROM DURING THE YEAR 1923.

(C=Cases. D=Deaths.)

[illegible]

6.—SCORPION BITES.

Scorpion Bites.—Statistics obtained for deaths from scorpion bites during the first ten months of the year 1922 showed that 836 deaths took place althrough the country during that period. At that time experiments were in operation in Dakhla Oasis, where the scorpion bite is extremely common, to put the serum in the hands of sanitary barbers instead of confining it to hands of doctors, and the result of these experiments have been extremely successful as only 4 deaths occurred from scorpion bites during the year 1922 in a population of 20,000.

The Department has published the following poster and distributed it to Omdas and Sheikhs and ordered for its sticking to walls:—

NOTICE.

“It is hereby brought to the notice of the public that the Public Health Department has given a supply of Anti-Scorpion Serum to Sanitary Barber for use in the treatment of persons bitten by scorpions.

All persons so bitten should therefore be taken to the Sanitary Barber for making the necessary inejction, free of charge.”

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, CAIRO CITY.

I.—VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) POPULATION.

The mid year population of Cairo for 1923, as estimated by the Statistical Department, was 791,000 consisting of 721,429 Egyptians and 69,571 Foreigners.

To this population should be added that of the area around Helwân proper which is administered by the inspectorate for all public health purposes, except the registration of births and deaths.

This population, which has been estimated at 30,230, added to that of Cairo, amounts to 821,230, and it is on this total that our zymotic charts are based.

The district distribution of the population is estimated as follows :—

District.	Population.
Mûsky... ..	24,600
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500
Ezbekîya	59,100
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400
'Abdîn... ..	62,200
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	79,500
Helwân	11,600 (41,830)*
Khalifa	56,100
Gamâlîya	65,700
Shubra	86,700
Bulâq	96,900
Old Cairo	33,600
Wâyli	77,100
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	791,000 (821,230)*

* This includes the area around Helwân, i.e. 30,230.

(b) BIRTHS.

During 1923 the total number of births which occurred in Cairo was 41,309. Of this total 40,471 were Egyptian and 838 foreign births. The annual birth-rate was therefore 52·2 per thousand of population as compared with 53·5 in the previous year.

For the quinquennial period ending in 1923 the mean annual birth rate was 48·6 the highest rate being 53·5 in 1922 and the lowest in 1919 was 42·0 per thousand of population.

The highest district birth-rate was in Old Cairo where there were 66·8 births per thousand of population whilst the lowest rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 36·2.

Still-Births.—During 1923, 1,191 children were born dead : of these 1,177 were of Egyptian parentage and 14 of foreign. This gives a rate of 2·9 still-births per hundred births as compared with 3·1 in 1922 and 3·4 in 1921.

TABLE I.—DISTRICT BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1923		1922		1921	
	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.	No. of Births.	Rate.
Ezbekiyya	2,142	36·2	2,222	34·5	2,016	35·1
Helwân	432	37·2	446	38·8	416	36·8
‘Abdîn	2,455	39·5	2,612	42·5	2,411	39·6
Mûsky... ..	1,003	40·8	1,055	43·6	930	38·9
Darb el Ahmar... ..	3,302	46·9	3,292	47·4	3,011	44·0
Wâyli	3,975	51·6	3,954	52·2	3,385	45·1
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	4,073	51·2	4,196	53·6	3,829	49·6
Bâb el Sha‘riyya... ..	3,482	51·6	3,584	54·1	3,147	48·3
Shubra	5,014	57·8	4,844	57·1	4,127	49·5
Khalifa	3,254	58·0	3,262	59·1	2,836	52·2
Gamâlîyya	3,527	53·7	3,597	61·6	3,387	53·8
Old Cairo	2,246	66·8	2,086	63·0	1,919	59·2
Bulâq	6,404	66·1	6,446	68·0	5,500	59·1
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	41,309	52·2	41,596	53·5	36,914	48·2

(c) DEATHS.

During 1923, a total of 28,806 deaths occurred in Cairo. Of these however 650 were deaths of non-residents, leaving 28,156 for Cairo proper.

This gives an annual death-rate of 35·6 per thousand of population as compared with a rate of 34·3 for 1922 and 30·8 for 1921.

For the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual rate was 37·5 per thousand with a maximum during the period of 41·4 in 1919 and a minimum of 30·8 in 1921. The lowest mortality occurred in Ezbekiyya with a death-rate of 25·9 per thousand as against 22·7 per thousand in 1922 and 21·2 in 1921.

The highest district mortality was in Old Cairo with a death-rate of 49·0 per thousand of population as compared with 46·4 in 1922 and 36·7 in 1921.

Out of the total number of 28,156 for Cairo proper, 27,570 were deaths of Egyptians and 586 of foreigners.

TABLE II.—DISTRICT DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES PER 1000 OF POPULATION.

DISTRICT.	1923		1922		1921	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.	No. of Deaths.	Rate.
Ezbekiyya	1,532	25·9	1,460	22·7	1,219	21·2
Helwân	318	27·4	280	24·3	253	22·4
‘Abdîn	1,734	27·9	1,804	29·3	1,629	26·8
Mûsky	694	28·2	679	28·1	630	26·4
Darb el Ahmar	2,260	32·1	2,215	31·9	2,052	30·0
Wâyli	2,715	35·2	2,482	32·7	2,356	31·4
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,608	32·8	2,622	33·5	2,267	29·4
Bâb el Sha‘riyya	2,327	34·5	2,153	32·5	1,972	30·3
Shubra	3,192	36·8	2,968	35·0	2,609	31·3
Khalifa	2,091	37·3	2,233	40·4	1,931	35·6
Gamâlîyya	2,454	37·3	2,120	36·3	1,902	30·2
Old Cairo	1,645	49·0	1,536	46·4	1,188	36·7
Bulâq	4,586	47·3	4,140	43·7	3,555	38·2
TOTAL CAIRO CITY ...	28,156	35·6	26,692	34·3	23,563	30·8

Chart I shows the maximum, minimum and mean weekly death-rates for the period 1918–1922 with the weekly death-rates for 1923 per thousand of population.

(d) INFANTILE MORTALITY.

9,495 children under one year of age died during 1923 giving an infantile mortality of 230 per thousand births for the whole city as compared with 239 in 1922 and 220 in 1921. In addition there were 227 deaths of infants coming from outside Cairo and who died in various public institutions.

During the quinquennial period ending with the present year the mean annual infantile mortality rate was 236 per thousand births.

The highest rate during this period was 255 in 1920 and the lowest 220 in 1921.

As regards the various districts of the city the lowest infantile mortality rate occurred in Ezbekîya with 181 infantile deaths per thousand births. Of the 9,495 deaths of children under the age of one year occurring in 1923, 9,410 were deaths of Egyptian infants and 85 of foreigners.

TABLE III.—DISTRICT INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES PER THOUSAND BIRTHS.

DISTRICT.	1923	1922	1921
Ezbekîya	181	189	173
Helwân	236	186	173
‘Abdîn	215	240	200
Mûsky	206	203	181
Darb el Ahmar	234	238	226
Wâily	226	229	219
Saiyeda Zeinab	185	218	204
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	219	215	225
Shubra	229	238	208
Khalîfa	235	248	249
Gamaliya	231	211	211
Old Cairo	295	356	245
Bulâq	264	273	250
TOTAL CAIRO CITY	230	239	220

Chart II shows the weekly infantile death-rates for 1923 as compared with the maximum, minimum and mean weekly rates for the period 1918–1922 per 100 births.

Chart III shows the principal causes of infantile deaths in 1923.

Chart IV.—This chart shows the relationship between infantile mortality from Diarrhœa and temperature.

The temperature curves shown are two, the minimum temperature and the average maximum temperature.

There is a tendency amongst the uninformed to take the view that because hygienic conditions are not better, the health authority is almost entirely to blame for the fearful infant mortality that prevails during the summer months. It is therefore of interest to note the following extract from an Article entitled “Summer Diarrhœa in Infancy,” by Dr. Pearson of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London :—

Summer Diarrhœa in Infancy.

“The points of general agreement are that bad hygiene, bottle-feeding, and heat, all have a positive influence in promoting the disease.

“Children in their first year are the chief sufferers, the highest mortality occurring in the last nine months of this period.

“Although bad hygiene and bottle-feeding exist at all times, yet diarrhœa is only prevalent in the hot months ; hence we must regard a high temperature as a factor of great importance. The rise in mortality from diarrhœa occurring yearly in most cities, beginning in July and reaching its maximum in August or September, is very striking. Observations have shown that this increase occurs when the atmospheric temperature becomes sustained day and night above 60° F. (15·6°C.). An exact explanation cannot be given, but probably heat exters its effect in several ways ; first by depressing vitality, thus lowering the power of resistance and lessening tolerance for food ; and secondly, by favouring the growth of micro-organisms both within and without the body.”

If such is the case in the cooler countries of Europe, infantile mortality in sub-tropical countries may always be expected to be very high during the hot season, however great the improvements that may be effected in hygiene.

From the chart it will be seen that from the second week of May until the last week in October, the temperature did not fall below 15·6°.

It will be noticed also that the onset of the heat is accompanied by a very sudden enormous increase in infant mortality that decreases later on although the temperature may still remain high. The most probable explanation of this is that ailing and weakly children at once fall victims and only the stronger children survive until the later summer months.

Table IV shows the comparative mid-year population and vital statistics of Cairo from 1911–1923.

Table V shows the population and vital statistics of the various districts of Cairo for 1923.

TABLE IV.—COMPARATIVE MID-YEAR POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO, 1911 TO 1923.

Year.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Infantile Deaths.	Infantile death-rates per Thousand Births.	Number of Births.	Birth-rate per Thousand of Population.
1911 ...	693,806	27,981	40·3	10,414	323	32,195	46·4
1912 ...	704,956	26,385	37·4	9,549	303	31,655	44·8
1913 ...	715,609	26,413	36·9	9,250	292	31,599	44·1
1914 ...	725,670	26,128	36·0	8,875	283	31,314	43·1
1915 ...	733,423	32,554	44·3	9,592	320	29,933	40·8
1916 ...	740,000	28,320	38·3	9,208	295	31,170	42·1
1917 ...	749,000	26,804	35·8	8,248	262	31,442	42·0
1918 ...	760,008	37,568	49·4	9,242	329	28,047	36·9
1919 ...	761,525	31,547	41·4	7,621	238	31,974	42·0
1920 ...	761,300	27,619	36·3	9,164	255	35,984	47·3
1921 ...	765,200	23,563	30·8	8,109	220	36,914	48·2
1922 ...	777,500	26,692	34·3	9,954	239	41,596	53·5
1923 ...	791,000	28,156	35·6	9,495	230	41,309	52·2

TABLE V.—THE POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS OF CAIRO AND ITS QUARTERS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Births.	Birth-rates per Thousand of Population.	Number of Infantile Deaths (0-1 Year).	Infantile Mortality Rate per Thou- sand Births.
Mûsky	24,600	694	28·2	1,003	40·8	207	206
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	2,327	34·5	3,482	51·6	763	219
Ezbekîya	59,100	1,532	25·9	2,142	36·2	388	181
'Abdîn	62,200	1,734	27·9	2,455	39·5	527	215
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	2,608	32·8	4,073	51·2	755	185
Khalîfa	56,100	2,091	37·3	3,254	58·0	765	235
Helwân	11,600	318	27·4	432	37·2	102	236
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	2,260	32·1	3,302	46·9	774	234
Gamâliya	65,700	2,454	37·3	3,527	53·7	815	231
Shubra	86,700	3,192	38·6	5,014	57·8	1,148	229
Bulâq	96,900	4,586	47·3	6,404	66·1	1,688	264
Old Cairo	33,600	1,645	49·0	2,246	66·8	663	295
Wâyli	77,100	2,715	35·2	3,975	51·6	900	226
TOTAL FOR CAIRO ...	791,000	28,156	35·6	41,309	52·2	9,495	230

II.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The total for all infectious diseases reported during 1923 was 4,780 which includes 106 cases coming from outside Cairo so that the total for Cairo proper was 4,674 as compared with 4,740 in 1922.

Out of this total 3,189 with a mortality of 986 were cases belonging to the eight principal diseases.

The remainder include 833 cases of influenza, 97 of whooping cough, 106 of mumps, 24 of tetanus, 5 of Malta fever, 11 of encephalitis lethargica, 10 of rabies, 50 of puerperal fever and 295 of chicken pox.

The rate per thousand of population for the eight principal diseases was 3,880 as compared with 3,165 in 1922 whilst the rate of deaths to cases was 30·9 per cent as against 33·3 in the previous year. See Tables VI, VII with Fig. 1, VIII and IX.

TABLE VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1914 TO 1923.

YEAR.	Eight Prin- cipal Diseases.	Other Infectious Diseases.	Total No. of Notifiable Diseases.	Deaths from the eigh Principal Diseases.	Ratio of Principal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Death-rates of eight Prin- cipal Diseases per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases Recorded per cent.
1914	4,878	405	5,283	1,610	6,722	2·218	33·0
1915	5,744	409	6,153	2,365	7,831	3·224	41·1
1916	6,771	412	7,183	2,836	9,150	3·832	41·8
1917	4,304	672	4,976	1,608	9,746	2·146	37·4
1918	8,268	614	8,882	3,397	10,535	4·328	41·1
1919	9,164	708	9,872	3,970	11,659	5·051	43·3
1920	4,838	2,144	6,982	1,493	6,155	1·899	30·9
1921	2,026	2,733	4,759	599	2,550	0·754	29·6
1922	2,555	2,185	4,740	850	3,165	1·053	33·3
1923	3,189	1,485	4,674	986	3,883	1·200	30·9

TABLE VII.—ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per Cent.
Mûsky	24,600	85	3·455	17	0·691	20·0
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	122	1·807	36	0·533	29·5
Ezbekiya	59,100	250	4·230	40	0·676	16·0
'Abdîn	62,200	295	4·742	53	0·852	18·0
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	372	4·679	113	1·421	30·4
Khalifa	56,100	168	2·994	70	1·247	41·7
Helwân	41,830	91	2·175	12	0·286	13·2
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	204	2·897	76	1·079	37·2
Gamâliya	65,700	214	3·257	137	2·085	64·0
Shubra	86,700	369	2·456	85	0·980	23·0
Bulâq... ..	96,900	482	4·974	244	2·518	50·6
Old Cairo	33,600	82	2·440	42	1·250	51·2
Wâyli	77,100	455	5·901	61	0·791	13·4
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	3,189	3·883	986	1·200	30·9

TABLE VIII.—EIGHT PRINCIPAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1919 TO 1923.

Estimated mid-year population in 1919=785,954.

” ” ” 1920=785,941.

” ” ” 1921=794,225.

” ” ” 1922=807,090.

” ” ” 1923=821,230.

DISEASE.	YEAR.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Smallpox	1919	1,455	1·851	494	0·628	33·9
	1920	157	0·199	50	0·063	31·8
	1921	5	0·006	1	0·001	20·0
	1922	24	0·029	10	0·012	41·7
	1923	28	0·034	13	0·015	46·4
Measles	1919	719	0·914	316	0·402	43·9
	1920	1,325	1·685	404	0·514	30·5
	1921	282	0·355	108	0·135	38·3
	1922	982	1·216	332	0·411	33·8
	1923	1,418	1·726	452	0·550	31·8
Scarlet fever	1919	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1920	39	0·049	4	0·005	10·3
	1921	66	0·083	2	0·002	3·0
	1922	68	0·084	2	0·002	2·9
	1923	29	0·035	3	0·003	11·1
Diphtheria	1919	484	0·615	150	0·190	31·0
	1920	329	0·418	77	0·097	23·4
	1921	438	0·551	124	0·156	28·3
	1922	418	0·517	146	0·180	34·9
	1923	619	0·753	194	0·236	31·3
Typhoid fever	1919	1,383	1·759	345	0·438	24·9
	1920	925	1·176	215	0·273	23·2
	1921	669	0·842	151	0·190	22·6
	1922	859	1·064	226	0·280	26·3
	1923	969	1·179	242	0·294	25·0
Typhus fever	1919	4,825	6·139	2,629	3·344	54·5
	1920	1,606	2·043	705	0·897	43·9
	1921	385	0·484	200	0·251	51·9
	1922	183	0·226	124	0·153	67·8
	1923	112	0·136	77	0·093	68·7
Relapsing fever	1919	236	0·300	20	0·025	8·5
	1920	429	0·545	23	0·029	5·4
	1921	167	0·210	8	0·010	4·8
	1922	13	0·016	4	0·004	30·8
	1923	2	0·002	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1919	23	0·029	12	0·015	52·2
	1920	28	0·035	15	0·019	53·4
	1921	14	0·017	5	0·006	35·7
	1922	8	0·009	6	0·007	75·0
	1923	12	0·014	5	0·006	41·7
TOTALS	1919	9,164	11·659	3,970	5·051	43·3
	1920	4,838	6·155	1,493	1·899	30·9
	1921	2,026	2·550	599	0·754	29·6
	1922	2,555	3·165	850	1·053	33·3
	1923	3,189	3·883	986	1·200	30·9

TABLE IX.—DISTRICT DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	SMALLPOX.		RELAPSING FEVER.		CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.		TYPHUS FEVER.		TYPHOID FEVER.		SCARLET FEVER.		DIPHTHERIA.		MEASLES.		TOTALS.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Mûsky...	24,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	29	7	2	—	19	6	32	3	85	17
Bâb el Shafîya...	67,500	1	1	—	—	—	—	6	4	47	3	1	1	19	6	48	21	122	36
Ezbekîya ...	59,100	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	122	14	3	—	43	8	76	16	250	40
‘Abdîn ...	62,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	4	103	24	7	1	53	14	126	10	295	53
Saiyeda Zeinab...	79,500	—	—	—	—	3	2	17	10	115	25	1	—	91	28	145	48	372	113
Khalîfa ...	56,100	3	1	—	—	—	—	13	11	42	19	—	—	51	17	59	22	168	70
Helwân ...	41,830	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	16	3	1	—	13	3	58	6	91	12
Darb el Ahmar...	70,400	9	3	1	—	—	—	13	7	51	7	—	—	50	23	80	36	204	76
Gamâliya ...	65,700	5	3	—	—	1	—	30	27	28	5	1	—	28	16	121	86	214	137
Shubra ...	86,700	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	5	104	21	6	1	74	16	175	41	369	85
Bulâq ...	96,900	2	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	117	77	1	—	58	27	302	138	482	244
Old Cairo ...	33,600	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	24	11	—	—	29	17	24	11	82	42
Waylî ...	77,100	5	3	—	—	3	1	7	4	171	26	6	—	91	13	172	14	455	61
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	28	13	2	—	12	5	112	77	969	242	29	3	619	194	1,418	452	3,189	986
Extra urban Admissions to Cairo Hospitals	—	—	1	—	1	—	10	1	26	4	—	—	6	2	11	—	55	7
TOTALS	28	13	3	—	13	5	122	78	995	246	29	3	625	196	1,429	452	3,244	993

Smallpox.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 28 as against 24 in the previous year.

The rate of cases per thousand of population was 0·034.

There were 13 deaths from this disease, 10 of which were diagnosed after death. The death-rate per thousand of population was 0·015 and the ratio of deaths to cases recorded was 46·4. All had been vaccinated with the exception of one which was only one month old. See Table X with Fig. 11 and Chart V.

TABLE X.—SMALLPOX CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	67,500	1	0·014	1	0·014	100
Ezbekiya	59,100	1	0·016	1	0·016	100
'Abdû	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	56,100	3	0·053	1	0·017	33·3
Helwân	41,830	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	9	0·127	3	0·042	33·3
Gamâliya	65,700	5	0·076	3	0·045	60
Shubra	86,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	96,900	2	0·020	1	0·010	50
Old Cairo	33,600	1	0·029	—	—	—
Wâyli	77,100	5	0·064	3	0·038	60
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	28	0·034	13	0·015	46

Measles.—The total number of cases recorded in 1923 was 1,418; this gives a rate of 1·726 per thousand of population.

There were 452 deaths from this disease all of which were diagnosed after death with the exception of one. This is an indication that a large number of cases of this disease was never declared but recorded.

The death-rate per thousand of population was therefore 0·550 whilst the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 31·9 per cent. This latter figure obviously does not represent the true case mortality.

The highest case rate occurred in Bulâq with 3·116 per 1,000 of population.

The largest ratio of deaths to cases was in Gamâliya being 71·1 per cent. See Table XI Fig. 3 and Chart VI.

TABLE XI.—MEASLES CASES AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	32	1·300	3	0·121	9·4
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	48	0·711	21	0·311	43·7
Ezbekiya	59,100	76	1·285	16	0·270	21·0
'Abdîn	62,200	126	2·025	10	0·160	7·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	145	1·823	48	0·603	33·1
Khalifa	56,100	59	1·051	22	0·392	37·3
Helwân	41,830	58	1·386	6	0·143	10·3
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	80	1·136	36	0·511	45·0
Gamâliya	65,700	121	1·841	86	1·308	71·1
Shubra	86,700	175	2·018	41	0·472	23·4
Bulâq	96,900	302	3·116	138	1·424	45·7
Old Cairo	33,600	24	0·714	11	0·327	45·8
Wâyli	77,100	172	2·230	14	0·181	8·1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	821,230	1,418	1·726	452	0·550	31·9

Scarlet Fever.—There were 29 cases notified during the year as compared with 68 in 1922 whilst the number of deaths from this disease was 3.

This gives a case rate and death rate per thousand of population of 0·035 and 0·003 respectively whilst the percentage of deaths to cases recorded was 10·3 per cent.

Of the total number of cases 6 were Egyptians the other being 8 English, 2 French, 5 Syrians, 3 Jews, 3 Armenians, 1 Russian and 1 Portuguese. See Table XII, Fig. 4 and Chart VII.

TABLE XII.—SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	2	0·081	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	1	0·014	1	0·014	100·0
Ezbekiya	59,100	3	0·050	—	—	—
'Abdîn... ..	62,200	7	0·112	1	0·016	14·3
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	1	0·012	—	—	—
Khalifa	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	41,830	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	65,700	1	0·015	—	—	—
Shubra	86,700	6	0·069	1	0·011	16·7
Bulâq	96,900	1	0·010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli... ..	77,100	6	0·077	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	29	0·035	3	0·003	10·3

Diphtheria.—The total number of cases recorded in 1923 was 619 as compared with 418 in 1922 and 438 in 1921. This gives a rate of 0·753 per thousand of population.

The total number of deaths was 194 giving a death rate of 0·236 per thousand of population and a ratio of 31·3 per hundred cases notified.

Out of the total deaths 168 were found dead.

The highest case rate occurred in Wâyli being 1·180 per thousand of population. See Table XIII, Fig. 5 and Chart VIII.

TABLE XIII.—DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded.
						Per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	19	0·772	6	0·243	31·6
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	19	0·281	6	0·088	31·6
Ezbekiya	59,100	43	0·727	8	0·135	18·6
'Abdîn... ..	62,200	53	0·852	14	0·225	26·4
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	79,500	91	1·144	28	0·352	30·8
Khalifa	56,100	51	0·909	17	0·303	33·3
Helwân	41,830	13	0·310	3	0·071	23·1
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	50	0·710	23	0·326	46·0
Gamâliya	65,700	28	0·426	16	0·243	57·1
Shubra	86,700	74	0·853	16	0·184	21·6
Bulâq	96,900	58	0·598	27	0·287	46·5
Old Cairo	33,600	29	0·863	17	0·505	58·6
Wâyli... ..	77,100	91	1·180	13	0·168	14·3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	619	0·753	194	0·236	31·3

Typhoid Fever.—The total number of cases notified during the year was 969 as against 859 in 1922 and 669 in 1921.

The case rate for the year was therefore 1·179 per thousand of population.

The number of deaths from this disease was 242 of which 202 were found dead.

The death rate was 0·294 per thousand of population and the ratio of deaths to cases notified was 25·0 per cent.

The highest case rate occurred in Wâyli with 2·217 per thousand of population. *See* Table XIV, Fig. 6 and Chart IX.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

740 Natives.	17 English.	2 Maltese.
46 Jews.	14 Armenians.	1 Belgian.
43 Greeks.	12 French.	1 German.
35 Syrians.	6 Swiss.	1 Dutch.
25 Italians.	3 Russians.	1 Spanish.
	3 Austrians.	19 Other Foreigners.

A further analysis shows that the 969 cases are divided as follows :—

909	cases	occurred	in	909	separate	families.
38	„	„	„	19	families	(<i>i.e.</i> 2 in one family).
12	„	„	„	4	families	(<i>i.e.</i> 3 in one family).
4	„	„	„	one	family.	
6	„	„	„	one	family.	

That is to say that out of the 969 cases occurring in 934 families only 35 may have contracted the disease as contacts.

These figures are of importance for, on considering their significance, it will be seen that the administration of Anti-typhoid Serum to contacts as a routine measure of prophylaxis is counter indicated in Cairo. (*See* Table XIV.)

TABLE XIV.—TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	29	1·178	7	0·284	24·1
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	47	0·696	3	0·044	6·4
Ezbekiya	59,100	122	2·064	14	0·236	11·5
'Abdîn	62,200	103	1·655	24	0·385	23·3
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	79,500	115	1·446	25	0·314	21·7
Khalifa	56,100	42	0·748	19	0·338	45·2
Helwân	41,830	16	0·382	3	0·071	18·7
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	51	0·724	7	0·099	13·7
Gamâliya	65,700	28	0·426	5	0·076	17·9
Shubra	86,700	104	1·199	21	0·242	20·2
Bulâq... ..	96,900	117	1·207	77	0·794	65·8
Old Cairo	33,600	24	0·714	11	0·327	45·8
Wâyli... ..	77,100	171	2·217	26	0·337	15·2
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	969	1·179	242	0·294	25·0

Typhus Fever.—The total number of cases recorded during the year was 112 which is the lowest total during the last 10 years. The case rate per thousand of population was 0.136.

75 cases were diagnosed after death.

There were 77 deaths which gives a death-rate of 0.093 per thousand of population and a ratio of deaths to cases recorded of 68.7 per cent. This ratio is rather high.

The highest case rate was in Gamâliya with 0.456 per thousand of population. See Table XV, Fig. 7 and Chart X.

TABLE XV.—TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per Cent.
Mûsky	24,600	3	0.121	1	0.040	33.3
Bab el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	6	0.088	4	0.059	66.7
Ezbekiya	59,100	3	0.050	1	0.016	33.3
'Abdîn	62,200	6	0.096	4	0.064	66.7
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	79,500	17	0.213	10	0.125	58.8
Khalifa	56,100	13	0.231	11	0.196	84.6
Helwân	41,830	1	0.023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	13	0.184	7	0.099	53.8
Gamâliya	65,700	30	0.456	27	0.410	90.0
Shubra	86,700	8	0.092	5	0.057	62.5
Bulâq	96,900	1	0.010	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,600	4	0.119	3	0.089	75.0
Wâyli	77,100	7	0.090	4	0.051	57.1
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	821,230	112	0.136	77	0.093	68.7

Relapsing Fever.—There were only 2 cases recorded this year and no deaths. See Table XVI, Fig. 8 and Chart XI.

TABLE XVI.—RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per Cent.
Mûsky	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,100	1	0.016	—	—	—
'Abdîn... ..	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	79,500	—	—	—	—	—
Khalifa	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	41,830	—	—	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar... ..	70,400	1	0.014	—	—	—
Gamâliya	65,700	—	—	—	—	—
Shubra	86,700	—	—	—	—	—
Bulâq	96,900	—	—	—	—	—
Old Cairo	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	77,100	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	821,230	2	0.002	—	—	—

Cerebro-Spinal Fever.—There were 12 cases of this disease during the year as compared with 8 cases in 1922 and 14 in 1921. The number of deaths was 5. The case and death-rates therefore were 0.014 and 0.006 respectively per thousand of population. Out of the total number of cases 5 were diagnosed after death. See Table XVII, Fig. 9 and Chart XII.

TABLE XVII.—CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH-RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of Cases Recorded.	Cases recorded per Thousand of Population.	Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per Thousand of Population.	Ratio of Deaths to Cases recorded. Per Cent.
Mûsky... ..	24,600	—	—	—	—	—
Bâb el Sha'riya... ..	67,500	—	—	—	—	—
Ezbekiya	59,100	1	0·016	—	—	—
'Abdîn... ..	62,200	—	—	—	—	—
Saiyeda Zeinab	79,500	3	0·037	2	0·025	66·7
Khalifa	56,100	—	—	—	—	—
Helwân	41,830	1	0·023	—	—	—
Darb el Ahmar	70,400	—	—	—	—	—
Gamâliya	65,700	1	0·015	—	—	—
Shubra	86,700	2	0·023	1	0·011	50·0
Bulâq	96,900	1	0·010	1	0·010	100·0
Old Cairo	33,600	—	—	—	—	—
Wâyli	77,100	3	0·038	1	0·012	33·3
TOTALS FOR CAIRO ...	821,230	12	0·014	5	0·006	41·7

Puerperal Fever.—The total number of deaths from Puerperal fever during 1923 was 32 out of which 29 were among Egyptians and 3 among Europeans.

There were however 28 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement which, if added to the others, make a total of 60.

The causes of these 28 deaths are given as : nephritis 1, eclampsia 9, hæmorrhage 4, peritonitis 3, abortion 1, enteritis 1, pneumonia 2, difficult labour 2, septicæmia 2, insanity 1.

The death-rate of puerperal fever was therefore 0·038 per thousand of population or 0·774 per thousand of births.

If the 28 deaths which occurred within a fortnight of confinement be added, the death-rate will be 0·073 per thousand of population or 1·452 per thousand births. See Table XVIII.

Puerperal Fever has now been added to the list of notifiable diseases and the rates are accordingly calculated on the population which includes the Helwân District.

TABLE XVIII.—PUERPERAL FEVER, 1914-1923.

YEAR.	Deaths from Puerperal Fever.	Deaths within a Fortnight of Confinement.	Total Maternal Deaths.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of Puerperal Fever per Thousand of Population.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand Births.	Death-rate of all Maternal Deaths per Thousand of Population.
1914	48	30	78	1·532	0·066	2·490	0·107
1915	85	32	117	2·839	0·115	3·903	0·159
1916	75	29	104	2·406	0·113	3·336	0·140
1917	55	27	82	1·766	0·073	2·607	0·109
1918	85	31	116	3·030	0·112	4·135	0·152
1919	55	25	80	1·720	0·072	2·502	0·105
1920	48	30	78	1·333	0·062	2·170	0·102
1921	60	28	88	1·625	0·078	2·381	0·115
1922	58	27	85	1·394	0·074	2·043	0·109
1923	32	28	60	0·774	0·038	1·452	0·075

Influenza.—The total number of cases notified during the year 1923 was 833 as against 1,461 in 1922 and 1,479 in 1921. This gives a case rate of 1·014 per thousand of population as against 1·812 in 1922 and 1·862 in 1921.

The number of deaths attributed to this disease was 21 which gives a death-rate of 0·025 per thousand of population as compared with 0·101 in 1922.

The number of deaths of all respiratory diseases excluding Pulmonary Tuberculosis was 4,423 out of which 1,871 were due to pneumonia, 2,388 to bronchitis, 26 to pleurisy and 138 to other respiratory diseases.

Of the 1,871 deaths from pneumonia 1,322 were children up to 5 years of age, 154 from 5 up to 15, 166 from 15 up to 35 and 229 from 35 over.

Table XIX shows the comparison of deaths from influenza and those from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases.

TABLE XIX.—INFLUENZA AND RESPIRATORY DISEASES, 1923.

WEEK ENDING		Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberc.	WEEK ENDING		Influenza Cases.	Deaths from Influenza.	Deaths from Pneumonia and Broncho-Pneumonia.	Deaths from all Respiratory Diseases, excluding Pulmonary Tuberc.
1	January 7 ...	11	—	62	95	27	July 8...	12	—	20	81
2	" 14 ...	7	—	44	95	28	" 15...	14	—	29	82
3	" 21 ...	14	—	50	84	29	" 22...	25	—	16	60
4	" 28 ...	9	—	57	97	30	" 29...	3	—	25	57
5	February 4 ...	11	—	61	101	31	August 5...	20	—	33	62
6	" 11 ...	14	1	67	115	32	" 12...	20	—	22	56
7	" 18 ...	9	—	51	117	33	" 19...	15	1	28	48
8	" 25 ...	14	2	50	98	34	" 26...	29	—	21	42
9	March 4 ...	19	1	39	109	35	September 2...	15	—	25	52
10	" 11 ...	19	1	47	118	36	" 9...	28	—	15	42
11	" 18 ...	16	1	57	108	37	" 16...	16	—	24	50
12	" 25 ...	18	2	38	94	38	" 23...	24	1	15	42
13	April 1 ...	15	—	50	112	39	" 30...	13	—	23	48
14	" 8 ...	18	—	59	141	40	October 7...	22	—	8	34
15	" 15 ...	18	1	50	130	41	" 14...	19	—	24	54
16	" 22 ...	10	—	58	140	42	" 21...	18	—	13	40
17	" 29 ...	27	1	61	134	43	" 28...	19	1	21	49
18	May 6 ...	25	—	57	140	44	November 4...	10	—	22	48
19	" 13 ...	17	—	55	134	45	" 11...	17	—	22	50
20	" 20 ...	3	—	33	100	46	" 18...	19	2	21	70
21	" 27 ...	28	—	31	129	47	" 25...	18	2	21	56
22	June 3 ...	17	—	34	104	48	December 2...	11	—	17	58
23	" 10 ...	13	—	56	117	49	" 9...	10	—	23	68
24	" 17 ...	17	1	41	106	50	" 16...	7	—	22	80
25	" 24 ...	6	—	44	104	51	" 23...	13	1	28	80
26	July 1 ...	21	—	34	80	52	" 31...	20	1	47	112
TOTALS								833	21	1,871	4,423

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There were 11 cases notified during the year and the number of deaths from this disease was 6.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

Case.	Date of Notification.	Date of Onset.	Age.	Sex.	Nationality.	District.	Result.
1	Jan. 15	Jan. 8	25	Female	Egyptian	Bâb el Sha'riya	Died (Jan. 14)
2	" 28	" 21	21	Male	"	Gamâliya	
3	" 29	" 19	20	Female	Russian	'Abbâssiya	
4	Feb., 1	" 25	16	Male	Italian	Shubra	" (Feb. 2)
5	" 19	" 1	18	Female	Egyptian	Darb el Ahmar	
6	March 10	Feb. 25	22	Male	Jew	Mûsky	" (Mar. 12)
7	" 20	March 1	18	"	Russian	'Abbâssiya	
8	" 28	" 26	35	"	Egyptian	Ezbekiyya	" (Mar. 27)
9	April 17	April 10	26	"	Greek	'Abdîn	
10	" 25	" 17	3	Female	French	"	" (May 1)
11	Aug. 2	Aug. 1	18	"	Egyptian	Saiyeda Zeinab	" (Aug. 4)

Encephalitis Lethargica.—There is reason to think that the diagnosis of most of these cases may have been suggested by the same consultant.

Plague.—Three cases of Septicæmic Plague occurred, the disease having been brought from Suez. Their history is as follows :—

(1) Boab came from Suez February 3, 1923, stayed with a friend, another boab at Bab el Bahr and died February 4. The Medical Officer who examined the body diagnosed tuberculosis.

(2) Boab, the host of No. 1, removed to Bâb el Sha'rîya Qism and died on 12th instant the death certificate from a private practitioner giving kidney disease as the cause of death

(3) Brother of (2) died on 16th instant, the body was seen by the Medical Officer who diagnosed Typhus on the strength of a hæmorrhagic rash.

Thanks however to the careful control exercised by the Senior Medical Officer of the Epidemic Section, the Inspectorate became aware of the case and specimens were taken and sent for bacteriological examination with the result that the case was proved to be Plague

In the meantime every precaution had been taken and no further cases occurred.

There was also a case of bubonic plague imported to Cairo from Menouf Markaz, which died three hours after admission to the Fever Hospital.

III.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL, ABBÂSIYA.

During the year 1923 there were 1,897 admissions to the Government Fever Hospital as compared with 1,705 in 1922. Of these admissions 1,314 were males and 583 were females Table XX.

TABLE XX.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
MALE AND FEMALE PATIENTS ADMITTED EACH MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH
THEY WERE ADMITTED IN 1923.

MONTH.	SEX.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick.	Paratyphoid Fever.	Bubonic Plague.	TOTAL.
January	Male ...	1	—	—	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	26	—	7	—	—	—	—	48
	Female ...	—	1	2	2	6	—	—	—	5	—	5	1	6	2	11	—	—	41
February	Male ...	—	4	2	2	5	—	3	—	5	4	37	—	13	4	1	—	—	80
	Female ...	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	1	14	—	5	1	6	5	11	—	—	50
March...	Male ...	3	7	5	—	10	2	—	1	1	2	38	—	17	12	3	1	—	102
	Female ...	1	5	5	—	3	—	—	2	2	—	7	—	5	2	11	—	—	43
April ...	Male ...	3	7	7	2	12	5	—	—	3	5	50	—	21	39	2	—	—	156
	Female ...	4	3	5	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	8	21	10	2	—	64
May ...	Male ...	1	7	5	1	17	4	—	4	3	2	47	—	25	16	3	6	—	141
	Female ...	2	4	4	—	6	1	—	1	1	2	6	—	17	13	25	4	—	86
June ...	Male ...	2	2	1	—	19	4	—	—	8	3	48	1	17	9	3	11	—	128
	Female ...	1	—	3	—	9	3	—	—	1	2	5	—	7	10	9	2	—	52
July ...	Male ...	—	—	—	—	21	5	—	1	3	2	56	—	20	4	—	2	—	114
	Female ...	—	1	2	2	11	1	—	—	1	—	4	—	13	1	9	—	—	45
August	Male ...	—	—	—	—	35	5	—	1	7	2	70	—	18	3	1	3	—	145
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	10	1	13	2	—	47
September	Male ...	—	—	1	2	27	1	—	1	2	2	68	—	11	1	1	—	—	117
	Female ...	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	4	—	3	—	6	—	7	—	—	29
October	Male ...	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	8	1	52	—	14	14	3	1	—	110
	Female ...	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	2	1	6	—	10	5	12	—	—	44
November	Male ...	—	2	—	—	14	—	—	—	4	6	29	3	11	2	3	2	—	76
	Female ...	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	2	—	6	—	3	—	10	1	—	32
December	Male ...	—	—	1	—	15	—	—	—	7	3	37	—	5	27	—	1	1	97
	Female ...	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	4	29	9	—	—	50
TOTAL...	Male ...	10	29	22	9	200	29	3	9	51	32	558	4	179	131	20	27	1	1,314
	Female ...	9	17	23	13	78	5	0	5	36	6	57	2	95	89	137	11	0	583
TOTALS ...		19	46	45	22	278	34	3	14	87	38	615	6	274	220	157	38	1	1,897

The number of patients admitted each month were : 89 in Januray, 130 in February, 145 in March, 220 in April, 227 in May, 180 in June, 159 in July, 192 in August, 146 in September, 154 in October, 108 in November and 147 in December, 1923. Table XXI.

TABLE XXI.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS PER MONTH BY CLASSES AND SEX DURING 1923.

Admissions	1,897	Third Class	1,651
Male	1,314	Cured	1,746
Female... ..	583	Died	148
First Class	61	Unrelieved	3
Second Class	185		

MONTH.	TOTAL.	SEX.		CLASS.		
		Male.	Female.	First.	Second.	Third.
January	89	48	41	1	14	74
February	130	80	50	1	14	115
March... ..	145	102	43	8	17	120
April	220	156	64	7	16	197
May	227	141	86	2	28	197
June	180	128	52	7	16	157
July	159	114	45	5	17	137
August	192	145	47	6	17	169
September	146	117	29	3	17	126
October	154	110	44	15	9	130
November	108	76	32	4	10	94
December	147	97	50	2	10	135
TOTAL ...	1,897	1,314	583	61	185	1,651

The admissions consisted of 19 small-pox, 46 chicken-pox, 45 measles, 22 scarlet fever, 278 typhoid+38 paratyphoid=316, 34 typhus, 3 relapsing fever, 14 cerebro-spinal fever, 87 diphtheria, 38 mumps, 615 influenza, 6 erysipelas, and 1 bubonic plague; 274 other cases were admitted to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease, 220 persons were sent in under observation in whom no disease of any sort manifested itself and 157 mothers of young children and other persons accompanying patients. Tables XX and XXII.

The 274 cases sent to Hospital under a mistaken diagnosis of infectious disease were found on examination to consist of 43 gastro-enteritis, 10 cases of malaria, 10 of pneumonia, 5 of bronchitis, 19 of tuberculosis, 5 of whooping cough, 30 of tonsilitis, 6 of dysentery, 3 of malta fever, 7 of tetanus, 15 of various skin diseases and 121 other cases of a most diverse nature consisting of kidney disease, tumours, heart disease, etc.

Of the 1,897 admissions 61 were first class, 185 second class and 1,651 third class. Table XXII.

The admissions from the eight principal notifiable diseases (small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, tyhpoid, typhus, the relapsing and cerebro-spinal fevers) were 540.

From the admissions, however, should be deducted 65 military cases.

There were 148 deaths in Hospital during 1923 or, estimated on the 1,897 admissions, 7·8 per cent of the cases admitted.

TABLE XXII.— GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL.
ADMISSIONS BY CLASSES PER MONTH AND THE DISEASES FOR WHICH THEY WERE ADMITTED
DURING 1923.

MONTH.	CLASS.	Smallpox.	Chicken-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Influenza.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Observation Cases.	Persons accompanying Sick	Paratyphoid Fever.	Bubonic Plague.	TOTAL.
January ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	1	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	14
	Third ...	1	1	1	—	13	2	—	—	4	—	31	—	12	2	7	—	—	74
February	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
	Second ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	14
	Third ...	—	7	3	3	6	—	3	1	16	—	38	1	17	9	11	—	—	115
March ...	First ...	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
	Second ...	—	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	—	1	—	—	17
	Third ...	4	12	5	—	9	2	—	3	—	2	41	—	15	14	13	—	—	120
April ...	First ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
	Second ...	1	2	3	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	16
	Third ...	6	8	6	1	16	5	—	—	2	4	51	—	27	59	11	1	—	197
May... ..	First ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second ...	—	2	2	1	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	9	—	1	1	—	28
	Third ...	3	9	7	—	16	4	—	4	3	2	51	—	33	29	27	9	—	197
June ...	First ...	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
	Second ...	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	5	2	—	16
	Third ...	1	2	3	—	22	7	—	—	7	5	51	1	21	19	7	11	—	157
July... ..	First ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5
	Second ...	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	6	—	1	—	—	17
	Third ...	—	1	2	—	23	6	—	1	4	1	58	—	27	5	7	2	—	137
August ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	Second ...	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	17
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	38	4	—	—	7	2	75	—	23	4	12	4	—	169
September	First ...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
	Second ...	—	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	3	—	—	17
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	1	6	2	69	—	11	1	5	—	—	126
October ...	First ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	2	—	5	—	—	15
	Second ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	9
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	8	2	54	—	19	18	10	1	—	130
November	First ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	4
	Second ...	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	10
	Third ...	—	2	—	3	18	—	—	—	4	6	32	2	13	—	12	2	—	94
December	First ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Second ...	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	10
	Third ...	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	1	6	2	35	—	8	56	9	—	1	135
Total ...	First ...	1	—	6	2	15	1	—	2	6	1	12	2	3	—	9	1	—	61
	Second ...	3	4	12	13	36	3	—	1	14	9	17	—	45	4	18	6	—	185
	Third ...	15	42	27	7	227	30	3	11	67	28	586	4	226	216	131	30	1	1,651
TOTALS ...		19	46	45	22	278	34	3	14	87	38	615	6	274	220	158	37	1	1,897

Of these 10 were due to typhus with a case mortality of 29·4 per cent, 54 to typhoid with a case mortality of 17·1 per cent, 24 to diphtheria with a case mortality of 27·6 per cent, 5 to small-pox with a case mortality of 26·3 per cent, 9 to cerebro-spinal fever with a case mortality of 64·3 per cent, 1 to bubonic plague, 2 to measles, 4 to erysipelas, 1 to Malta fever and 6 to tetanus. Table XXIII.

TABLE XXIII.—GOVERNMENT FEVER HOSPITAL MONTHLY MORTALITY INCIDENCE IN 1923.

MONTH.	Bubonic Plague.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Malaria.	Erysipelas.	Other Diseases.	Malta Fever.	Pneumonia.	Tetanus.	Para Malta.	TOTAL.
January ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	2	—	—	8
March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9
April ...	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	10
May... ..	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	13
June ...	—	3	1	—	7	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	21
July... ..	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	9
August ...	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	16
September	—	—	—	—	13	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	20
October ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	13
November	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	12
December	1	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	13
TOTAL ...	1	5	2	—	54	10	—	9	24	—	—	4	26	1	6	6	—	148

TABLE XXIV.—MONTHLY CONVICT ADMISSIONS AND CONVICT DISEASES IN 1923.

MONTH.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Influenza.	Mumps.	Measles.	Erysipelas.	Enteritis.	Phthisis.	Tonsillitis.	Paratyphoid.	Renal Colic.	TOTAL.
January	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
February	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
March	—	2	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
April	—	2	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
May	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
June	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
July	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	9
August	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
September	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
October	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
November	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
December	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
TOTAL ...	1	17	22	6	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	59

The mortality in typhoid, typhus, diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever is high owing to the fact that some of the patients suffering from these diseases were admitted to hospital in a very advanced condition.

By deducting the number of patients who died within 2 or 3 days of their admission from the total number of deaths in each of the above-mentioned diseases, the death-rate will be as follows :—

Typhoid.—Total number of deaths 54. Of these 13 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 41, *i.e.*, a mortality of 13 per cent.

Typhus.—Total number of deaths 10. Of these 6 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 4, *i.e.*, a mortality of 11·8 per cent.

Diphtheria.—Total number of deaths 24. Of these 17 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 7, *i.e.*, a mortality of 8 per cent.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—Total number of deaths 9. Of these 7 died within 2 or 3 days of their admission, remain 2, *i.e.*, a mortality of 14·3 per cent.

In addition there were 32 deaths amongst patients sent in under a mistaken diagnosis of various infectious diseases and whose condition did not permit of a refusal of admission.

These are : 5 phthisis, 1 dysentery, 2 senility, 3 septicæmia, 1 syphilitic laryngitis, 3 puerperal fever, 6 gastro-enteritis, 1 heart disease, 1 mumps, 1 bronchitis, 2 meningitis and 6 pneumonia.

Included amongst the 1,651 third class admissions were 59 sick convicts from Cairo Prisons. Of these 17 were suffering from typhoid, 1 from typhus, 22 from influenza, 6 from mumps, 4 from measles, 2 from enteritis, 1 from phthisis, 3 from tonsilitis, 1 from paratyphoid, 1 from erysipelas, and 1 from renal colic.

Of the convict patients 8 died, death being due to typhoid in 6 cases, typhus in 1 and phthisis in 1.

The convict mortality was therefore 13·5 per cent of the total number of cases admitted. Table XXV.

Apart from some microscopic examinations for relapsing fever and malaria no bacteriological examinations were carried out in the Hospital Laboratory since the doctor in charge was transferred from here.

TABLE XXV.—MONTHLY CONVICT MORTALITY AND CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1923.

MONTH.	DISEASES.			TOTAL.
	Typhoid	Typhus.	Phthisis.	
January	1	—	—	1
February	—	—	1	1
March	1	—	—	1
April	1	—	—	1
May	1	—	—	1
June	—	1	—	1
July	1	—	—	1
August	—	—	—	—
September	1	—	—	1
October	—	—	—	—
November	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	6	1	1	8

IV.—DISINFECTION SERVICE.

The total number of rooms disinfected during 1923 was 22,628, of this total 8,717 were done by the 'Abbâsiya and 13,911 by the Fum el Khalig Staff.

This makes an average of 23·9 rooms per day for 'Abbâsiya and 38·1 for Fum el Khalig.

Of the total of rooms disinfected 708 were treated by Formalin, 12,229 by Sublimate Solution, 8,306 by Izal, 1,351 by Petroleum Emulsion and 34 by Sulphur.

In addition there were 109,140 articles of clothing removed to the two Stations for disinfection by steam, of this total 31,198 were disinfected at Fum el Khalig and 77,742 at 'Abbâsiya.

Delousing.—The total number of contacts of Typhus and Relapsing Fevers who were deloused during the year was 811 of which 450 were males and 361 females.

V.—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

During 1923 there were 1,153 calls made on the Ambulance Service as against 1,226 in 1922.

Of the total 1,152 journeys were made by the motor ambulances and one by the hooded carts.

VACCINATIONS.

The total number of vaccinations carried out during 1923 by the District Medical Officers and those of the Inspectorate was 47,257. Of this total 37,804 were primary vaccinations, 37,151 of which were among natives and 653 among foreigners.

The remaining 9,453 were secondary vaccinations of contacts of Smallpox or persons voluntarily applying for this.

DEATH INQUIRIES.

The total number of uncertified deaths during 1923 which required to be investigated was 19,289 as against 17,951 in 1922.

The proportion therefore of uncertified deaths to the total Cairo deaths (*i.e.* 28,156) was 68·5 per cent as against 67·2 per cent in 1922.

Out of the 19,289 uncertified deaths 12,913 were investigated by the District Medical Officers that is 66·9 per cent, 5,168 or 26·7 per cent were inquired into by the District Qabilas, 1,132 or 5·9 per cent by the Sanitary Barbers and 76 or 0·4 per cent by the Village Dayas, therefore the daily average of inquiries was 52·8.

The average per day for the Medical Officers was 35·4, for the Qabilas 14·2, for the Village Barbers 3·1 and for the Village Dayas 0·2.

In 1923 the largest number of inquiries were made by the Medical Officer of Khalîfa who investigated 1,511 deaths whilst the Qabila of Bulâq I. had the largest record having made 1,903 inquiries. *See* Table XXVI.

TABLE XXVI.—DISTRIBUTION OF UNCERTIFIED DEATHS AND DEATH INQUIRIES IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	All Deaths.	UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.					Percentage of Deaths Uncertified.
		Investigated by District Medical Officers.	Investigated by District <i>Qabilas</i> .	Investigated by Village Sanitary Barbers.	Investigated by Village <i>Dâyas</i> .	District Totals.	
							Per Cent.
Mûsky	694	280	45	—	—	325	46·8
Bâb el Sha'riya	2,327	1,249	191	—	—	1,440	61·9
Ezbekîya	1,532	258	144	—	—	402	26·2
'Abdîn	1,734	994	132	—	—	1,126	64·9
Saiyeda Zeinab	2,608	889	779	—	—	1,668	64·0
Helwân	318	164	18	—	—	182	57·2
Khalîfa	2,091	1,511	285	—	—	1,796	85·9
Darb el Ahmar	2,260	1,325	199	—	—	1,521	67·4
Gamâlîya	2,454	1,178	232	—	—	1,410	57·5
Shubra	3,192	1,294	259	696	13	2,262	70·9
Bulâq ... { Bulâq I }	4,586	{ 642	1,903	—	—	2,545	{ 84·7
{ Bulâq II }		{ 948	390	—	—	1,338	
Old Cairo	1,645	947	412	—	—	1,359	{ 82·6
Wâyli ... { Zeitûn }	2,715	{ 368	28	436	63	895	{ 70·4
{ 'Abbâsiya }		{ 866	151	—	—	1,017	
TOTALS FOR CAIRO	28,156	12,913	5,168	1,132	76	19,289	68·5

TABLE XXVII.—NEW ARRIVALS FROM FOREIGN

MONTH.	VIA ALEXANDRIA.									VIA PORT							
	Number of Passengers.	COUNTRIES.					Observed.	Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.	Number of Passengers.	COUNTRIES.						
		Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Black Sea.	India.					Turkey.	Greece.	Syria.	Japan.	China.	Indo China.	East Indies.
January ...	404	253	102	49	—	—	393	2	9	217	55	—	6	—	3	13	2
February ...	809	656	91	62	—	—	496	10	303	266	47	—	63	2	—	10	—
March ...	2,312	1,391	883	38	—	—	2,084	6	222	284	11	—	52	2	—	14	—
April ...	237	162	57	18	—	—	228	4	5	193	26	—	38	3	7	11	—
May ...	264	137	91	36	—	—	258	—	6	109	11	—	45	2	8	4	—
June ...	249	121	87	41	—	—	249	—	—	114	29	—	30	—	—	—	—
July ...	266	85	113	68	—	—	258	1	7	119	31	—	49	—	19	—	—
August ...	1,031	640	370	19	2	—	507	1	523	113	12	—	60	2	6	—	—
September ...	1,116	354	676	86	—	—	1,108	5	3	457	324	28	83	—	8	—	—
October ...	1,196	374	761	55	—	6	1,174	3	19	283	13	—	205	—	11	3	—
November ...	588	205	275	108	—	—	569	4	15	157	4	—	60	6	2	—	—
December ...	363	168	161	33	1	—	348	5	10	137	—	—	41	8	1	3	—
TOTAL ...	8,835	4,546	3,667	613	3	6	7,672	41	1,12	2,449	563	28	732	25	65	58	2

COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION IN 1923.

SAID.								VIA PORT SUEZ.												
TRIES.								COUNTRIES.												
India.	Red Sea.	South and East Africa.	Madagascar.	Australia.	Observed.	Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.	Number of Passengers.	Japan.	China.	India.	South Africa.	Madagascar.	Red Sea.	Palestine.	Greece.	Australia.	Observed.	Untraced.	Left before completion of Observation.
115	1	2	1	19	199	15	3	81	31	—	18	—	—	32	—	—	—	65	2	14
142	—	—	—	2	245	18	3	104	37	—	33	3	—	25	6	—	—	91	9	4
162	4	3	—	29	239	38	7	574	28	—	45	12	3	36	—	—	450	534	15	25
99	2	7	—	—	170	21	2	533	463	—	25	1	—	41	—	—	3	61	2	470
26	7	1	—	5	90	15	4	848	808	—	1	—	—	38	—	—	1	34	1	813
41	1	—	—	13	100	8	6	72	1	—	13	1	—	57	—	—	—	68	4	—
15	4	—	—	1	106	13	—	489	—	1	5	2	—	479	—	2	—	486	3	—
19	8	2	—	4	98	12	3	80	—	—	8	2	—	68	—	—	2	78	—	2
10	—	—	—	4	442	15	—	52	—	1	4	—	—	47	—	3	—	48	2	2
35	4	6	—	6	248	23	12	16	—	—	1	1	—	11	—	—	—	16	—	—
64	9	—	—	12	131	23	3	29	—	—	8	1	—	20	—	—	—	25	3	1
66	5	2	—	11	109	10	18	52	2	2	6	6	—	36	—	—	—	42	2	8
801	45	23	1	106	2,177	211	61	2,930	1,370	4	167	29	3	890	6	5	456	1,548	43	1,339

VI.—PASSENGER AND PILGRIM CONTROL SERVICE.

(a) PASSENGER SERVICE.

During 1923 the total number of passengers arriving in Cairo from infected countries was 14,214.

Out of this total 8,835 or 62·2 per cent arrived *via* Alexandria, 2,449 or 17·2 per cent *via* Port-Said and 2,930 or 20·6 per cent *via* Suez.

Of the 14,214 passengers 11,397 or 80·2 per cent were observed during the whole prescribed period, 2,522 or 17·7 per cent left Cairo before completing the full period of observation, and 295 or 2·1 per cent could not be traced.

The bulk of the passengers who came from Turkey were 5,109, from Greece 3,700, from Syria 1,345 and Japan 1,395, whilst 974 came from India, 935 from the Red Sea Ports and 562 from Australia. Tables XXVII and XXVIII.

TABLE XXVIII.—NUMBER OF PASSENGERS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES UNDER MEDICAL OBSERVATION WHO ARRIVED IN CAIRO DURING 1923.

Countries	Via Alexandria.	Via Port Said.	Via Port Suez.	Total.
Turkey	4,546	563	—	5,109
Greece	3,667	28	5	3,700
Syria	613	732	—	1,345
Palestine	—	—	6	6
Black Sea	—	45	890	935
India	6	801	167	974
Japan	—	25	1,370	1,395
China	—	65	4	69
Indo China... ..	—	58	—	58
East Indies... ..	—	2	—	2
Australia	—	106	456	562
South and East Africa ...	—	23	29	52
Madagascar	—	1	3	4
Total	8,835	2,449	2,930	14,214

Passengers via Qantara.—Besides the total passengers mentioned above, there were 9,082 passengers who arrived in Cairo by way of Qantara.

Out of this total 8,268 or 91 per cent were observed whilst 550 could not be traced. Table XXIX.

(b) PILGRIM SERVICE.

The total number of passports issued by the Governorate during 1923 was 511 as against 373 in 1922 and 118 in 1921.

Out of this number 503 returned and were put under observation for the usual period whilst 8 died during the pilgrimage.

There were also 158 Government Employees attached to the Mahmal. Of these 144 went on to Mecca and were observed on their return, 2 did not leave Cairo, 1 died in the Hedjaz, 1 could not be traced whilst 10 returned with the Mahmal. Table XXX.

TABLE XXIX.—RECORD OF PASSENGERS COMING TO CAIRO VIA QANTARA IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Number recorded on Lists from Kantara to the Inspectorate.	Number observed in Qisns H.O. Corresponding to Addresses given in the Lists.	Number observed at the Inspectorate.	Number not traced.	Number notified by Mudiriya Health Authorities for Observation in Cairo.			Number coming up for Observation, whose Names were not shown on any Lists.
					Observed.	Not found.	Total.	
Abbâsiya	260	225	33	2	5	—	5	—
Abdîn	691	677	14	—	14	—	14	—
Ezbekiya	1,829	1,622	40	167	23	—	23	—
Bâb el Sha'riya	215	188	8	19	—	—	—	—
Bulâq I	247	243	—	4	—	—	—	30
Bulâq II	118	105	9	4	—	—	—	38
Darb el Ahmar	178	171	3	4	—	—	—	58
Gamâliya	2,180	2,037	41	102	12	2	14	—
Helwân	112	107	2	3	2	—	2	1
Khalîfa	71	66	—	5	2	—	2	34
Mûsky	931	824	10	97	3	—	3	76
Old Cairo	104	87	14	3	—	—	—	6
Saiyeda Zeinab... ..	144	123	—	21	—	—	—	—
Shubra	767	649	54	64	22	1	23	13
Zeitûn	1,235	1,144	36	55	587	4	591	1
TOTAL	9,082	8,268	264	550	670	7	677	257

TABLE XXX.—YEARLY RECORD OF PILGRIMS IN 1923.

DISTRICT.	Pilgrims with passports issued by the Governorate in District Registers.	Government Employees accompanying Mahmal in District Registers.	Pilgrims and Govt. Employees who returned and were observed the usual period in Cairo.		Pilgrims and Employees who obtained passports or permission from Cairo, but who were observed elsewhere on return.		Persons who did not leave Cairo after obtaining passports or permission.		Pilgrims returning from earlier pilgrimages than the last.	Pilgrims and Government Employees coming from outside but observed in Cairo.		REMARKS.
			Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.		Pilgrims.	Govt. Employees.	
‘Abbâsiya	40	36	38	36	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2 pilgrims died in the Hedjaz. 10 employees returned before the pilgrimage was over.
‘Abdîn	20	15	20	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1 person left the Hedjaz with a commercial passport.
Ezbekîya	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	1 pilgrim died in Mecca.
Bâb el Sha‘rîya	29	6	21	6	8	—	—	—	4	1	—	34 left on commercial business, 2 accompanied the employees. 1 employee did not return.
Bulâq I	19	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Bulâq II	24	2	22	1	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	
Darb el Ahmar	72	16	66	16	6	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Gamâliya	108	14	105	13	3	—	—	—	—	50	—	
Helwân	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Khalîfa	36	30	33	30	2	—	—	—	—	4	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz. 9 left for commercial business.
Saiyeda Zeinab	57	31	57	29	—	2	—	—	8	1	—	
Mûsky	6	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	
Old Cairo	16	3	15	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1 pilgrim died in the Hedjaz.
Shubra	41	5	34	3	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	3 pilgrims died in the Hedjaz. 1 employee was not be traced.
Zeitûn	22	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
TOTAL	511	158	477	141	26	3	—	2	14	102	—	

VII.—SANITARY CONTROL OF PUBLIC WOMEN.

(a) EXAMINATION ROOMS OF EGYPTIAN PROSTITUTES.

The total number of Egyptian prostitutes registered during 1923 was 1,354 as against 1,620 in the previous year.

Out of this total there were 111 new names ; and 284 were struck off during the year for various reasons leaving 1,070 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations carried out during the year was 33,891 making an average of 25 examinations per woman as compared with an average of 23·3 in 1922 and 21·4 in 1921. The list of women who absented themselves for examination is, unfortunately, still a very long one. Table XXXI.

Bab el Sha'rîya and Ezbekîa.—The total number of women on the register of these districts was 1,097 which is 243 less than in 1922. Out of these 232 were struck off leaving 865 names at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations held was 28,165 as against 30,730 in 1922, showing an average of 25·6 examinations per woman as compared with 22·9 in the previous year.

Abbasiya.—The total number of registered women was 107 as against 140 in 1922, 22 names were struck off during the year leaving only 85.

The number of examinations made was 2,782 making an average of 26 examinations per woman.

Sayeda Zeinab.—In this district 150 women were registered ; 30 were struck off during the year, leaving 120 on the registers.

The examinations made amounted to 2,953 making an average of 19·7 per woman. The number of absentees in this district was very great.

Diseases.—The total number of diseases discovered during the year was 1,892 as compared with 2,089 in 1922 and 2,536 in 1921.

The actual number of women who were diseased was 791, that is 58·4 per cent of the registered women as against 52·6 per cent in 1922 and 56·3 per cent in 1921. All the cases were sent to hospital.

These figures however are deceptive for, as explained in the report for 1922, the measures adopted by the women who are diseased to mask their symptoms are very difficult to control.

Syphilis.—The total number of cases of syphilis discovered during 1923 was 80 as against 95 in 1922 and 148 in 1921.

Of this total 12 were primary and 68 secondary.

Gonorrhœa.—The total number of cases of Gonorrhœa was 1,631 or 86·2 per cent of the total number of diseases, as compared with 1,836 in 1922. Out of this total 19 were acute and 1,612 chronic.

Chancroids.—There were 181 cases of Chancroids this year as against 158 in 1922. Table XXXII.

Wassermann.—During the year 15 specimens of blood were examined in the Laboratories, 5 of which were found to be positive and 10 negative. Only specimens of suspected cases were sent.

Unregistered Women.—The total number of unregistered women examined at the request of the Police was 840 as against 651 in 1922 and 906 in 1921.

Out of this total 178 or 21·2 per cent were found to be diseased. There were 132 cases of gonorrhœa, 26 of syphilis (3 primary and 23 secondary) and 20 of chancroids.

TABLE XXXI.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

DISTRICT.	1923.								1922.							
	Number of women on register.	Number of women struck off during the year.	Number of women remaining on registers at end of the year.	Number of examinations held.	Average Number of examinations per woman.	Number of women found diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of cases of disease discovered.	Per Cent. Percentage of examinations exposing diseased conditions.	Number of women on register.	Number of women struck off during the year.	Number of women remaining on registers at end of the year.	Number of examinations held.	Average number of examinations per woman.	Number of women found diseased sent to Hospital.	Number of cases of disease discovered.	Per Cent. Percentage of examinations exposing diseased conditions.
Báb el Sha'riya and Ezbekiya	1,097	232	865	28,156	26·5	—	1,616	5·7	1,340	317	1,023	30,730	22·9	—	1,780	5·8
'Abbásiya	107	22	85	2,782	26·0	—	132	4·7	140	32	108	3,943	28·2	—	166	4·2
Saiyeda Zeinab	150	30	120	2,953	19·6	—	144	4·9	140	28	112	3,011	21·5	—	143	4·7
TOTALS	1,354	284	1,070	33,891	25·0	—	1,892	5·6	1,620	377	1,243	37,689	22·3	—	2,089	5·5

TABLE XXXII.—VENEREAL DISEASE DISCOVERED AMONG NATIVE REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.	1923				1922			
	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	ʿAbbasiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.	Bâb el Sha'riya and Ezbekîya.	ʿAbbâsiya.	Saiyeda Zeinab.	TOTAL.
Syphilis ... { Primary ...	11	—	1	12	9	—	—	9
	59	3	6	68	68	15	3	86
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Syphilis ...	70	3	7	80	77	15	3	95
Gonorrhœa { Acute ...	19	—	—	19	17	1	—	18
	1,373	113	126	1,612	1,554	140	124	1,818
Total Gonorrhœa ...	1,392	113	126	1,631	1,571	141	124	1,836
Chancroid	154	16	11	181	132	10	16	158
TOTAL DISEASE ...	1,616	132	144	1,892	1,780	166	143	2,089

(b) EUROPEAN EXAMINATION ROOMS.

The total number of European Prostitutes registered during the year was 283 as compared with 308 in 1922 and 326 in 1921.

During the year 57 names were struck off for various reasons leaving 232 at the end of the year.

The total number of examinations made was 8,763 which gives an average of 29·9 examinations per woman. Table XXXIII.

TABLE XXXIII.—RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS OF REGISTERED EUROPEAN WOMEN.

YEAR.	Total Number of Women registered during the Year.	Number of Women struck off during the Year.	Number of Women remaining at the End of the Year.	Total Number of Examinations held during the Year.	Average Number of Examinations per Woman.	Number of Women found Diseased.	Percentage of Examinations exposing Diseased Conditions.
							Per Cent
1922	308	105	203	8,876	28·8	198	2·2
1923	283	57	232	8,463	29·9	290	3·4

The total number of diseases discovered was 290 which gives a percentage of 3·4 examinations revealing disease.

Syphilis.—20 cases of syphilis, or 6·9 per cent of the total diseases, were diagnosed, of which 4 were primary and 16 secondary.

Gonorrhœa.—The total number of cases of gonorrhœa was 265 or 9·1 per cent of the total diseases. 15 were acute and 250 chronic.

Chancroids.—There were 5 cases of chancroids.

The actual number of women diseased was 178 or 62·9 per cent of the registered women.

Unregistered Women.—At the request of the Police 9 unregistered women were examined, 7 of whom were found diseased and were suffering from Gonorrhœa.

Out-Patient Clinic.—In consequence of the closing of the European Hospital at Shoubra at the end of 1922, an out-patient clinic was instituted at the Examination Rooms for the treatment of women suffering from venereal disease. A special room, containing a bed, was set aside for the use of women who had an intra-venous injection. This has proved very necessary and useful.

Treatment, naturally, was entirely free and voluntary, and was available, not only to the registered women, but also to unregistered women brought up for examination by the police and to those who might come of their own accord.

Almost all the registered women elected to be treated and for the most part attended very regularly. As regards the unregistered women sent by the Police very few returned for treatment and no unregistered woman presented herself for advice or treatment. This, however, is not surprising considering the situation and object of the examination rooms.

As regards the out-patient treatment when compared with hospital treatment, the efficiency and result depend on the disease.

Gonorrhœa.—Out-patient treatment of this disease, which is the most prevalent disease, does not at all compare favourably with hospital treatment which can be carried out much more thoroughly. In hospital, rest, frequent douching and total abstinence, etc., have not only shortened the duration of the treatment but made the result more permanent. Many of those treated in the out-patient rooms and apparently cured, returned shortly with a relapse.

Some of the women recognised this by going to the hospital in Alexandria.

Syphilis.—Apart from the danger of infection the treatment of this disease can be carried out quite satisfactorily in the out-patient department. The women, for the most part, attended regularly.

Quite a large number of women who showed no outward signs of disease came to the clinic, declared themselves to have had syphilis and asked to be treated.

The treatment consisted of injections of nevarsenobenzol and mercury. Treated cases as well as doubtful ones were controlled by Wassermann's.

520 intravenous and 365 intramuscular injections were done during the year.

Chancroids.—The treatment of this disease could be carried out in the out-patient clinic.

TABLE XXXIV.—VENEREAL DISEASES AMONG EUROPEAN REGISTERED WOMEN.

DISEASE.				1923	1922
Syphilis ...	{ Primary	4	1
	{ Secondary	16	11
	{ Tertiary	—	—
Total Syphilis ...				20	12
Gonorrhœa {	Acute	15	4
	Chronic	250	176
Total Gonorrhœa ...				265	180
Chancroid ...				5	6
TOTAL DISEASES ...				290	198

VIII.—UNHEALTHY, INCONVENIENT AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Under the law of August 28, 1904, and the Arrêté of the Ministry of Interior of August 29, of the same year, 1,995 “ Saha ” Establishments and 291 Zabt Establishments, concerning which we were consulted, total 2,286, were licensed during 1923, after compliance with the sanitary conditions laid down by this Inspectorate and verified by subsequent inspections. The number of 1922 was 1,990.

Of the 2,286 Establishments dealt with, 115 were establishments under Class I. of the Schedule attached to the law, as against 82 in 1922 ; 1,663 were establishments in Class II. as compared with 1,515 in 1922 ; 508 in Class III. as compared with 393 in 1922.

Subjoined is a detailed list of the various establishments in each class licensed in 1923.

CLASS I.

Saha Establishments.

Sweet-meat Factories	12
Ovens and Bakeries for trade purposes or for the use of the Public	30
Pastry and Alimentary Paste Factories	6
Butter Substitute Factories	3
Ice-cream Factories	7
Aerated Water Factories	3
Pea-Roasting Establishments	7
Candle Factories	2
Dairies (for the sale or handling of milk)	17
Preserved meat Factories	3
Natural Butter Factories	1
Tanneries	1
Public Baths	2
Soap Factories	1
Tobacco and Cigarette Factories	1
Manure Depots	1
Distilleries	1
Total ...	98

Zabt Establishments.

Foundries employing mechanical power	9
Jewellery Workshops	1
Silk and Cotton Cord Factories (a thin twisted cord)	1
Garages employing mechanical power	1
Bevelling Glass Factories	1
Forges employing mechanical power	1
Metal-plating Workshops	1
Printing Press	2
Total ...	17

TOTAL Saha and Zabt Establishments (98+17) 115

CLASS II.

Saha Establishments.

Frying Fish and Tamia Shops	268
Groceries	832
Retail Oil-shops (for the sale of vegetable oils)	8
Flour Depots	82
Public Stables	48
Flour Mills	3
Public Kitchens	62
Oil Mills... ..	3
Tripe Factories	1
Roasting Meat Establishments	31
Retail Fessikh Establishments	13
Coffee Mills	5
Dye-workshops	8
Vinegar Factories	1

Sugar-cane Crushing Factories	4
Buza Establishments	2
Gypsum and Homra Kilns... ..	3
Brick Factories	1
Rag Stores	1
Pickles (Tourchi) Factories... ..	4
Zaribas (Cow-Sheds)	2
Seed Husking Establishments employing mechanical power or by animals	4
Manufactoreis of beverages other than Aerated Waters or Alcoholic or Fermented drinks	1
Butter Depots	2
Total ...	1,389

Zabt Establishments.

Etameurs (Tinkers)	9
Founderies	12
Garages	3
Forges	109
Marble Workshops	2
Fabriques de pavés en ciment	5
Ferblantiers	125
Silk Beaters Shops	2
Timber Stores	1
Depots of Alcoholic Liquors	6
Total ...	274
TOTAL Class II. Establishments, Saha and Zapt	1,663

CLASS III.

Establishments.

Butcher's Shops	147
Fruit Shops	48
Vegetable Shops	72
Clothes Ironing Establishments	174
Fish Shops	9
Retail Gypsum Shops... ..	30
Poulterers' Shops	14
Depots of Cement and Gypsum	13
Half-baked Paste (Kounafa) Shops... ..	1
TOTAL ...	508

The staff dealing with the inspection of establishments was augmented in June by the appointment of an additional Egyptian Food and Nuisance Inspector holding the diploma of the British Sanitary Institute. One of the overseers however resigned during the year to tke up a better post.

a5,734 inspections were made during 1923. The conditions were found satisfactory in 242929 establishments and unsatisfactory in 805, the percentage of establishments with unsati,sfactory conditions being 3·12 per cent as compared with 3·46 per cent in 1922.

Table XXXV shows the relative occurrence of faulty conditions in 1922 and 1923.

From this it will be seen that nearly the improvements of 1922 were maintained in 1923, *i.e.*, the percentage of visits in which faulty conditions were found was 3·12 per cent in 1923 as compared with 3·5 per cent in 1922.

Inspections in the various districts were distributed as follows:—

Ezbekîya 1,890, Bab el Shariya 3,177, Darb el Ahmar 3,426, Gamâlîya 856, Mouski 2,267, Abdîn 2,426, Shoubra 1,728, Abbasîya 1,367, Bulâq I, 2,997, Boulaq II, 1,325, Sayeda Zeinab 1,377, Old Cairo 806, Zeitoun 1,074, Helwân 1,108.

Table XXXVI shows the number and results of inspections of various districts of Cairo. In Table XXXVII are shown the monthly distributions and results of the inspections of the various establishments. Although there is an improvement regarding the bakeries and poulterers' shops, faults however have been found in confectionery manufactories, vegetable dealers and certain other establishments. Nevertheless there is a slight improvement and the percentage of those establishments found satisfactory was somewhat higher than the previous year.

The same remarks mentioned in the last year's report regarding removal of smoke and insufficient frequency of white-washing were still the reasons of the faulty arrangements found in 1923.

The most satisfactory establishments were grocers' shops with 1·97 per cent, butchers' shops 1·60 per cent, oilmen's shops 1·36 per cent, poulterer's shops 1·83 per cent, fish shops 2·22 per cent.

Table XXXVIII shows that the number of milk samples taken was 860. Of these 199 were found adulterated and 661 genuine as compared with 954 taken in 1922 of which 180 were found adulterated and 774 were genuine.

Table XXXIX shows that the number of samples of ærated waters taken was 556 as compared with 621 in 1922. In 7 cases the number of lactose fermentation organisms in 10 c.c. was below 5 c.c. as compared with 40 cases in 1922, in 3 cases the number of lactose organisms in 10 c.c. was between 5 and 10 against 2 cases in 1922 and in 5 cases only did they exceed 10 c.c. as compared with 13 cases in 1922. The remainder 556 were found to be uncontaminated.

These results show a great improvement and are highly satisfactory.

TABLE XXXV.—RELATIVE OCCURRENCE OF FAULTY CONDITIONS IN FOODSTUFF ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1922 AND 1923.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Percentage of Visits in which Faulty Conditions were found.	
	1922	1923
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Grocers' shops	1·4	1·97
Butchers' shops... ..	1·2	1·60
Bakeries	8·7	4·81
Restaurants and public kitchens	2·7	3·10
Confectionery manufactories... ..	2·8	5·80
Oilmen's shops	1·1	1·36
Poultry shops	4	1·83
Dairies and milk shops	3·5	4·32
Vegetable dealers' shops	3·3	7·02
Fish shops	2·9	2·22
Other establishments	7·7	4·57
General Percentage	3·5	3·12

TABLE XXXVI.—RESULT OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1923.

DISTRICT.	Total Number of Inspections.	Number showing Satisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Satisfactory Conditions.	Number showing Unsatisfactory Conditions.	Percentage of Unsatisfactory Conditions.
			Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Ezbekiya	1,890	1,785	94·44	105	5·55
Bab el Shariya	3,177	3,080	96·94	97	3·05
Darb el Ahmar	3,426	3,365	98·21	61	1·78
Gamâliya	856	839	98·02	17	1·97
Mûsky	2,267	2,229	98·32	38	1·67
‘Abdîn	2,426	2,412	99·42	14	0·57
Shûbra	1,728	1,675	96·90	53	3·09
‘Abbâsiya	1,367	1,333	97·51	34	2·48
Bûlâq I	2,997	2,812	93·82	185	6·17
Bûlâq II	1,385	1,220	98·97	15	1·12
Saiyeda Zeinab	1,377	1,324	96·15	53	3·84
Old Cairo	806	717	88·95	89	11·04
Zeitûn	1,074	1,067	99·43	7	0·56
Helwân	1,108	1,071	96·66	37	3·33
TOTAL	25,734	24,929	96·87	805	3·12

TABLE XXXVII.—OBJECTIONABLE, UNHEALTHY AND DANGEROUS ESTABLISHMENTS, PREVIOUSLY EXISTING ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED IN 1923.

NATURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.	JANUARY.		FEBRUARY.		MARCH.		APRIL.		MAY.		JUNE.		JULY.		AUGUST.		SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.		PER CENT.	
	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.	Conditions Satisfactory.	Conditions Faulty.
Grocers' shop ...	895	30	948	17	942	28	870	19	761	5	509	16	441	9	707	5	697	20	471	10	628	4	1,019	16	8,888	179	98 12	1 97
Butchers' shop ...	306	8	238	2	220	4	146	1	190	0	105	1	66	1	129	3	106	4	116	1	111	2	164	4	1,897	31	98 39	1 60
Bakeries... ..	164	20	178	15	178	5	121	5	123	5	97	3	105	6	95	1	107	5	123	5	117	5	155	4	1,563	79	95 18	4 81
Restaurants with public kitchens...	406	18	327	18	346	8	271	7	300	10	198	5	180	2	271	8	221	13	167	6	224	4	367	6	3,278	105	96 89	3 10
Confectionery establishments ...	35	4	39	1	52	3	28	4	56	3	17	3	8	—	37	1	35	5	38	1	61	1	32	1	438	27	94 19	5 80
Oilmen's shops ...	89	1	76	—	78	1	60	2	52	—	67	3	71	2	82	—	74	2	64	—	29	—	52	—	794	11	98 63	1 36
Poulterers' shops ...	68	5	61	1	58	1	28	—	54	—	26	—	13	—	28	—	70	2	54	—	12	—	10	—	482	9	98 16	1 83
Dairies and milk shops ...	54	7	56	2	81	2	53	4	76	1	35	3	30	1	29	—	39	7	69	—	44	1	54	—	619	28	95 67	4 32
Vegetable dealers' shops...	102	9	95	1	86	8	68	4	46	3	55	6	33	1	37	2	38	5	43	4	47	10	65	1	715	54	92 97	7 02
Fish shops ...	151	5	100	5	88	2	42	1	86	—	35	—	27	—	26	—	28	—	56	3	41	—	22	—	702	16	97 77	2 22
Other establishments	554	25	543	29	479	18	597	25	569	16	291	19	168	13	537	12	323	31	381	23	603	33	508	22	5,553	266	95 42	4 57
TOTAL ...	2,824	132	2,661	91	2,608	80	2,284	72	2,313	43	1,435	59	1,142	35	1,978	32	1,738	94	1,581	53	1,917	60	2,448	54	24,929	805	96 87	3 12

TABLE XXXVIII.—LIST SHOWING MILK SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING 1923.

DISTRICTS.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
Bûlâq I	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	3 2	2 3	3 7	— —	— —	7 —	— —	— —	— —	2 2	6 4	— —	23 18
Gamâliya	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	3 —	5 —	2 —	4 1	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	4 9	1 2	21 13
‘Abbâsiya	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	11 5	— —	9 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 4	5 1	16 —	51 10
Bulâq II	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	9 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	1 —	— —	10 — 1
Khalifa	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	4 —	1 —	3 —	2 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	3 —	2 1	5 1	20 3
Ezbekiya	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	9 1	6 —	13 2	4 2	— —	4 5	— —	— —	— —	13 5	7 5	— —	56 20
‘Abdin	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 —	17 2	6 4	— —	— —	8 2	— —	1 —	— —	8 3	9 9	4 6	61 26
Shubra	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	2 5	6 3	8 2	— —	— —	5 2	— —	— —	— —	11 4	4 2	5 4	41 22
Darb el Ahmar...	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	3 1	5 —	9 —	— —	— —	5 2	— —	— —	— —	2 1	2 2	10 —	36 6
Mûsky	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 2	9 —	19 —	— —	1 —	9 —	— —	— —	— —	18 2	11 5	15 5	90 14
Bâb el Sha‘riya...	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	4 —	4 —	— —	— —	5 1	3 2	— —	— —	— —	3 3	3 4	8 4	30 14
Saiyeda Zeinab...	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	8 2	6 4	15 5	11 1	— —	10 —	— —	— —	— —	16 4	8 2	7 3	81 21
Old Cairo	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	— —	— —	6 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	10 6	4 1	14 1	34 8
Zeitûn	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	16 1	7 —	9 —	— —	— —	7 —	4 2	— —	— —	11 2	5 4	20 6	79 15
Helwân	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	— —	— —	9 1	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	6 4	3 —	4 —	6 3	28 8
TOTAL...	{ Genuine ... Adulterated...	79 19	68 12	111 21	21 5	8 2	67 14	4 2	1 —	6 4	110 36	75 49	111 35	661 199
GRAND TOTAL		98	80	132	26	10	81	6	1	10	146	124	146	860

TABLE XXXIX.—RESULT OF THE CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF SAMPLES OF AERATED WATERS DURING 1923.

MONTH.	Total No. of samples examined.	Number of samples in which the number of lactose fermentation organisms found in 10 c.c.			
		Was none.	Was below 5.	Was between 5–10.	Exceeded 10.
January	43	39	2	1	1
February	58	58	—	—	—
March	72	70	2	—	—
April	65	64	1	—	—
May	55	54	—	—	1
June	37	37	—	—	—
July	31	30	1	—	—
August	48	46	—	—	2
September	16	15	1	—	—
October	29	29	—	—	—
November	54	51	—	2	1
December	48	48	—	—	—
TOTAL... ..	556	541	7	3	5

A VERY SATISFACTORY RESULT.

The annual report for 1923 submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector (Food and Nuisance Inspector) is as follows :—

Results during 1923.—Generally speaking the results obtained have been satisfactory and considerable improvements have been effected in spite of the inadequacy of the Staff. It is a generally acknowledged fact that unless proprietors of establishments are being kept up to the mark by continuous supervision, they are very apt to get lax and fall back into their old habits of disregarding ordinary principles of sanitation. The inadequacy of the Staff, however, hinders continuous supervision as it is found necessary to move them from one Qism to another instead of allowing them to stay in one district to consolidate and maintain the improvements effected.

The value of continuous supervision is shown by the statistics of results obtained in certain particular sections of the work where, on account of the importance of the articles manufactured, regular frequent inspections are carried out, *viz* : Mineral Water Factories and Ice Factories.

Mineral Waters.—During 1921 the percentage of samples of Mineral Waters that gave an unsatisfactory result on examination at the Bacteriological Laboratory amounted to 10 per cent of the total ; in 1922 they numbered 9 per cent, whereas in 1923 the proportion was only 2·7 per cent, 15 only out of 556 proving unsatisfactory.

Several of these factories have been connected to the public sewers during the year and various improvements carried out and maintained in practically all.

Ice Factories.—Again, in regard to the samples of ice, the factories of which are periodically inspected, the number of bad results in 1922 showed a proportion of 23 per cent whereas in 1923 they worked out at 18 per cent.

The total numbers of samples taken were 94 in 1922 and 125 in 1923.

During 1923 one new ice factory was opened at Ghamra making in all 7 factories for this commodity in Cairo, including the one in Giza.

Zaribas.—In addition to consolidating the work of the previous year in connection with certain other classes of establishment, the supervision of *zaribas* was taken up. In only one or two cases could the conditions be called satisfactory. The chief defects are, want of cleanliness, insufficient ventilation, no proper receptacles or places for storing milk cans and perfunctory washing of the latter.

Unsound Food.—There appears, on the whole, to be a diminution in the amount exposed for sale especially as regards jam. This is probably attributable to the fact that the large quantity that was placed on the market two or three years ago has now been disposed of.

Refuse.—Considerable nuisance is caused by the quantity of refuse thrown out from various licensed establishments, especially greengrocers. This often occurs just after the scavengers have cleaned up the streets.

Occupiers of shops generally are being persuaded to provide receptacles for waste materials to avoid their shops and the streets being littered in this way.

The practice of pulling out of refuse from the dustbins and sorting it alongside, which is very prevalent, is also a cause of nuisance.

Flies.—During the month of November flies were exceptionally numerous considering the time of the year. This no doubt was due to the heavy rains at the end of October and damp nights and warm days experienced during November.

General Remarks.—As regards the general work carried out by this section it is satisfactory to note that occupants of factories, shops, etc., are beginning to realise more, the necessity or advantage of having their establishments in a more or less sanitary condition, and therefore are more amenable to having various improvements, which may be suggested, carried out, but at the same time they are still very much inclined to fall back into the old habits of carelessness, which shows the necessity of continual supervision being maintained.

Subjoined is a list of visits and work carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his Assistants during 1923 not shown on the ordinary monthly returns.

	Total.	Remarks.
<i>Inspections made.</i>		
Visits <i>re</i> complaints... ..	200	* Plans of establishments are dealt with by the District Medical Officers. These inspections, made only by the Food and Nuisance Inspectors, are special visits paid by order of the Inspectorate to clear up obscurities in the plans or reports of the District Medical Officers.
Revisits " 	107	
Visits, various	243	
Revisits 	110	
* Visits <i>re</i> plans 	70	
Revisits " 	27	
Markets inspected	315	
Visits Bakeries... ..	1,421	
" Ice-Factories... ..	178	
" Aerated Water 	418	
" Cow-sheds 	453	
" Milk Shops 	647	
" Destructor 	10	
" Mosquitoes 	231	
TOTAL	4,430	
<i>Work carried out as a result of these Inspections.</i>		
W.C.s cleared	72	
" cleansed 	125	
Urinals " 	127	
Ventilating shafts repaired	33	
Waste-pipes trapped 	121	
Premises lime-washed 	1,764	
Rubbish removed 	1,385	
Floors repaired... ..	947	
Ice chests repaired... ..	375	
Tables covered	625	
Stands provided to raise articles of food off the floor	710	
Utensils <i>re</i> -tinned 	987	
Chimneys raised 	442	
Cesspit abolished 	43	
TOTAL	7,756	

LIST SHOWING THE QUANTITIES OF DETERIORATED FOODSTUFFS
DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1923.

Nature of foodstuffs.		Quantity of genuine articles.	Quantity deteriorated and destroyed.
Jam (various kinds)	Tins	—	825
Natural butter	Samples	8	3 No stock was found.
Biscuits	Tins	—	24
Sauce	„	—	1,135
Sardines	„	—	548
Anchovy	Kilos	—	2,710
Fish:—			
Baccala	Ones	—	16
Salmon	Tins	—	93
Salted Fish (<i>Fessikh</i>)	Rottles	—	2,200
Preserved Meat	Tins	11	27
„ „	Boxes	—	84
Herrings	Barrels	99	—
„	Tins	—	146
„	Ones	—	83
Vegetables, various kinds	Rottles	—	3,068
„ „ „	Tins	—	3
Cheese and Mish	Barrels	—	5
„ „	Tins	—	2
Pickles	„	96	—
Vinegar	Samples in bottles	2	—
Coffee adulterated by Hommos... ..	Kilos	—	90 And a great quantity of Hommos.
Milk in tins	Tins	—	307
Cream in tins	„	—	5
Fruits:—			
Pine apple	Tins	—	21
Pears	Ones	—	68
Apples	„	—	552
„	Okes	—	323
Oranges	Ones	—	353
Apricots	Okes	—	139
Bananas	Ones	—	75
Dates	Rottles	—	50
Melon	One	—	1
Lemons	Ones	—	32
Sweetmeat, bananas	Tin	—	1
Dried Fruits:—			
Figs	Okes	—	33
Almond	„	—	40
Walnut	„	—	130
Nuts	„	—	37
(Qamar el Dine) Apricot paste	Rolls	—	49

SANITARY CONTRAVENTIONS DEALT WITH DURING 1923.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Total Number reported.	RESULT.			
		Convic- tions obtained.	Acquittals.	Filed.	Under Considera- tion.
"Vidange" and "Depotoirs." Arrêté of November 8, 1886, modified by arrêté of June 2, 1910... ..	386	366	3	1	16
Practice of Medicine and its branches. Arrêté of June 13, 1891	7	2	1	—	4
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	157	2	—	—	155
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917	404	270	3	71	60
Enclosure of Waste Lands, Arrêté of June 15, 1893	60	43	2	3	12
CEMETERIES :—					
Inhumation, Exhumation, and Transport of Bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877	2	1	1	—	—
Transfer of Cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of Cemeteries; Unauthorized Inhumation Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	—
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—					
Permanent and Exceptional Measures to prevent Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	—
Oysters and Shell-fish during Epidemics. Arrêté of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. Arrêté of October 17, 1895, and Supplementary Arrêté of May 30, 1896... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and Cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Disinfection of Houses during Epidemics. Arrêtés of May 23 and June 26, 1901	1	1	—	—	—
Passenger Control in case of Cholera Abroad. Arrêté of January 21, 1911	96	81	2	4	9
Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of Cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Infectious Diseases. Law No. 15 of June 12, 1912	27	18	2	1	6
Prophylactic Measures against Cholera. Laws No. 10 of June 26, 1917 and No. 3 1918	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic Measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and Birkas near Habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	3	2	—	—	1
Pharmacy and Sale of Poisons. Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904... ..	49	17	2	1	29
Assistant Pharmacists. Law No. 20 of November 17, 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	1	1	—	—	—
Transport of Rags during Epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Control of Returning Pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	—
Public Latrines and "Dépendences" of Mosques and Zawias. Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Births and Deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	40	34	—	—	6
"Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux." Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	652	487	7	15	143
Cleanliness of Streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913	—	—	—	—	—
Adulteration of Milk. Art. No. 302 of the Native Penal Code	185	110	2	1	72
General Sanitary Contraventions. Native Penal Code, Articles 334, 335 and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Article 333, paragraph 6	192	178	9	1	1
TOTAL	2,262	1,613	34	98	517

THE MEDICAL WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF POLICE DURING 1923 WAS AS FOLLOWS

Nature of Work.	1922	1923
Medico-legal examinations of persons for slight injuries requiring less than twenty days' treatment	9,217	9,441
Medico-legal examinations for more serious cases requiring more than twenty days' treatment	246	214
Medico-legal examinations on persons killed in the streets by accident or where the causes of death were suspected by the Medical Officers... ..	167	167
Examinations of persons to whom no period of treatment was necessary (Police Circular)... ..	881	1,435
Injured persons recommended for a second examination on account of permanent deformities resulting from their injuries	307	287
Examination of persons on account of lunacy either sent to asylum or retained at their houses... ..	138	128
Ghaffirs examined on entering service on request of the Commandant's Office	1,708	1,387
Persons who were examined and sent to the Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	274	103
Policemen examined at request of the Personnel Office of the Ministry of the Interior on account of sickness	679	625
Cab-drivers, carters and chauffeurs examined on request of the Traffic Office... ..	3,786	3,209
Persons sent to the Fever Hospital suspected to be suffering from infectious diseases	62	38
Number of examinations performed by the Medical Officers elsewhere than at the Governorate	1,035	1,012
Ghaffirs examined on account of sickness	4,114	2,583
Constables and policemen vaccinated	1,193	922
Constables and policemen treated at Office	1,676	2,309
Constables and policemen admitted to Police Infirmary	3,164	3,459
Constables and policemen admitted to Qasr el 'Aini Hospital...	1,284	1,465
Constables and policemen sent to the Fever Hospital as suspected to be suffering from infectious disease	162	252
Nomination of Parquets and Qisms for examination of criminals and injured persons	50	99
Shoeblacks examined for fitness or otherwise	24	51
Inspections made on First Aid Boxes at the Various Qisms	644	621
Examination of persons in connection with the Pension Law	53	54
Vagabonds sent by Qisms	123	248
New policemen examined for eyesight	8	8
Number of medico-legal reports written to replace lost reports	30	27
Examination of sodomites for venereal disease, etc.	87	29
Constables and policemen examined to be brought before Court Martial	59	34
Persons examined for estimation of age on request of judicial authorities	2	1

IX.—ANTI-MALARIAL MEASURES.

The special measures taken for the abatement of the mosquito nuisance were applied in the same selected areas and quarters as in 1922.

There were only 23 complaints received from private individuals in 1923. 7 from Abdîn, 1 from Ezbekîya, 3 from Zeitoun, 1 from Abbasiya, 8 from Saiyeda Zenab, 2 from Shubra and one from Khalîfa.

The Birkas around Cairo were stocked with larvæ-eating fish as usual.

Helwân and Gezîra.—The work carried out in 1923 was the same as in 1922 and no new work was undertaken.

X.—BAT-CATCHING SERVICE.

The number of rats destroyed during 1923 was 3,580. Of these 599 were caught in January, 481 in February, 351 in March, 224 in April, 81 in May, 199 in June, 199 in July, 348 in August, 310 in September, 292 in October, 199 in November, and 297 in December.

	Rats Caught.		Rats Caught.
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	2,597
'Abdîn Palace	358	Frontiers Administration	38
Wayli Court	269	Recruiting Office	64
Department of Public Health	234	Public Security Department	184
Ministry of Public Works	257	Darb el Ahmar Health Office... ..	43
Qasr el 'Aini Hospital	214	Petroleum Office... ..	2
Supplies, War Office	95	Commerce and Industry Office ...	3
Holy Carpet	608	Rifai Mosque	81
Cairo Governorate	203	Native Court of Appeal	84
Coast Guards Administration	164	Ministry of Finance	1
Ministry of Education	49	Ministry of Communications	10
British Residency... ..	1	Orphans Asylum, Rod el Farag ...	94
Sayedâ Zenab Court	83	Boys Infant School	231
'Abdîn Health Office	4	Private individuals	148
Nag' Hammâdi Irrigation Circle ...	58	TOTAL	3,580
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	2,597		

XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) THEATRE COMMISSION.

By the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of July 12, 1911, instituting the Theatre Commission, and by the Arrêté of the Ministry of the Interior of February 6, 1912, the Medical Officer of Health of the City of Cairo is appointed a member of the Theatre Commission.

During the year 1923, one new establishment, a cinema, was licensed and 28 establishments already licensed were inspected by a delegate of the Cairo City Inspectorate.

Of this number 4 were Theatres, 17 Cinemas and 8 Café-Concerts.

The sanitary conditions were found satisfactory in one theatre, 10 cinemas and 3 café concerts, and unsatisfactory in 3 theatres, 7 cinemas and 5 café-concerts. In most of the latter cases the defects were the filthy conditions of the walls and floor of the W.C.s and urinals and broken W.C.s pans.

(b) MOULID EL NABI.

The Moulid el Nabi was held at Abbâsiya on 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 September 1923, on a larger scale than in 1922. It lasted 8 days.

It was estimated that the number of visitors on the last day of the Moulid was 50,000 as against 35,000 in 1922.

The sanitary arrangements were similar to those followed in 1922 with the exception that two extra latrines were added.

Supervision was carried out by the Inspector of the Vidange Control Service and two of his subordinate staff.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.—1923.

QISM H. O.	Sick employees examined by M.O.s. of Qisms.	PERMITS FOR TRANSPORT OF DEAD BODIES							COMPLAINTS RE HEALTH MATTERS		MOSQUES EXAMINED.				WASTE LANDS.		CEMETERIES.		BIRKAS.		NEW.	NEW.	Patients sent to Lunatic Asylum.
		Corpses transported abroad.	Remains transported to other localities.	Removed from one Grave to another.	Removed to other localities in Egypt.	Arrived from Abroad.	Arrived to Cairo from other localities.	Total.	Dealt with.	Action not completed or impossible.	WAQFS.		PRIVATE.		Not fenced.	Fenced.	Enlarged.	New.	Filled in.	Not filled in.			
											Measures recommended.	No Measures recommended.	Measures recommended.	No Measures recommended.									
‘Abbâsiya	119	1	1	8	18	1	3	32	157	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	51	
‘Abdîn	220	1	—	—	15	—	—	16	71	—	1	18	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	
Bâb el Sha‘riya... ..	191	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	119	—	—	27	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	
Bulâq I	66	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	44	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Bulâq II	97	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	24	6	1	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Darb el Ahmar	81	—	—	14	7	—	3	24	61	4	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	15	
Ezbekiya	300	—	—	—	18	1	—	19	72	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	
Gamâliya	51	—	2	18	2	—	6	28	58	4	5	57	1	15	2	12	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Khalifa	96	—	—	28	2	1	15	46	57	1	1	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	9	
Mûsky	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Old Cairo	58	1	51	4	19	—	9	84	27	—	—	12	—	11	4	—	1	—	23	1	—	15	
Saïyeda Zeinab... ..	350	3	—	1	58	—	1	63	68	57	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
Shûbra	419	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	118	—	1	5	3	7	17	—	—	—	1	1	—	20	
Zeitoun	112	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	35	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	
Helwân	75	1	—	—	9	—	1	11	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	3	
TOTAL	2,341	7	54	73	166	3	38	341	1,045	77	11	139	4	42	95	12	1	1	4	35	10	8	189

APPENDIX A.—CAIRO CITY WEEKLY WEATHER STATE FOR 1923.
(From the reports issued by the Physical Service, Ministry of Public Works.)

Number of Week.	WEEK.	TEMPERATURE (°C.).						HUMIDITY PER CENT.		RAINFALL m.m.		SUNSHINE (Hours).		CLOUD.		WIND.		NILE GAUGE EL RÔDA.	
		Maximum.	Difference from Normal.	Minimum.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.	Weekly Total.	Difference from Normal.	Mean.	Per Cent of Possible.	0-10.	Difference from Normal.	Force.	Direction.	Mean.	Difference from Normal.
1	January 1-7...	20.3	+1.2	6.9	-0.6	13.6	+0.3	83	+4	0.0	-1.8	7.7	75	2.7	-1.5	1	S.	14.56	-0.59
2	" 8-14...	19.9	+0.7	7.5	0.0	13.7	+0.3	84	+5	0.0	-1.8	5.5	54	5.7	+1.7	1	S.	14.51	-0.52
3	" 15-21...	16.8	-2.7	6.8	-0.7	11.8	-1.7	74	-4	Drops.	-1.8	4.4	42	5.0	+1.2	1	S.	14.45	-0.46
4	" 22-28...	20.6	+0.8	6.6	-0.9	13.6	0.0	78	0	0.0	-1.8	5.9	55	4.6	+1.0	1	N.	14.47	-0.39
5	" 29-4 February	18.4	-1.6	9.6	+1.9	14.0	+0.2	85	+8	0.7	-0.9	4.7	43	6.9	+3.5	1	W.	15.12	+0.10
6	February 5-11...	20.3	0.0	8.9	+1.3	14.6	+0.6	79	+3	0.5	-1.0	3.9	36	6.3	+3.0	0	(alm.	15.83	+0.56
7	" 12-18...	20.5	-0.3	8.9	+1.2	14.7	+0.5	76	+1	0.0	-1.5	8.3	75	2.0	-1.1	1	S.	15.83	+0.45
8	" 19-25...	24.2	+2.4	8.4	+0.1	16.3	+1.3	60	-14	0.0	-1.5	9.2	81	1.0	-2.0	1	S.	15.76	+0.38
9	" 26-4 March	22.6	-0.2	9.1	+0.5	15.8	+0.1	68	-4	Drops.	-1.3	8.7	75	1.3	-1.6	2	S.	15.71	+0.30
10	March 5-11...	24.4	+0.8	8.8	-0.6	16.6	+0.1	74	+4	0.0	-1.1	9.6	82	1.0	-1.9	0	(alm.	15.72	+0.28
11	" 12-18...	26.1	+1.6	11.2	+1.2	18.6	+1.4	72	+3	0.0	-1.1	9.1	77	1.6	-1.3	0	(alm.	15.72	+0.28
12	" 19-25...	21.7	-3.3	9.8	-0.8	14.8	-3.0	68	0	0.0	-1.1	9.1	75	3.5	+0.6	2	N.	15.76	+0.37
13	" 26-1 April	23.1	-2.8	9.8	-1.4	16.4	-2.2	74	+7	Drops.	-1.1	10.0	80	1.1	-1.9	2	N.	15.75	+0.40
14	April 2-8...	25.3	-1.2	10.9	-1.0	18.1	-1.1	62	-4	0.0	-0.7	9.8	78	0.7	-2.4	2	N.W.	15.69	+0.36
15	" 9-15...	26.4	-0.7	11.3	-1.5	18.8	-1.2	66	0	Drops.	-0.7	10.0	78	4.6	+1.3	1	W.N.W.	15.75	+0.45
16	" 16-22...	25.7	-2.1	12.6	-0.9	19.2	-1.4	72	+8	0.0	-0.7	11.0	84	2.9	-0.3	1	W.	15.71	+0.41
17	" 23-29...	33.5	+5.0	14.0	-0.3	23.8	+2.4	53	-10	0.0	-0.7	12.0	91	0.6	-2.5	1	N.E.	15.70	+0.41
18	" 30-6 May	32.7	+3.1	16.3	+1.3	24.5	+2.2	71	+9	0.0	-0.1	11.8	88	2.4	-0.6	2	N.E.	15.75	+0.74
19	May 7-13...	28.5	-2.5	15.0	-0.6	21.8	-1.5	68	+8	28.2	+28.2	11.8	87	1.4	-1.3	1	N.W.	15.70	+0.42
20	" 14-20...	33.0	+0.5	17.1	+0.5	25.0	+0.4	61	+1	0.0	0.0	12.2	89	0.3	-2.1	1	Variable	15.67	+0.40
21	" 21-27...	36.9	+3.8	19.2	+1.7	28.0	+2.7	54	-6	0.0	0.0	12.2	88	1.0	-1.1	1	N.	15.71	+0.47
22	" 28-3 June	34.4	+0.8	20.6	+2.6	27.5	+1.7	70	+8	0.0	0.0	12.1	87	1.6	-0.3	2	N.W.	15.72	+0.48

23	June	4-10	37·9	+3·8	20·7	+2·0	29·3	+2·9	66	— 3	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·8	91	0·3	—1·4	1	N.E.	15·76	+0·51
24	"	11-17...	33·2	—1·3	19·6	+0·3	26·4	—0·5	61	— 4	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·9	91	0·3	—1·3	1	N.	15·81	+0·51
25	"	18-24...	37·4	+2·8	19·8	+0·3	28·6	+1·6	63	— 5	0·0	0·0	0·0	13·0	92	0·6	—1·2	1	N.	15·83	+0·50
26	"	25- 1 July	36·4	+1·3	20·9	+1·1	28·6	+1·2	72	+ 3	0 0	0·0	0·0	12·6	90	0·4	—1·6	3	N.	15·82	+0·43
27	July	2- 8...	33·6	—1·6	20·5	+0·1	27·0	—0·8	69	— 1	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·5	90	3·7	+1·4	2	N.	15·82	+0·83
28	"	9-15...	33·6	—1·7	21·0	0·0	27·3	—0·9	71	— 1	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·4	89	3·1	+0·6	1	N.E.	15·83	+0·33
29	"	16-22...	36·0	+0·7	21·2	+0·1	28·6	+0·4	72	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·4	90	1·7	—0·9	0	(alm.	15·85	+0·28
30	"	23-29...	35·2	+0·1	21·2	+0·1	28·2	+0·1	69	— 4	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·3	90	2·6	—0·8	0	(alm.	15·85	+0·13
31	"	30- 5 August	37·0	+1·9	21·5	+0·3	29·2	+1·0	70	— 4	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·7	93	0·0	—2·9	0	(alm.	15·93	—0·04
32	August	6-12	36·0	+0·9	21·6	+0·1	28·8	+0·5	65	— 9	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·4	93	3·3	+0·3	0	(alm.	16·59	+0·17
33	"	13-19...	34·9	+0·4	21·0	—0·5	28·0	0·0	70	— 5	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·4	94	1·3	—1·8	0	(alm.	18·04	+0·82
34	"	20-26...	32·8	—1·0	20·0	—1·3	26·4	—1·2	72	— 4	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·2	94	0·6	—2·4	0	(alm.	18·87	+1·04
35	"	27- 2 Sept.	34·6	+1·5	20·5	0·0	27·6	+0·8	76	0	0·0	0·0	0·0	12·0	93	4·6	+1·7	0	(alm.	18·93	+0·79
36	September	3- 9...	34·2	+1·7	21·6	+1·6	27·9	+1·7	83	+ 7	0·0	0·0	0·0	10·5	83	4·9	+2·2	0	(alm.	18·84	+0·48
37	"	10-16...	31·4	—0·8	19·8	+0·5	25·6	—0·2	76	— 1	0·0	0·0	0·0	10·3	83	2·0	—0·4	—	—	18·61	+0·11
38	"	17-23...	32·3	+0·5	20·1	+1·0	26·2	+0·8	81	+ 4	0·0	0·0	0·0	9·5	78	2·9	+0·7	—	—	18·56	—0·05
39	"	24-30...	29·8	—1·4	18·8	—0·2	24·3	—0·8	77	0	Drops.	Dr.	7·6	7·6	64	4·0	+1·7	—	—	18·61	—0·05
40	October	1- 7...	33·1	+2·3	18·1	—0 3	25·6	+1·0	65	—12	0·0	— 0·2	9·3	9·3	78	0·6	—1·8	—	—	18·64	+0·05
41	"	8-14...	28·5	—2·0	18·5	+0·9	23·5	—0·5	80	+ 3	6·0	+ 5·8	6·7	6·7	58	4·9	+2·3	—	—	18·90	+0·38
42	"	15-21...	29·2	—0·5	16·6	0·0	22·9	—0·3	86	+ 9	0·0	— 0·2	8·8	8·8	77	2·3	—0·4	0	(alm.	19·59	+1·03
43	"	22-28...	28·0	—0·6	14·6	—1·4	21·3	—1·0	82	+ 5	0·0	— 0·2	9·0	9·0	80	1·7	—1·1	—	—	19·05	+0·50
44	"	29- 4 Nov.	25·4	—2·3	14·8	—0·6	20·1	—1·5	83	+ 5	20·0	+19·6	6·7	6·7	61	4·6	+1·7	—	—	18·04	—0·19
45	November	5-11...	29·4	+2·9	17·1	+3·2	23·2	+3·0	88	+10	0·0	— 0·5	10·3	10·3	95	4·6	+1·7	—	—	17·20	—0·56
46	"	12-18...	26·4	+1·0	14·1	+0·9	20·2	+0·9	83	+ 4	0·0	— 0·5	9·4	9·4	88	2·6	—0·4	—	—	16·79	—0·50
47	"	19-25...	25·8	+1·6	13·8	+1·4	19·8	+1·5	88	+ 9	0·0	— 0·5	8·8	8·8	84	5·1	+1·8	—	—	16·51	—0·41
48	"	26- 2 Dec.	25·7	+2·7	13·8	+2·3	19·8	+2·6	93	+13	0·5	— 0·1	6·8	6·8	66	8·6	+4·9	1	N.	16·34	—0·27
49	December	3- 9...	23·4	+1·2	12·1	+1·5	17·8	+1·4	88	+ 8	Drops.	— 0·9	8·6	8·6	83	2·3	—1·7	1	S.	16·22	—0·12
50	"	10-16...	22·3	+0·8	10·2	+0·2	16·2	+0·4	86	+ 6	0·0	— 0·9	8·8	8·8	86	3·4	—0·8	0	(alm.	16·02	—0·09
51	"	17-23...	21·5	+0·9	10·5	+1·4	16·0	+1·2	71	— 9	Drops.	— 0·9	8·6	8·6	84	2·9	—1·4	1	S.	15·78	+0·01
52	"	24-31...	20·2	+0·2	7·6	—0·4	13·9	—0·1	66	—14	0·0	— 1·0	9·1	9·1	90	2·0	—2·3	1	S.	15·07	—0·24

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORIES

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The total number of examinations carried out in the Public Health Laboratories during the year was 24,030, as compared with 19,073 in 1922, the increase being due mainly to the large number of specimens received in connection with the diagnosis of Plague and Cholera.

As stated in last year's report it has for several years been obvious that some extension for the Antirabic Institute must be foreseen and with the restriction of the accommodation of the present Institute consequent on the erection of the New Houses of Parliament, together with the increased number of persons attending the Institute for antirabic treatment, this necessity has become very urgent. A Committee was appointed to deal with this matter and recommended that a new Antirabic Institute should be erected on a suitable site without delay, and plans have accordingly been prepared for a considerably larger building, including hospital accommodation for patients under treatment and providing space for further extension should this subsequently become necessary.

Pending the erection of the new institute, the present Antirabic Institute has been repaired and a wooden shelter for patients awaiting treatment added.

In accordance with the scheme for the re-organisation of the Central Laboratories, certain modifications of the ground floor of the building have been effected for the work of the Chemical Section.

A bacteriologist has now been appointed to the small laboratory already erected in the vicinity of the Government Hospital in Suez and the laboratory has been equipped and work begun.

Pending the erection of a similar laboratory in Port Said a temporary building, which was used for the work of the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Annexe there, is being repaired and fitted as a laboratory, and a bacteriologist with the necessary equipment has been provided.

The Section of the Laboratories devoted to the Investigation Work of the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Consultative Committee has carried out a large amount of work and with the permanent appointment of Dr. Mohammed Khalil Abdel Khalek to the permanent staff on November 25, 1923, it has been possible to establish a definite Parasitology Section of the Laboratories, to which the medical officers attached to the work of the Committee are drafted for special training.

Since the appointment of Dr. Khalil to the staff of the Public Health Laboratories it has been arranged that he should have a certain number of beds in Kasr el Aini Hospital for the observation and treatment of special cases, and also that he should give the lectures on Parasitology in the School of Medicine.

Type collections of parasitic worms, moluscas, etc., are being formed and a considerable amount of research mainly in connection with the work of the Committee has been carried out not only in the Laboratories but also in the field.

The occurrence of a number of deaths in the village of Saft el Enab in patients with an indefinite history led to an enquiry by the Epidemic Section and the matter was referred to the Laboratories. On investigation it was found that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the village were suffering from severe intestinal Bilharziasis. A treatment centre was instituted in the village with satisfactory results. The local conditions giving rise to the outbreak were carefully gone into, together with a survey of the moluscan fauna, and the necessary changes were made in the irrigation system to abolish, as far as possible, the foci of infection. Full details of this investigation are being published in the Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories, No. 6.

In the course of the work of this Section certain species of mullet in Lake Manzala were found to be carriers of the intermediate stage of *Heterophyes heterophyes*. A note on this finding was published in the Journal of Helminthology, Vol. 1, No. 3 of 1923.

In connection with the work of the Ankylostoma and Bilharzia Consultative Committee the carbon tetrachloride employed in the treatment of Ankylostoma cases, has been examined in the Laboratories, both chemically and by animal tests. Although the carbon tetrachloride obtained from Europe has a practically constant boiling point and in reasonable doses was not toxic for animals, it was found that on fractionally distilling a large quantity (2 litres) the first 5.0 c.c. coming over caused death in a monkey within 24 hours, whilst the second 5.0 c.c. coming over rendered a monkey sick but did not cause death. From these experiments it would appear that the toxic constituent in the carbon tetrachloride as supplied by the manufacturers is some substance having a lower boiling point than the drug itself. The residue from the fractional distillation of $\frac{1}{2}$ a litre of the drug was found to be quite non-toxic.

Experiments on the action of copper sulphate on the moluscan hosts of Bilharzia, both in the laboratory and under natural conditions in the field, as well as the effect of copper sulphate on farm crops have been carried out and are still in progress.

In addition to its action in Ankylostomiasis it was found that carbon tetrachloride is a valuable drug in the treatment of Lambliia infection. A note on this has been published in the Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, No. 18 of 1923.

In accordance with the terms of Law No. 28 of 1923, Dr. Todd resigned his post as Director of the Public Health Laboratories, but at the request of the Egyptian Government agreed to remain for two years in a consultative capacity. Under the same law Mr. Hogan, Senior Chemist to the Public Health Laboratories and M. Higelin, Secretary and Librarian, left the Service in the course of the year. So far no appointment has been made to the post of Director: Mr. E. Griffiths-Jones has been promoted to the post vacated by Mr. Hogan.

Dr. Ahmed Zaki Abou Shadi and Dr. George Naguib Cossery, bacteriologists at the Laboratories, left at the end of the year to take up the posts of bacteriologists at Suez and Port Said respectively. Two medical officers—Dr. Saad el Din el Dabea and Dr. Mohammed Ali—were drafted from the Epidemic Service to the Laboratories during the year for training in bacteriology.

Dr. Zaki Khaled and Dr. Sadek Muftah returned from mission in Europe—the former having completed a course in Public Health in England and the latter a course in Bacteriology with special reference to antirabic treatment at the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

In October 1923 Dr. Zaki Khaled proceeded to Rome to attend, as Egyptian Delegate, the meetings of the Second International Congress on Comparative Pathology. This Congress, however, was postponed at the last moment.

As there is at present no Chemical School in Egypt considerable difficulty has been experienced in obtaining Egyptian Chemists and for the time being it is necessary to send Egyptians to Europe for training. Towards the end of the year, one Egyptian was sent to London for training and arrangements made with the Public Analyst, Westminster, for him to receive special instruction in analytical work particularly as regards water, food and drugs. One of the bacteriologists, Dr. Riad Hilmy Bestawrous, of the Laboratories, was sent by the Educational Mission to London for a two years' course of training in Bacteriology and a bacteriologist from the Antirabic Institute, Dr. Ali Yehya, to Paris for training in Bacteriology and the methods of antirabic treatment.

Arrangements have been made that the three posts of chemical assistants in the Laboratories shall in future be filled by pharmacists selected by the Hospital Section of the Department. It is proposed that these officials should spend two years in these Laboratories, during which time, in addition to carrying out a certain amount of routine work, they will be trained in such of the simpler analytical work as can be carried out in the provinces.

During the course of the year one of the Egyptian bacteriologists contracted a mild attack of Malta Fever, presumably in the Laboratories and a bacteriologist who went as Medical Officer to the Pilgrimage, as a result of an accident in opening a bottle of ammonium, was incapacitated from duty for some months.

At the time of the return of the pilgrims a bacteriologist and a laboratory attendant were detailed to Suez and worked in the laboratory there carrying out the necessary bacteriological examinations in connection with the passenger control, attention being mainly devoted to the examination of returning pilgrims for the presence of Cholera vibrios. Only one suspicious vibrio was found and this on further examination proved to be non-specific.

A bacteriologist was also drafted to Alexandria for the bacteriological examination of refugees from Baghdad. Here again no specific vibrios were found.

In view of the serious outbreak of Cholera in Mesopotamia, all passengers entering Egypt were submitted to careful control, and in the event of any suspicious symptoms developing in these passengers or in the persons who had been in contact with them, specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratories for examination. These examinations together with the increased number of examinations in connection with Plague in Upper Egypt, mainly account for the increase in the figures for the year.

For the sterilisation of drinking water for the pilgrims during their journey a large amount of hypochlorite solution was prepared and titrated in the Laboratories and the medical officers attached to the pilgrimage were supplied with the necessary outfits for titrating the solution and instructed in its use.

A number of disinfectants submitted to the Department were examined for their disinfecting power and general suitability for use under Egyptian conditions.

During the course of the year the following papers have been published from the Laboratories :—

- Reports and Notes of the Public Health Laboratories, No. 5, 1923 (Plague Report).
- A Preliminary Note on the second Intermediate Host of Heterophyes in Egypt, by M. KHALIL. (Journal of Helminthology, Vol. I, No. 3, 1923).
- Parenteric Fevers in Egypt, by Z. KHALED. (Journal of Hygiene, August 1923).
- Titanium in Nile Silt, by E. GRIFFITHS-JONES. (The Analyst, September 1923).
- Investigation of the Aetiology of Typhus Fever especially undertaken for the Egyptian Government, in the Public Health Laboratories, by J. A. ARKWRIGHT, and the late A. W. BACOT. (British Journal of Experimental Pathology, Vol. IV, 1923).
- Lamblial Dysentery Treated with Carbon Tetrachloride, by M. KHALIL and I. SHAWKI. (Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene No. 18 of 1923).
- Spontaneous Agglutination of the Cholera Vibrio in Relation to Variability, by A. SHOUSA. (Journal of Hygiene No. 2 of December 1923).
- On the fat of Egyptian Cow Milk, by A. AZADIAN.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL SECTION.

The following table gives a list of the examinations made under their several headings. The figures do not include the specimens of water examined bacteriologically ; these are given in the report on the Water Service :—

TABLE I.

NATURE OF SPECIMENS.	Government.	Private.	TOTAL.
Cholera... ..	936	—	936
Plague	2,612	—	2,612
Cerebro-spinal meningitis... ..	11	3	14
Diphtheria	1,146	1,000	2,146
Malaria and relapsing fevers	5,091	25	5,116
Cultural examination for enteric	54	44	98
“ “ dysentery (and microscopic)	33	52	85
Agglutination reaction for Malta fever	103	22	125
“ “ enteric “	2,786	344	3,130
“ “ Weil-Felix	2,863	24	2,887
Influenza	243	—	243
Wassermann reaction	780	12	792
Films for gonorrhœa and Spirochaeta pallida	800	3	803
Sputum for tuberculosis	319	6	325
Urine and fæces for billharzia ova	12	42	54
Anthrax	17	—	17
Miscellaneous	161	12	173
GRAND TOTAL	17,967	1,589	19,556

3.—CHEMICAL SECTION.

The following chemical analyses have been performed during 1923 :—

TABLE II.

SAMPLES RECEIVED FROM	Water and Sewage.	MANZÛL, HALÂWA, ETC.		BUTTER FAT.		BUTTER.			EDIBLE OILS.		MILK.				Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Sulphate and Epsom Salt.	Drugs, etc.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
		Narcotics or Alkaloids.		Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Fats.	Genuine.	Adulterated		Genuine.	Adulterated by admixture with other Oils.	Genuine.	Adulterated.	Doubtful (kind of milk not stated).	Abnormal.				
		Present.	Absent.				by admixture with other fats.	containing an excessive amount of water.										
Government Administrations	187	28	18	65	46	9	4	—	36	4	835	268	79	19	8	294	275	2,175
British Army ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Priv. individuals	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	12
GRAND TOTAL	190	28	18	70	48	9	4	—	37	5	835	270	79	19	8	295	275	2,190

In addition to the above, the following analyses were performed :—

7 Public Health Department	} Tinned Milk.
4 Prisons Department	
1 Private individual	Human Milk.
12				
=				

The miscellaneous analyses in the preceding table are made up as follows :—

TABLE III.

Alum	19
Bleaching powder	148
Bread	2
Canned foods	21
Cheese... ..	3
Coffee	1
Disinfectants	4
Flour	38
Fruits and jams... ..	2
Sand	6
Stomach contents	7
Urine	2
Vinegar	3
Wheat... ..	6
Various	13
TOTAL	275

MILK ANALYSES.

The collection of samples of milk by the Cairo City Health Inspectorate and the Provincial Health Offices was continued in 1923. 856 samples were collected in Cairo and 279 in the provinces. A summary of the results (which are included in the table of chemical analyses) is hereunder given :—

TABLE IV.

NAME OF SENDERS.	Number of Samples Analysed.	GENUINE.		ADULTERATED.							
				Watered.		Skimmed.		Skimmed and Watered.		Total.	
		No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.	No.	Per Cent.
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	821	625	76·1	56	6·8	116	14·1	24	3	196	23·9
Port Said „ „	107	85	79·5	20	18·5	2	1·8	—	—	22	20·5
Ismailia „ „	58	45	77·5	9	15·5	3	5·2	1	1·7	13	22·4
Suez „ „	36	26	72·2	8	22·2	1	2·8	1	2·8	10	27·8
Shibîn el Kôm Government Hospital ...	23	19	82·6	2	8·7	2	8·7	—	—	4	17·4
TOTAL ...	1,045	800	76·6	95	9·1	124	11·8	26	2·5	245	23·4
	15	Abnormal.									
	75	Results doubtful (kind of milk not being stated).									
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,135										

4.—WATER SERVICE.

The number of analyses of water, aerated waters, etc., made for all purposes during 1923, were as follows :—

TABLE V.

	Number of Samples.	Examined for Total Bacteria.	Examined for Lactose Fermenters.
<i>Bacteriological.</i>			
Cairo water supply (Rôd el Farag) ...	465	465	465
Gîza water supply	297	292	297
Ma'adi water supply	364	357	364
Helwân water supply	122	122	122
British Army supplies	4	4	4
Daily samples of tap water	294	294	—
Other supplies	47	47	47
Aerated waters from :—			
Cairo	547	—	547
Suez	12	—	12
Ice (Cairo)	120	120	120
TOTAL	2,272	1,701	1,978
<i>Chemical.</i>			
Water :—			
Public supplies	149	—	—
Private supplies	1	—	—
British Army supplies	2	—	—
Aerated waters	18	—	—
Sewage	20	—	—
TOTAL	190*	—	—

* These analyses are already included in the table of chemical analyses.

A number of meetings of the Water Board have been held dealing with various questions concerning the water supplies of Cairo and the provincial towns. In connection with the erection of a slow sand filtration plant for the water supply of Helwân, a number of bacteriological tests were carried out, visits paid to the plant and a regular weekly bacteriological examination instituted for the control of the character of the supply. During the season of the Nile flood the bacteriological character of several of the supplies suffered severely owing to a shortage in the supply of sulphate of alumina, and the deposit of mud in the sand filters gave rise to much trouble. It is understood that arrangements have been made to prevent the repetition of this difficulty.

A large number of cases of Enterica having taken place in Suez, a bacteriologist from the Central Laboratories visited the town on several occasions and the local filtration plant was inspected and bacteriological examinations made of samples taken both from the water works and from various parts of the town supply. The results of these examinations did not suggest that the character of the water supply was responsible for the outbreak.

5.—VACCINE INSTITUTE.

The amount of vaccine lymph issued in 1923 was 2,671,755 doses. This issue was made up as follows:—

	Doses.
Public Health Inspectors (Bandars)	219,645
„ „ „ (Villages)	1,064,085
Extra to Public Health Inspectors	670,545
Cairo City Health Inspectorate	175,575
Ministry of Education	7,480
Prisons Department	6,120
Ministry of Waqfs	1,500
Egyptian Army	75,015
Lunatic Asylums	2,830
Frontiers Administration	20,585
Alexandria Municipality	130,000
Suez Canal Company	3,900
British Army	1,085
Sudan Government	203,550
Miscellaneous sales	75,525
Miscellaneous gratis	14,315
TOTAL	2,671,755

RESULTS OF THE TESTS CARRIED OUT BY THE CAIRO CITY HEALTH INSPECTORATE
OF BATCHES OF CALF LYMPH MANUFACTURED DURING 1923.

TABLE VI.

Number of Batch.	Date of test or re-test.	Number of Children vaccinated.	RESULTS.				
			SUCCESSFUL.				Failed.
			4 Pustules.	3 Pustules.	2 Pustules.	1 Pustule.	
211	January	68	66	1	1	0	0
212	"	48	48	0	0	0	0
213	"	29	27	1	1	0	0
214	February	70	65	4	1	0	0
215	"	62	58	4	0	0	0
216	"	58	58	0	0	0	0
217	March	69	66	3	0	0	0
218	"	70	69	0	1	0	0
219	"	66	59	4	3	0	0
220	"	51	51	0	0	0	0
221	"	59	54	4	1	0	0
222	"	75	65	2	6	1	1
223	April	91	89	2	0	0	0
224	"	63	62	1	0	0	0
225	"	37	36	1	0	0	0
226	"	48	45	2	1	0	0
227	May	75	70	4	1	0	0
228	"	55	54	0	1	0	0
229	"	48	45	1	2	0	0
230	"	66	59	5	1	1	0
230	November	35	23	7	1	1	3
231	May	23	20	2	1	0	0
231	December	32	26	5	1	0	0
232	June	32	29	2	1	0	0
233	"	15	12	1	2	0	0
233	December	44	31	6	4	3	0
234	June	38	32	5	0	1	0
235	July	75	61	8	2	3	1
236	"	84	67	7	6	3	1
237	"	68	38	16	10	2	2
238	"	28	23	4	1	0	0
239	"	37	31	4	2	0	0
240	"	64	40	10	8	3	3
240	December	40	14	8	4	10	4
241	July	48	23	11	4	4	6
242	August	35	22	4	5	1	3
243	"	80	57	11	9	3	0
244	"	51	40	8	2	1	0
245	"	84	58	10	10	4	2
246	September	63	54	7	2	0	0
247	"	42	35	5	0	1	1
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,226	1,882	180	95	42	27
Percentage ...		—	84.5	8.1	4.2	1.9	1.3

6. ANTIRABIC INSTITUTE.

In 1923, a total of 2,469 (2,411 in 1922) cases of bites were reported to the Institute. From this number the following deductions should be made :—

1,087 persons who were not treated at all, the biting animal was found to be non-rabid by the Veterinary Service ;

8 persons who ceased to attend for treatment without a satisfactory reason ;
 93 persons whose treatment was discontinued as being unnecessary, the observation
 of the animal for a period of 10 days or more having shown it not to be rabid ;
 The statistics, therefore, comprise 1,281 patients.

(a) Monthly Incidence.

The monthly incidence of the 1,281 cases dealt with in the statistics is shown below :—

Month.	Persons.
January	96
February	80
March	121
April	98
May	113
June	124
July	106
August	94
September	120
October	111
November	108
December	110

(b) Topographical Distribution.

The 1,281 persons treated may be classified as follows :—

Egyptians	1,160 persons.
Foreigners resident in Egypt	115 "
Foreigners not resident in Egypt	6 "

Their place of origin was :—

Governorates :—

Cairo	169 persons.
Alexandria	92 "
Suez Canal	12 "
Damietta	5 "

Provinces :—

Qalyûbiya	63 persons.
Sharqiya	87 "
Daqahliya	178 "
Minûfiya	85 "
Gharbiya	144 "
Beheira	51 "

Provinces (contd.) :—

Gîza	82 persons.
Beni Suef	56 "
Faiyûm	72 "
Minya	43 "
Asyût	88 "
Girga	23 "
Qena	15 "
Aswân	6 "
Sudan	2 "
Palestine	5 "
Abroad	1 "

(c) Classification of Biting Animals.

The injuries to the 1,281 persons were inflicted by :—

Dogs	1,105 cases.	Mule	1 cases.
Cats	54 "	Camels	10 "
Wolves	40 "	Weasel	1 "
Monkeys	27 "	Fox	3 "
Donkeys	12 "	Rat	3 "
Horses	4 "	Rabid Human Being	21 "

(d) Position of the Injuries.

118 cases were bites on the head.
 776 cases were bites on naked skin :—
 224 serious.
 552 slight.
 387 cases were bites through clothing.

(e) **Notes on the Animals inflicting the Bite.**

(1) It is to be noted that the number of persons bitten does not correspond to the number of the animals causing the bites reported by the Veterinary Service, as in several cases one animal caused the injury to more than one person.

(2) As a result of their observation by the Veterinary Service, 1,174 animals, having bitten 1,180 persons, were found to be non-rabid.

(3) In a certain number of cases, definite diagnosis could not be established, and these cases are considered as suspect. The details are as follows :—

536 animals escaped and could not be arrested ;

71 animals killed and the carcasses destroyed ;

205 brains of animals arrived at the Institute in state of decomposition and no investigation was possible ;

21 animals remained suspect, the rabbit inoculated being inconclusive ;

27 brains of animals thrown away, having had no cages to keep the inoculated rabbits in ;

The total of suspected animals is, therefore, 860.

(4) Rabies was considered to be proved in the case of 22 animals, having bitten 59 persons. The diagnosis was determined :—

(a) by the Veterinary Inspectors in the case of 9 dogs, having bitten 26 persons.

(b) by rabbit inoculation (*up to the present*) in the case of 13 animals (9 dogs, 3 cats and 1 monkey), having bitten 33 persons.

(5) In the case of 17 animals, having bitten 46 persons, positive diagnosis of rabies is presumed by the death of one or more of the patients bitten.

N.B.—44 brains are still under examination.

(f) **Method of Treatment.**

The following was mentioned in the report for 1922 :—

“ From July 1, 1922, and after the occurrence of death (No. 13470), which took place under doubtful circumstances, and which may expose the method of treatment to criticism, the treatment was modified in this way : Emulsions are heated for 20 minutes to 50°·6 Cent. in a bain marie. This temperature, after the experiments of BABES and of this Institute, is sufficient to attenuate the virus of rabies, but not to sterilise it, so that it will be harmless by subcutaneous way. The result of treatment during the present year will show if this procedure can be continued or if the old system have to be reverted.”

The above vaccination was found to be too weak and the pretty great number of unsuccessful cases obliged the Institute to modify again the method, from March 22, 1923, as follows :—

(a) Bites on the head or very severe bites on an uncovered parts : The patient in this case receives daily, during the first three days, 2 injections of 5 c.c. each of a mixture of sheep antirabic serum ($\frac{1}{3}$) and contesimal emulsion of fresh marrow ($\frac{2}{3}$).

The following days he receives a series of marrows No. 5, 4, 3, etc. (not heated), till the end of his treatment.

(b) Slighter bites cases : The first day the patient receives 2 injections of emulsions No. 5 and 4 heated for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an hour at 55° Cent.

Second day, 2 injections No. 3 and 2 heated in the same way.

Third day, 2 injections of emulsions No. 2 and 1 also heated.

The following days, series of the emulsions No. 5, 4, 3, 2, etc., not heated as previously mentioned.

(g) **Statistics.**

In accordance with the practice in other Antirabic Institutes, the statistics only comprise deaths occurring more than 15 days after the treatment was completed.

Amongst the persons treated in 1923, there occurred 6 deaths. Table VII gives the names and other particulars concerning each of these cases. The corrected mortality rate, representing the cases in which the treatment failed, is therefore 0·48 per cent.

In addition to the above, it is necessary to record the death of 12 other patients who died either during treatment or less than 15 days after its completion. The gross mortality comprising all deaths is therefore 1·4 per cent.

Table VIII gives a classification of the cases treated and the mortality rate.

Six more cases were considered as doubtful, diagnosis being incomplete. To explain this, it would be better to say a word as regards the way adopted in diagnosing most of these cases. This way is as follows :—

In case of death, if the M.O. has not seen the patient during life, he has to send a report, of the symptoms which the patient showed before death, so that the Institute may form an opinion as to whether the death was due to rabies or some other cause.

The M.O. obtains this information either from the patient's family or from the persons attending him during life.

These sources being almost always unreliable, owing to the ignorance of people or to the difficulty of recognising these symptoms, the diagnosis would be doubtful.

During the year 1923, 11 patients died without receiving any treatment.

FINANCE AND PERSONNEL.

Actual expenditure during 1923-24 amounted to	L.E. 658,171
" " 1922-23 " "	" 633,860
Increase of 1923-24 over 1922-23	L.E. 24,311

BUDGET, 1923-1924.

TABLE I.—COMPARISON BETWEEN ACTUAL EXPENDITURE DURING 1923-24
AND THAT OF 1922-23.

		Actual Expenditure 1923-1924	Actual Expenditure 1922-1923	Increase.	Decrease.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
<i>Credits shown in D.P.H. Budget for Services under her direct disposal.</i>					
Art.	1. Salaries, wages, and allowances...	362,430	338,286	24,144	—
„	2. Transport, transfer, and travelling allowances	33,802	30,820	2,982	—
„	3. Food	59,042	60,623	—	1,581
„	4. Forage	1,789	1,770	19	—
„	5. Rent, water, light, etc.	17,692	16,104	1,588	—
„	6. Books and periodicals	391	536	—	145
„	7. Telephones and telegrams	3,104	2,509	595	—
„	8. Petty expenses... ..	3,590	4,084	—	494
„	9. Purchase of animals	928	1,002	—	74
„	10. Free water fountains	3,864	3,722	142	—
„	11. Stores... ..	84,101	97,686	—	13,585
„	12. Uniforms	612	1,233	—	621
„	13. Upkeep of material... ..	2,430	1,949	481	—
„	14. Transport of stores	10,363	8,217	2,146	—
„	15. Allowances to sanitary barbers ...	514	529	—	15
„	19. Allowances for dentist examinations	37	—	37	—
„	20. Prophylactic measures against Ankylostoma	8,052	6,626	1,426	—
„	21. Passenger control	11,895	9,211	2,684	—
„	22. Maintenance of lock hospitals for Europeans	3,545	6,119	—	2,574
„	24. Educational Missions	5,667	—	5,667	—
„	25. New works	19,481	21,364	—	1,883
		633,329	612,390	41,911	20,972
<i>Credits shown in D.P.H. Budget for Services under the disposal of other Departments.</i>					
Art.	16. Disinfecting ships at the ports ...	7,481	4,987	2,494	—
„	17. Maintenance of temporary lazarets at Gabbary... ..	5,482	3,899	1,583	—
„	18. Sanitary improvements in mosques	439	1,053	—	614
„	23. Subventions	11,728	11,842	—	114
		658,459	634,171	45,988	21,700
<i>To deduct :</i>					
Recoveries for services rendered		288	311	23	—
TOTAL		658,171	633,860	46,011	21,700

Out of L.E. 654,880 expended in 1923-24 a sum of L.E. 630,750 was paid for services under the direct control of the Dept. and the balance of L.E. 24,130 was paid by other Depts. and Charged against the D.P.H. Budget.

TABLE II.—SUBVENTIONS TRANSFERRED FROM FINANCE BUDGET.

	L.E.
Quarantine Board	7,000
Maintenance of the Quarantine post at Suakin	1,000
Association Internationale d'Assistance Publique	560
Lady Cromer's Dispensary	1,088
Victoria Deaconesses Hospital (Cairo)	154
Asile des Vieillards	150
The International Public Health Office at Paris	482
Sleeping Sickness Commission	1,000
Tropical Diseases Bureau *	100
Allowance to the Presidents of the Medical Boards of London (L.E. 179) and of Paris (L.E. 46)	225
TOTAL	11,759

* Limited to 5 years, ending on March 31, 1927.

TABLE III.—NEW WORKS 1922-1923. ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.

	1922-1923
	L.E.
1. Equipment for new buildings :—	
(a) Qena Ophthalmic Hospital	49
(b) Central Laboratories	317
(c) Alexandria Hospital (Hareem Section)	342
(d) Vaccine Institute	16
(e) Luxor Hospital	806
(f) Damietta General Hospital	848
(g) Giza Ophthalmic Hospital	1,632
(h) „ „ Laboratory	336
2. Various	
(a) Electrolytic Chlorination Plant	638
(b) Electric Light Installations at Damanhûr Ophthalmic Hospital	101
(c) Construction of 2 water-closets at Tanta „ „	70
(d) Extension of out-patient's shelter at Tanta „ „	459
(e) Anti-Malaria Campaign	10,014
3. Expenditure against economies :—	
(a) Conversion of huts into Bacteriological Laboratory at Port-Said	77
(b) Completion of Initial equipment at 'Abbâsiya Fever Hospital	105
(c) „ of building for Gîza New Ophthalmic Hospital	902
(d) Purchase of X-Ray apparatus	2,460
(e) Sun power plant	30
(f) Protection against fire, 'Abbâsiya Fever Hospital	150
(g) Repairs in medical officers' quarters, K.A.H.	130
TOTAL	19,482

TABLE IV.—CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

TITLE.	Grade.	1922	1923	TITLE.	Grade.	1922	1923
TECHNICAL.				<i>Brought forward ...</i>		65	69
Under-Secretary of State	—	1	1	ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Director-General ...	—	1	1	Director, Administrative Service ...	II	1	1
Director, Public Health Laboratories ...	I C	1	1	Deputy Director, Administrative Service ...	III	1	1
Deputy Director, Public Health Laboratories ...	II	1	1	Director, Finance and Personnel ...	III	1	1
Director, Antirabic Institute ...	III	1	1	Deputy Director, Finance and Personnel ...	IV	1	1
Bacteriologists Cat. A ...	III	3	3	Director of Stores ...	III	1	1
„ „ B ...	IV	8	8	Deputy Director of Stores...	IV	1	1
„ „ C ...	V B	3	3	Director of Permits and Secretary to B. of Health	IV	1	1
Chemist, „ A ...	III	1	1	Chief of Translation and Publication ...	V	1	1
„ „ B ...	IV	2	2	Chief of Secretariat ...	V	1	1
„ „ C ...	V	2	2	Chief Store Officer ...	V	1	1
Assistant Chemists ...	VI	3	3	Senior Inspector of Stores...	V	1	1
Senior Pharmacist ...	VB	2	1	Inspector of Stores ...	VI	2	2
Technical Secretary...	V	—	1	Administrative Assistants Finance and Personnel...	V	2	2
Pharmacist ...	VI	1	2	Inspector, Provincial Clerical Work ...	VI	1	1
Assistant Pharmacists ...	VII	6	8			81	85
General Service Medical Officers ...	VI	21	21				
Mowallidas ...	VII	6	6				
Foreman of Works ...	VI	1	1				
„ „ Instrument	VII	1	1				
Workshops ...	VIII	—	1				
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		65	69				

TABLE V.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

TECHNICAL.				<i>Brought forward ...</i>		60	61
Deputy Director General (Health) ...	I B	1	1	Food and Nuisance Inspector ...	V b	4	4
Inspector General ...	Special	1	1	Assistant M.O., Police, Cairo and Alexandria ...	V a	2	2
Director of Section ...	I C	1	1	Inspector of Overseers ...	V	1	1
„ „ „	II	1	1	General Service Medical Officers ...	VI	171	149
P.M.O., Cairo City ...	II	1	1	Assistant Engineer ...	VII	—	1
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1	Nursing Sister, 1st Class	VII	—	1
M.O. of Health, Cairo City	III	2	2	Inspector of Disinfection ...	VII	1	2
M.O. of Health, Port Said	III	1	1	Inspector of Vidange ...	VII	1	1
Divisional Inspectors ...	III	7	7	Mowallidas...	VII	21	23
„ „ „	IV	3	3	Overseers ...	VII	19	36
Chief Sanitary Engineer ...	III	1	1	Draftsman ...	VII	1	1
Inspectors, Epidemics ...	IV	3	3	„ „ „	VIII	—	1
S.M.O., Cairo City ...	IV	3	3	ADMINISTRATIVE.			
Public Health Inspectors...	IV	16	16	Administrative Assistant...	V	1	1
P.M.O., Cairo and Alexandria Police ...	IV	2	2	„ „ „	VI	1	1
Sanitary Engineer, C.A. ...	IV	1	1	„ „ „			
Sanitary Engineer, Cairo City ...	IV	—	1	Cairo City ...	VI	1	1
Sanitary Engineer ...	V	1	1				
Assistant P.H.I. ...	V a	13	13				
Alexandria Port M.O. ...	V a	1	1				
<i>Carried forward ...</i>		60	61			284	286

TABLE VI.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TITLE.	Grade.	1922	1923	TITLE.	Grade.	1922	1923
TECHNICAL.							
				<i>Brought forward</i> ...		23	23
Deputy Director General (Medical) ...	I B	1	1	Asistant Director, Abbassia Fever Hospital ...	V A	1	1
Director of Section ...	I C	1	1	P.M.O., General Hospital	V	17	17
" " " " ...	II	1	1	P.M.O., Ophthalmic Hospitals ...	V	15	15
Deputy Director of Section	III	1	1	P.M.O., Hôd El Marsûd ...	V	1	1
Divisional Inspector...	III	5	5	General Service Medical Officer ...	VI	42	72
Senior Inspectress ...	III	1	1	Deputy Chief Inspector of Pharmacies ...	V A	1	1
President, Central Medical Commission ...	III	1	1	Senior Pharmacist ...	V B	5	6
Hospital Director, Alexandria ...	III	1	1	Pharmacist ...	VI	23	22
Hospital Director, Abbassia Fever Hospital ...	III	1	1	Assistant Pharmacist ...	VII	8	6
Junior Inspectress (converted to Radio-Therapit Alexandria Hospital ...	IV	1	1	Matron ...	VI	11	11
Vice-President, Central Med. Commission ...	IV	1	1	Inspecting Nursing Sister	VII	4	4
Chief Inspector of Pharmacies ...	IV	1	1	Nursing Sister, Special Class	VII	10	10
Hospital, P.M.O., Cat. A, Suez...	IV	1	1	" " 1st Class ...	VII	27	27
Hospital P.M.O., Cat. A, Port Said ...	IV	1	1	" " 2nd " ...	VII	2	2
Chief Assistant M.O., Alexandria Hospital ...	IV	1	1	Housekeeper ...	VII	2	2
Pathologist, Alexandria Hospital ...	IV	1	1	Mowallidas ...	VII	37	37
Surgeon, Alexandria Hospital...	V	1	1	Sewing Woman ...	VII	1	1
Gynocologist, Alexandria Hospital...	V	1	1	Electrician ...	V B	1	—
M.O., Central Medical Commission ...	V A	1	1	Electrician ...	VI	1	1
				Electrician ...	VII	1	1
				Steward ...	VI	1	1
				ADMINISTRATIVE.			
				Administrative Assistant...	V	1	1
				" " ...	VI	1	1
						236	263
<i>Carried forward</i> ...		23	23	TOTAL GENERAL ...		601	634

TABLE VII.—CLERICAL CADRE.

Title.	Grade.	1922	1923
<i>Central Administration.</i>			
Employés.	A	13	11
"	B	41	36
"	C	114	110
<i>Finance and Personnel.</i>			
"	A	3	4
"	B	17	21
"	C	38	44
<i>Health Department.</i>			
"	A	12	12
"	B	34	34
"	C	197	209
<i>Medical Department.</i>			
"	A	5	5
"	B	32	33
"	C	75	73
TOTAL ...		581	592

TABLE VIII.—HORS CADRE STAFF.

CATEGORY.	1922	1923	CATEGORY.	1922	1923
Chief attendants	122	126	<i>Brought forward</i> ...	973	991
Male „	526	526	Cooks	60	60
Female „	203	213	Printers	3	3
Moawens	38	38	Overseers	56	54
Laboratory assistants... ..	34	37	Sanitary barbers	46	47
Disinfectors, 1st class	14	15	Mechanics	2	4
„ 2nd „	36	36	Various categories	955	938
<i>Carried forward</i> ...	973	991	TOTAL	2,095	2,097

Recapitulation :—									
H.C. Budget	1,990
Credits	65
Barbers in receipt of allowances	42
									<u>2,097</u>

TABLE IX.—OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES PAID AGAINST CREDITS.

	Grade.	1922 (on March 1923.)	1923 (on March 1924.)
<i>Passenger's Control.</i>			
Medical Officers	Contract.	7	8
Employees	„	14	18
<i>Epidemic Credit.</i>			
Medical Officers	„	11	16
Employees	„	1	—
<i>Ankylostoma.</i>			
Medical Officers	„	11	13
Employees	„	6	7
<i>Maintenance of Lock Hospitals for Europeans.</i>			
Medical Officers	„	1	1
Mowalida	„	1	1
Employees	„	2	1
Head Nursing Sister	„	1	—
Assistant Nursing Sister	„	1	—
Margin of Permanent Staff :—			
Employees	„	5	—
Margin of Temporary Staff :—			
Employees	„	8	—
TOTAL		69	65

CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

During the year 1923, the Central Medical Commission issued 10,893 medical certificates. Out of this total 3,635 employees were examined for sick leave, of which number 168 were not granted sick leave. The number of applicants for retirement from service on grounds of physical unfitness was 1,801, of which 178 were found fit for further service.

The above figures are set out in the following Table.

The number of applicants and examinations for admission to service was 4,827 and the failures amounted to 2,610 of which 1,344 failed in the vision tests.

The number of the medical certificates issued by the Central Medical Commission during the last five years are as follows:—

1919	9,028
1920	12,640
1921	11,165
1922	11,190
1923	10,893

2.—PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS.

As can be seen from the attached table No. II, 11,002 medical certificates were issued by the Provincial Medical Boards during 1923.

3.—NIZAMI GHAFIRS.

The number of *nizami ghafirs* examined by the Medical Officers of the Markazes on admission to service and for renewal of their voluntary period of service are as follows :—

Object.	Fit.	Unfit.	Total.
For admission to service	11,007	6,085	17,092
For renewal of service	200	58	258
TOTAL	11,207	6,143	17,350

4.—MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

TABLE I.—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION OF CAIRO DURING 1923.

MONTHS.	OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.								CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ENTRY TO SERVICE.							
	NUMBER OF CASES.								DISEASES OF							
	For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.
		Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit.											
January ...	424	291	14	152	10	65	11	967	111	45	6	11	—	—	4	177
February ...	308	270	7	107	9	45	5	751	78	39	12	13	—	—	2	144
March... ..	350	294	5	135	10	29	5	828	88	59	14	21	—	—	3	185
April	439	249	12	138	19	27	6	890	139	34	9	11	—	—	1	194
May	306	303	13	117	18	8	14	779	103	30	5	9	—	—	—	147
June	333	241	19	145	10	6	19	773	112	61	1	13	—	—	—	187
July	410	259	14	125	8	13	63	892	100	114	1	29	—	—	—	244
August	484	312	10	129	9	13	133	1,090	128	120	2	29	—	—	—	279
September ...	735	310	15	160	10	26	36	1,292	172	192	2	133	—	—	6	505
October	332	335	26	149	29	14	12	897	110	43	9	6	—	—	1	169
November ...	304	305	13	127	23	15	35	822	90	45	10	21	—	—	3	169
December ...	402	298	20	139	23	18	12	912	113	50	11	33	—	—	3	210
TOTAL	4,827	3,467	168	1,623	178	279	351	10,893	1,344	832	82	329	—	—	23	2,610
			3,635		1,801											

TABLE II.—DETAILS OF THE EXAMINATIONS FOR SICK LEAVE AND INVALIDING CARRIED OUT BY THE CENTRAL MEDICAL COMMISSION DURING 1923.

MONTHS.	SICK LEAVES.					INVALIDING.				
	GRANTED.		REFUSED.		TOTAL.	VIDE CERTIFICATES.		BY CENTRAL MED. COM.		TOTAL
	Vide Certificates approved.	By C. M. C.	Vide Certificates.	By C. M. C.		Approved.	Disapproved.	Unft.	Fit for Duty.	
January	205	86	—	14	305	125	—	27	10	162
February	194	76	1	6	277	84	—	23	9	116
March	203	91	—	5	299	112	2	23	8	145
April	164	85	1	11	261	113	—	25	19	157
May... ..	215	88	—	13	316	82	—	35	18	135
June	150	91	—	19	260	114	—	31	10	155
July... ..	171	88	5	9	273	97	—	28	8	133
August	211	101	—	10	322	95	1	34	8	138
September	214	96	—	15	325	127	—	33	10	170
October	230	105	1	25	361	120	2	29	27	178
November	186	119	1	12	318	101	5	26	18	150
December	195	103	—	20	318	113	—	26	23	162
TOTAL	2,338	1,129	9	159	3,635	1,283	10	340	168	1,801

TABLE III.—YEARLY RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING 1923.

MONTHS.		OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.										CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO SERVICE.						
		NUMBER OF CASES.										DISEASES OF						
		For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.	
			Granted.	Refused.	Unit.	Fit for Duty.												
January	701	692	50	273	53	142	33	1944	199	51	6	13	—	—	7	276	
February	553	630	30	190	57	97	49	1606	137	46	13	14	—	—	3	213	
March	578	683	35	245	59	62	35	1697	159	65	15	23	—	—	7	269	
April	664	532	32	245	73	71	15	1632	187	39	9	12	—	—	2	249	
May	590	671	41	202	62	59	25	1650	172	36	5	12	—	—	5	230	
June	588	612	54	265	46	54	42	1661	183	68	4	16	—	—	1	272	
July	621	675	38	211	37	45	94	1721	157	125	2	29	—	—	3	316	
August	865	782	46	229	70	51	169	2212	230	133	3	31	1	—	12	410	
September	949	778	43	273	70	61	99	2273	232	201	3	134	—	—	10	580	
October	582	851	57	265	82	46	39	1922	177	50	11	9	1	1	2	251	
November	533	700	34	231	75	61	71	1705	177	56	11	22	—	—	3	269	
December	621	750	47	266	80	66	42	1872	179	53	14	35	—	—	4	285	
TOTAL		7845	8356	507	2895	764	815	713	21895	2189	923	96	350	2	1	59	3620	

TABLE IV.—YEARLY RETURN OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE BY THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL MEDICAL COMMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1923.

COMMISSIONS.		OBJECT OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.					CAUSES OF REJECTION OF CANDIDATES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION TO SERVICE.										
		NUMBER OF CASES.					DISEASES OF										
		For Admission to Service.	For Sick Leave.		For Invaliding from Service.		For Determination of Age.	Other Examinations if any.	TOTAL.	Defective Vision.	Urinary System.	Respiratory System.	Circulatory System.	Nervous System.	Digestive System.	Other Miscellaneous Diseases.	TOTAL.
			Granted.	Refused.	Unfit.	Fit for Duty.											
Central Medical Com.	...	4,827	3,467	168	1,623	178	279	351	10,893	1,344	832	82	329	—	—	23	2,610
Alexandria	...	638	923	133	173	48	81	63	2,059	73	8	7	—	—	—	2	90
Suez	...	94	57	8	35	30	7	—	231	28	10	—	—	—	3	41	
Port Said	...	98	85	9	45	21	26	5	289	28	8	—	1	—	8	45	
Damietta	...	11	40	—	6	6	3	—	66	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Beheira	...	137	307	13	69	30	45	3	604	34	6	—	—	—	2	42	
Gharbiya	...	345	371	44	173	50	18	15	1,016	116	3	4	4	2	1	131	
Minûfiya	...	233	257	13	107	58	23	23	714	57	—	—	—	—	10	67	
Daqahliya	...	184	523	15	135	56	19	20	952	72	6	1	—	—	—	79	
Sharqiya	...	184	418	5	121	28	20	14	790	67	17	—	9	—	—	93	
Qalyûbiya	...	109	164	15	46	42	22	17	409	25	11	—	1	—	4	41	
Gîza	...	130	280	4	90	41	38	10	593	56	—	—	—	—	1	57	
Faiyûm	...	119	305	9	29	15	10	3	490	56	10	—	—	—	1	67	
Beni Suef	...	104	191	—	38	16	27	11	387	44	3	2	—	—	—	49	
Minya	...	182	230	20	61	47	22	5	567	66	4	—	—	—	—	70	
Asyût	...	109	318	40	33	36	17	49	602	31	1	—	5	—	—	37	
Girga	...	207	205	4	64	32	13	48	573	54	—	—	1	—	—	55	
Qena	...	109	156	3	26	11	96	55	456	25	4	—	—	—	4	33	
Aswân	...	25	59	4	27	19	49	21	204	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	
TOTAL		7,845	8,356	507	2,895	764	815	713	21,895	2,189	923	96	350	2	1	59	3,620

CENTRAL STORES.

1.—INTRODUCTION.

The work of the stores section of the Department of Public Health is detailed as follows :—

Annual estimate, advertisement of adjudications, making of contracts, receipt of goods delivered by merchants, supply of requirements of all the Units of the Department, and issue of Drugs, etc., to other Government Departments, Dispensaries and to some of the Provincial Councils' Hospitals.

In addition to above, Stores has rendered valuable service by supply of tents to Aswân, Minya and Port-Said for the accommodation of inhabitants whose houses have been damaged by rain and fire, thus relieving humanity to a certain extent from the hardships arising from these causes.

2.—BUDGET.

This year's budget differs from the last in that the economies which have been realised are not due to fall in prices.

Generally speaking, prices are practically the same in both years, and it is noted that some of the prices rose this year to the extent of 20–30 per cent, following the prices of cotton and the general financial improvement all over the world.

However, economies would have been greater had it not been for the outbreak of certain diseases in Upper Egypt and some of the Delta provinces which led to heavy issues.

The economies this year are due to the genuine economical views enforced, the most important of which are :—

(1) Overstocked articles in Stores were used in lieu of other similar articles to avoid purchases and damage to stuffs.

The Ministry of Finance has approved this arrangement.

(2) Overstocked materials were utilized in making up of clothing included in the estimates thus reducing new purchases. Only the expense of making up had to be paid (mosquito netting, tent canvas and other materials for garments).

Also several items on estimates were not purchased, stocks being enough for the normal issues of a year.

(3) The practice of purchasing new proprietary articles and special drugs on request of Chiefs of Units who read about such drugs in Medical Reviews was abolished. It has been decided that such articles be obtained only for scientific trials and experiments. Should such drugs prove useful, they will afterwards be bought for general use in all Units.

The checking of reports received on such stocktakings and the queries made thereon has led to strict control on issues.

The practice now is to invite a certain number of firms in several countries to quote, with the result that better prices are now obtained through general competition.

(4) Petty orders for repairs and local purchase were largely replaced by general adjudications and better results obtained by competition made on a wide scale.

(5) Articles returned from Units as unserviceable are now re-examined and repaired when possible. Previously new issues were made in place of such articles. This caused a substantial economy. For example syringes where the glass tube was broken were considered unserviceable : new tubes are now fitted.

(6) The search for well-known chemical products to replace others in use by the Department (if more suitable and cheaper) has also led to economy.

For further explanation please refer to list of economies made this year detailed according to the different chapters of the budget.

3.—NEW WORKS.

The new works are :—

Establishment of Tahta Hospital; Giza Permanent Ophthalmic Hospital; The Memorial Ophthalmic Laboratories, Giza; The Bacteriological Laboratories, Port-Said and Suez; Health Office, Belbeis, Section II; special charge for the Disinfecting Station at Aswân; the enlargement of some Units such as Alexandria, Luxor, and Damietta Hospitals; Qena Ophthalmic Hospital; D.P.H. Laboratories; Vaccine Institute; the new establishment of 10 portable X-Ray apparatus in 10 hospitals; the use of Insulin in some hospitals for treatment of diabetes; the general vaccination against Plague; new furniture for Health Offices in Provinces and Markazes to improve their condition to a degree equal to similar branches of other Government Departments. The greatest possible economy has been practiced.

It has also been observed that the use of mat huts in Cordons does not suit the general advance of the Country, and it was decided to use tents instead of mat huts. A new type of tent was made, suitable for patients in Upper and Lower Egypt, possessing every healthy condition as regards light and air. Tents in stock will be replaced by the new type when the former become unserviceable.

4.—DEALING WITH MERCHANTS.

Requirements are purchased by general adjudications, the most important of which are published abroad.

Contracts are made with merchants for articles adjudicated.

The number of contracts made this year is 196.

No trouble has occurred between the Stores and merchants during the year, as justice was always the object of Stores in dealing with contractors.

Some contractors failed to supply parts of quantities on their contracts, which were dispensed with and 10 per cent of their value confiscated.

On all occasions, Stores gave the preference to local manufactures with the object of encouraging same where prices were found suitable.

5.—LIST OF ECONOMIES, 1923-1924.

TABLE I.

		Budget 1923-1924.	Actual Expenditure 1923-1924.	Economy.
		L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Art.	III.—Rations	78,677	59,042	19,635
„	XI.—General Supplies	143,731	84,101	59,630
„	XII.—Uniforms	1,240	612	628
„	XIII.—Upkeeping of Equipment ...	2,900	2,430	470
	TOTAL	226,548	146,185	80,363

TABLE II.

ARTICLE XXV.—NEW WORKS.	Budget 1923-1924.	Credit transferred to 1924-1925.	Estimated Expendi- ture 1923-1924.	Actual Expenditure 1923-1924.	Economy.	Excess.
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Equipment for New Buildings :—						
Ophthalmic Hospital, Qena	950	900	50	49	1	—
Public Health Laboratories	300	—	300	317	—	17
Alexandria Hospital (Women Section)	950	—	950	342	608	—
Purchase of Equipment for Vaccine In- stitute	100	—	100	16	84	—
Government Hospital, Luxor	850	—	850	806	44	—
„ „ Damietta	1,550	—	1,550	848	702	—
Ophthalmic „ Giza	2,000	—	2,000	1,632	368*	—
„ Laboratories, Giza	2,000	1,590	410	336	74	—
TOTAL	8,700	2,490	6,210	4,346	1,881	17

* Sum of L.E. 114·061 Mills. being cost of work carried out by Ministry of Public Works for Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza, pay-ment of which could not be debited to Budget 1923-1924.

Cost of articles paid for : L.E. 77,904·549 Mills.

6.—LIST OF RECEIPT AND ISSUE VOUCHERS, CENTRAL STORES, 1923-1924.

TABLE III.

STORE.	Total of Receipt Vouchers.	Total of Issue Vouchers.	Issue Vouchers on Payment.	Ordinary Issue Vouchers.
Permanent Stores... ..	1,908	5,469	348	5,121
Surgical Instruments Stores	720	3,949	472	3,477
Drug Stores	1,714	6,680	622	6,058
Faggala Stores	215	1,695	242	1,453
Kohna Store... ..	3,607	6,734	663	6,071
Consumable Store	3,347	9,198	263	8,935
Forage Store... ..	142	147	—	147
P. H. Laboratories	45	58	—	58
	11,698	33,930	2,610	31,320

TABLE IV.

	L.E.	M.
Cost of Articles issued on payment	13,740	794
Cost of Articles at Stocktaking :—		
Permanent Stores	51,105	660
Surgical Instruments Stores... ..	10,925	111
Drug Stores	32,616	505
Faggala Store	19,822	717
Kohna Store	527	242
Consumable Store	8,005	338

7.—OFFICE MOVEMENT, 1923-1924.

TABLE V.—LIST OF INWARD AND OUTWARD ARABIC AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, LOCAL AND FOREIGN ORDERS, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, INWARD AND OUTWARD PARCELS, AND RAILWAY POLICES.

Number of out-ward Arabic Correspon- dence and Circulars.	Number of inward Arabic Corres- pondence.	Number of outward Foreign Corres- pondence.	Number of inward Foreign Corres- pondence.	Number of outward Local Orders.	Number of outward Foreign Orders.	Number of outward Repairing Orders to Mech. Transport and S. and W. Service.	Outward Parcels.			Inward Parcels.			Inward Polices.
							Post.	Passengers train.	Goods train	Post.	Passengers train.	Goods train	
28,476	28,788	4,132	4,527	1,413	542	793	5,878	1,934	7,442	1,967	334	1,739	2,090

8.—LIST OF COMPARISON OF RATES OF SOME IMPORTANT ARTICLES.

TABLE VI.

						ARTICLES.	Unit.	Rate 1922-1923.		Rate 1923-1924.	
								L.E.	M.	L.E.	M.
Drugs	{	Potassium iodide	Kilo.	1	995	1	900				
		Oleum Turpentine	"	—	110	—	138				
		Thick gauze	Roll.	3	749	4	340				
Equipment... ..	{	Gallabiyas, blue, men's....	No.	—	690	—	640				
		Gallabiyas, blue, women's	No.	—	265	—	286				
		Soft Soap	Kilo.	—	21½	—	25				
GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS, CAIRO.											
Rations	{	<i>Qasr El Aini Hospital :—</i>									
		Native bread	Kilo	—	14	—	13				
		Beef	"	—	52	—	59				
		Milk	"	—	18	—	14				
		<i>Feyers Hospital, Abbassia:—</i>									
		Native bread	Kilo.	—	14	—	13				
		Beef	"	—	52	—	59				
	Milk	"	—	20	—	16					

9.—LIST OF CONTRACTS MADE DURING 1923-1924.

TRBLE VII.

	Number of Contracts.
Equipment	70
Drugs	23
Surgical Instruments	6
Rations	97

N.B.—Cooking mixture has been replaced by pure samn.
Cost has been within the ordinary Credit.

10.—LIST OF NEW WORK AND REPAIRS MADE IN THE VARIOUS WORKSHOPS.

LIST OF REPAIRS MADE IN THE SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS WORKSHOPS, 1923-1924.

TABLE VIII.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
7	Aspirators, Potain's.	1	Tables, operation.
40	Batteries, electric.	12	Trephines, various.
25	Catheters, metal, various.	26	Trocars.
80	Elevators-spoons.	2	Trolleys.
47	Directors-probes.	296	Knives, mincing machine.
31	Stethoscopes.	279	„ various.
48	Dropper, chloroform.	58	„ bandage cutting.
9	Inhalers somnoform.	11	Thermocauteries.
493	Forceps, artrey, various.	33	Hummer.
535	„ dressings, various.	2	Pillows, water.
45	„ bone, cutting.	4	Splints, iron, arm.
81	„ Oph., various.	1	„ „ foot.
24	„ teeth, various.	1	Pads, i.r., for somnoform inhalers.
1	Gags.	6	Dilators, uterine.
149	Gouges, bone.	1	Knives, palette.
26	Guillotines.	1	Boiler, copper, for autoclave.
100	Hooks.	3	Pestles, morters, china.
134	Knives, amputation.	1	Apparatus, egg-testing.
120	Bistouries, straight and curved	1	Spatula, eye.
3,724	Scalpels, operation, various.	3	Sphygmomanometer.
3,849	„ eye „	9	Evacuation apparatus, Milton's.
60	„ P.M.	3	Kettle, bronchitis.
134	Lancets.	3	Distillery apparatus.
3,616	Needle, for syringe.	1	Apparatus, 606.
466	„ suture, various.	2	Incubators.
5	Perimeters.	1	Apparatus, chloroform.
347	Razors.	1	„ nerves test.
21	Retractors, various.	3	Machine, pills.
16	Saws, amputation.	5	„ wafer.
36	„ P.M.	5	„ bandage rolling.
448	Scissors, curved.	6	Clipper, hair.
—	„ straight, various.	2	Moulds suppository, male.
287	„ eye, various.	1	Stands, urine test, complete.
59	„ P.M., various.	9	Clips, i.r., tubes.
44	Speculas, vaginal.	3	Boxes for scalpels.
33	„ eye.	10	Wheels for tables.
8	Autoelaves, dressings.	4	„ „ trolleys.
32	Sterilizers, instruments.	4	„ „ electrolysis apparatus.
4	„ „ electric.	3	Rests, legs.
16	„ water.	1	Stand, screen.
163	Kettles for vessels.	1	Stands, irrigator.
40	Syringes, ear, brass.	4	Racks for scalpels.
147	„ human plague.	1	Centrifuges, water.
35	„ hypodermic, various.	3	„ urine.
4	Tables, dressings.	3	„ blood.
1	Centrifuges, milk.	2	Drill, bone.
4	Bath, electric.	3	Bag, oxygen.
1	„ sand and electric.	9	Saws, bones, electric.
1	„ beds.	39	Pump for creason emulsion.
13	Loops, platine.	2	Cases, pocket.
1	Stools, operation.	2	Depressors, tongue.
1	Stopcocks for thermocluters.	2	Cupping instrument.
2	Box for P.M. Instruments.	2	Trays, instruments.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
5	Lamp for sterilizers.	5	Irrigators copper, instruments.
6	„ electric, offices.	1	„ needles.
13	Tourniquets.	1	„ sterilizer.
2	Handle, bandage roller.	2	Distributors for wax paper.
4	Forceps, lithotomy.	1	Weights for fracture cases.
1	Stands for evaporating.	1	Tonometer, eye.
1	Shelf for dressings tables.	3	Box, zinc, dressing.
1	Case for manometer.	1	Pillow, air.
1	Holder, sponge.	4	Tape measure.
1	Rests, back.	1	Lenses focussing.
3	Irrigators, zinc, 10 litres.	1	Screw drivers for bone screws.

TABLE IX.—LIST OF NEW WORKS MADE IN SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS WORKSHOPS.

No.	Article.
169,100	Lead discs for Ophthalmic Hospitals.
2	Electric bath.
1	Stand for scalpels.

LIST OF WORK MADE IN CARPENTERS WORKSHOP FROM APRIL, 1923, UNTIL MARCH, 1924.

TABLE X.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
<i>New Works :—</i>		<i>Repairs :—</i>	
1	Bench.	17	Door.
57	Frame.	4	Chest for drawers.
2	Form.	5	Bench.
10	Table.	14	Latrine screen.
10	Ice chest.	218	Table.
25	Shovel.	20	Ice chest.
150	Stand for bed.	8	Shovel.
9	„ electric fan.	150	Stand for bed.
4	„ bottles.	3	Electric bath.
34	„ tubes.	38	Screen.
62,246	Splints, wooden.	14	Hummer.
7	Stand, wooden, zeer.	4	Peg.
10	Cupboard.	107	Cupboard.
10	Pole.	59	Pole.
4	Wooden cylinder.	61	Case for scalpels.
5	Curtain.	2	Saws carpenters.
10	Apparatus.	10	Ladder.
6	Stretcher.	11	Meat chopper.
26	Specimen box.	14	Knives.
1	Mattresses, bed, wooden.	10	Pole for flag.
10	Brush.	15	Basket, paper.
3	Safes, meat.	4	Curtain.
9	Fork.	58	Stretcher.
36	Bed rest.	12	Fass.
30	Sieve, wire.	629	Box.
13	Shelf.	730	Chair.
5	Stand, wooden for safe.	21	Notice board.
9	Card box.	3	Sieve.
2	Shaft for Cart.	6	Blotting pad.
800	Case.	27	Wooden sofa.
2	Stand, perforator.	2	Safe, meat.
602	Crutches, wooden.	11	Cart.
1,000	Post box.	2	Bed rest.

LIST OF NEW WORKS AND REPAIRS CARRIED OUT IN TAILORS WORKSHOP FROM 1ST APRIL, 1923.

TABLE XI.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
11	Filter.	25	Cumberband, red.
36	Board.	25	Flag.
730	Swab box.	700	Bag, sand.
64	Mallet.	37	Towel, round.
10	Tin.	11	Suit, shawishes.
12	Roller.	4	Canvas for screen.
5,400	Packing case.	38	Vest, calico.
300	Mosquito nets, large, square.	32	„ flannel, large.
5	„ „ round.	29	„ „ red, child.
49	„ „ children's.	42	„ „ „ large.
89	„ „ Boys'.	5	Drawers, flannel, boys'.
82	Cases slip pillow, seat, Assiouty Chair.	35	Gallabiya, blue, women's, small.
77	„ „ „ back, „ „	108	Cab, Kablas.
36	„ „ „ sisters, 1st class.	13	Slip pillows, square.
2	Covers, revolving chair.	4	Cover, weighing machine.
6	Cases slip pillow, children's.	100	Sheet, draw.
21	„ „ „ square, 2nd class.	1	Shirt, striped, boys'.
20	„ „ „ mattresses, sofa.	8	Veil.
56	„ „ „ sofa.	3	Bag for sight examination board.
380	Sheets, bed, 2nd class.		
17	„ „ children's.		
500	Aprons, operation.		<i>Repairs.</i>
7	Shirts, flannel, grey, children's.	256	Suit.
8	„ „ Boys'.	60	Great coat, blue.
36	„ „ Women's.	72	Jackets, tamourgi.
4	Gallabiyas for Kablas.	22	„ shawishes.
14	Aprons, sisters', 1st class.	47	Trousers.
9	Covers for dining tables.	2	Waist coat.
50	Badges, 3 stripes.	24	Great coat, shawishes.
1	Vest, calico, boys'.	154	Blanket.
15	Aprons, operation, women's.	4	Sheet, 2nd class.
200	Towel bath, Hospital pattern.	46	Bag, mice traps.
250	Napkin, table.	60	Drawers, calico.
120	Bandage, eye.	7	Overcoat, linen, white.
17	Overcoat, linen, doctors.	4	Gallabiya.
20	Kit bag.		

LIST OF REPAIRS MADE IN TINSMITHS WORKSHOP, 1923-1924.

TABLE XII,

—	Brazing pans, Faggala.	65	Pane, tin.
—	„ „ Boulac.	33	Tap, water.
2,436	Soldering tins.	27	Tray, tin, 3 pieces.
753	Trap, mice.	90	Dishes, tin, food.
307	Fitting glass panes.	78	Cage, brass, rabbits.
150	Tin, milk.	43	Case, zinc, fish.
250	Cutting glass panes.	25	Pan, i.g., with tap.
124	Disinfecting machine (shoulder).	15	Tube for disinfecting machine.
202	Spirit lamp, tin.	14	Can, tin, coffee.
107	Can watering.	23	Seal, brass.
126	Pails, i.g., 18 litres.	4	„ i.r.
354	Primus lamp with burner.	8	Ladle i.g.
125	Warmer, zinc.	8	Table, zinc.
90	Hurricane lamp.	7	Primus lamp with 4 burners.
89	Ice chest, large and small.	50	Pole, wooden, for beds.
72	Candlestick with spring.	12	Ammonia Apparatus.
320	Sheet, tin, for beds.	13	Formalin
315	Fork and spoon.	9	Bath, zinc, child.
35	Lantern, Hospital pattern.	8	„ „ large.
38	Lamp, brass, Hospital pattern.	14	Pan, steel.
33	„ table, paraffin.	5	Bowls, brass, finger.
50	„ „ spirit.	6	Skimmers, small.
24	Electric lamp.	2	Funnel, i.g.
17	Heating Stove, paraffin.	2	Safe, meat, wire.
16	„ „ spirit.	2	Stand, ammonia apparatus.
17	Case, dressings.	2	„ formalin „
15	Jug, zinc, W.C.	7	Lamp, Lux.
13	Pail, W.C.	3	„ Monopole.
12	Ice chest, large.	9	Pressor, potatoes.
42	Nozzle, for can watering.	4	Boiler, i.g., 8 gallons.
15	Strainer, tin, soup.	2	Pan, brass, bed.

LIST OF NEW WORKS MADE IN TINSMITHS WORKSHOPS, 1923-1924 (*contd.*)

TABLE XII.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
8	Bath, copper.	3	Pail, i.g., for removing.
1	Case, sight marks, 7 pieces.	4	Bath, zinc, for arm.
2	Fantass, 10 gallons.	5	" " bed.
1	Primus lamp with 2 burners.	5	" " foot.
2	Cupboard, ward, zinc.	3	" for children.
2	Primus lamp with 6 burners.	2	Strainer, brass, for sterilizer.
4	Sprayers, ironer.	4	Spirit lamp, brass, for Instruments.
4	Cover, i.g., latrines.	2	Case, i.g., for flour.
22	Seat, W.C.	4	Oil can.
9	Boiler, steel, fish.	1	Screens, i.g., for sterilizer.
6	Cage, wire, tubes.	2	Jug, tin, Primus lamp.
1	Copper, frying pan.	2	Tins, milk, 2 kilos.
9	Water bottle, zinc.	700	Ring, iron.
1	Ice chest for calf lymph.	25	Shovel, tin.
1	Pump for Crason.	25	Jug, zinc, W.C.
1, 100	Box, tin, for capillary tubes.	3	Cover, zinc, for barometer.
100	Cover, zinc, pan.	5	Irrigator, 2 litres.
200	" " urine cups.	8	Cage, iron, for rabbits.
135	Strainer, tin, for faeces.	1	Tap, zinc, wall.
66	Pane, tin, for bed tickets.	1	Tray, i.g., for dust.
49	Tins, milk, 10 kilos.	7	Seat, W.C.
21	" " 5 "	2	Cab, Alumineum.
24	Eye, shade, aluminium, left and right.	4	Chloroform mask.
18	Tank, zinc.	1	Cover, tray, tin, for dishes.
7	Tin for pepper.	1	Cage, wire, for test tubes.
11	Sterilizer, instruments.	3	Bath, copper.
40	Box, for Cholera specimen.	2	Jug, tin, for Primus lamps.
30	" dressings.	1	Mould, tin, for sweet.
75	Disc, metal.	5	Table, zinc.
12	Strainer, tin.	1	Screens for Primus lamps.
4	Reservoir, spirit lamp.	40	Box for sight marks, 7 pieces.
3	Buckets, brass, coal.		

LIST OF NEW WORKS AND REPAIRS MADE IN BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP, 1923-1924.

TABLE XIII.

19	Key, iron, door.	1	Tank, iron.
656	Board, i.g.	164	Springs, iron, carts.
13	Top, instrument table.	20	Iron holder, beds.
678	Angle, iron, various.	17	Chair, iron, operation.
920	Ring, iron, tints.	1	Seal, brass.
30	Tube, " "	20	Stand, carpenters.
12	Handles, brass.	10	" water can.
12	Joints, splint.	28	Table, dressings.
8	Examination table.	1	Stretcher, iron.
354	Splints, various.	5	Extension apparatus.
180	Hooks for beds.	1	Fitting pump at P.H. Laboratories.
130	Bar, iron.	6	Bandage roller.
18	Iron holder for stretcher.	12	Form, iron.
10	Cupboard for instruments.	94	Stand, Primus lamp.
25	Stand for syringe.	150	Hook, bed.
154	Angle, iron, splint.	1	Box for coal.
7	Handle, wooden, for Dressings roller.	4	Stand, instruments.
19	Cage for sponges.	6	Box, mice.
24	Lead pieces for extension apparatus.	20	Hinge, iron.
23	Stand for basin.	1	Iron sheeting to sketch.
426 Kilo.	Wire for beds.	12	Chisels, cold, various.
17	Table, operation.	4	Iron socket.
2	Stand, telephone apparatus.	7	Wheel, brass.
1	Pole, iron, instruments, cupboard.	17	Stand, rabbits.
8	Rest for beds.	1	Table, calves.
2	" " Arm	32	Nails for wheels.
6	Electric bath.	4	Bed cradle.
193	Rat, catching forceps.	6	Trolley, operation.
41	Mattress, wire.	21	Chair, operation, with screws.
3	Cart, hand.	4	Steal, iron, D.P.H.
10	Separator, bandage roller.	1	Stand, instruments, movable.
9	Shelf, brass.	60	Hook, iron, for wheels.
1	Shaft, cart.	2	Notice board, brass.
3	Stand, iron.		

LIST OF REPAIRS MADE IN BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP, 1923-1924 (*contd.*)

TALBE XIII.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
108	Barrel, i.g., epidemic.	10	Hinges, brass.
33	Stand, iron.	1	Safe, money, iron.
2	Shovels, garden.	60	Rat catching forceps.
7	Disinfecting machines.	100	Hooks, iron.
11	Fasses, iron.	1	Weighing machine.
1	Spincer.	7	Shelf, i.g.
3	Shovel, coal.	1	Cart tank for mazott.
11	Boxes, i.g.	2	Iron bars for stretcher.
56	Irons.	12	Hose for fire.
10	Chair, iron.	1	Fan for forge.
7	Stand, zeer.	1	Manometer boiler.
270	Locks, iron.	2	Ice chest.
3	Cages, „	1	Stove, ironing.
15	Scrappers, door, iron.	15	Table, dressings.
3	Knobs, brass, door.	21	Foot sewing machine.
1	Pole, steel.	100	Iron socket for tent.
12	Keys, door.	4	Blotting pad.
9	Bags, leather.	1	Bell, brass.
33	Tables, i.g.	26	Holders for beds.
10	Filters, ordinary.	891	Angle, iron.
86	Hinges, iron.	3	Chair, operation.
32	Filters, portable.	64	Trolley „
20	Punches, paper.	2	Coffee mill.
2	Angles, iron.	10	Splints.
50	Carts, various.	1	Scissor, garden.
2	Covers, iron.	1	Tube, brass.
60	Bedstead, 1st classes.	3	Cupboard, instruments.
1,141	„ 2nd „	3	Extension apparatus.
24	„ fold.	18	Mattress, wire.
23	„ child.	3	Bars, iron, for carts.
3	Kitchen stoves.	78	Stand, basin.
6	Tables, operation.	21	Pan, i.g.
1	„ calves.	12	Meat chopper.
4	Rests, beds.	4	Distillation can, copper.
6	Springs, windows.	15	Latch, iron.
90	Tables, i.g., fold.	2	Tap, brass.
12	Stretcher, trolley.	24	Wheel, brass.
12	Roller, iron.	3	Chisels, cold, various.
1	Wrench.	12	Nails, iron.
10	Handles, iron.	24	Chain, iron.
10	Knives, kitchen.	2	Tube, cart.
15	Tins, dust.	1	Copying press.
45Kilo.	Wire, various.	2	Handle, metal.
11	Mowers, gardens.	3	Time recorder.
1	Bath, iron.	3	Legs, iron, table.
15	Mincing machines.	2	Stand, water can.
2	Boxes, coal.	3	Water pump.
4	Heatingstoves.		

LIST OF WORKS MADE IN PAINTERS WORKSHOP, 1923-1924.

TABLE XIV.

568	Notice board.	2	Rakes, garden.
352	Beds.	23	Ice chest.
2	Shelf for telephone apparatus.	292	Splint.
18	Shelf, i.g., tables.	31	Case, tin.
14	„ wooden.	43	Case.
2	Shelf.	80	Hooks, beds.
5	Ladder.	335	Mug, i.g.
12	Mincing machine.	2	Coffee mill.
4	Disinfecting machine.	109	Pump.
7	Mowers, garden.	200	Label, tin, demijohns.
5	Bandage roller.	8	Disinfecting machine, large.
14	Brush, door.	1	Floor of Dir. Sect. II room.
109	Cupboard.	30	Chairs, wooden, arm.
4	Chest of drawers.	8	„ Assiouty.
107	Pail, fire.	290	„ cane.
7	Heating stove.	79	„ wooden with back.
135	Floor, wooden, tents.	7	„ „ without back.
3	Perforator.	10	„ patient, with wheel.

LIST OF WORKS MADE IN PAINTERS WORKSHOP, 1923-1924 (*contd.*)

TABLE XIV.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
2	Chairs, conveying patients.	8	Trolley, operation.
7	Seats, W.C.	51	Tables, office.
148	Chairs, fold, with canvas.	100	Cages, rabbits.
10	" iron, with screws.	8	" "
27	" " operations.	6	" glass.
78	Stands, " basins.	5	Electric bath.
26	" "	100	Covers, zinc.
9	" water cans.	1	Bench, blacksmith.
14	Rails, towels.	1	" pharmacy.
2	Stands, fans.	4	Trays, zinc, tables.
13	" sight marks.	15	Baskets, correspondence and waste paper.
5	" tubes.	22	Lanterns.
30	" wooden.	2	Carriage for conveying patients.
21	" syringes.	3	Carts.
110	" zeers.	1	Cart.
63	Boards, tin.	1	" post.
365	" " beds.	2	" waste.
30	Frames, wooden, notice.	28	Rests, beds.
10	" "	2	Tub, i.g., for disinfection.
27	Tables, operation and examination.	2	Stretchers, wheeled.
132	" i.g., fold.	9	" ordinary.
1	" beds.	7	Pans, i.g., with tap.
122	" wooden.	2	Safe meat, wire.
36	" instruments and dressings.	2	Mattresses, movable.
29	" iron, patients.	6	Water tank.
49	Forms, wooden, without back.	3	Copying press.
44	Boxes, sight marks.	8	Tables wash-hand.
15	Forms, wooden with back.	83	Lamps.
9	Filters with boxes.	296	Intestine box.
3	" without boxes.	339	Boxes, wooden, general pattern.

Object.	Object.
Painting Kasr El Aini furniture.	Painting Santa Ophthalmic Hospital furniture.
" Ophthalmic Hospital, Giza furniture.	" Public Health Laboratories "
" Damanhour Ophthalmic Hospital furniture.	" Port-Said Government " "
" Damietta Government " "	" Suez " " "
" Damanhûr " " "	" Luxor " " "
" Benha " " "	" some of the furniture of the Antirabic Institute.
" " Ophthalmic " " "	" some of the furniture of Aga Health Office.
" " Ankylostoma " " "	" some of the furniture of Hod-el-Marsoud Hospital.
" Rod El Farag Ophthalmic	Numbering benches at Boulac Store.
" Tanta Ophthalmic	Painting articles at European Ex. Rooms.
" " Government	" glass of door, Contracts Section.
" " Bander Health Office furniture.	
" Beni-Suef Ophthalmic Hospital furniture.	
" " Government " "	

LIST OF NEW WORKS AND REPAIRS MADE IN TENT WORKSHOP, 1923-1924.

TABLE XV.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
131	Outer cover, tent, 2 poles.	3	Tent, operation.
122	" " " 1 "	4	Door, tent, operation.
7	" " inspector's, large size.	5	Outer cover, tent, operation.
1	Tent, inspector's.	11	Tent, stable, large size.
6	" stable, small.	5	Umbrella.
173	" 2nd class, doctors.	175	Outer cover, tent, 2nd class, doctors.
10	Outer cover, tent, Inspector's, small.	8	Detached door, tent, stable.
3	Tent, inspector's, small.	35	Wall side, tent, stable.
9	Wall side, tent, operation.	146	Valise for tent.

LIST OF NEW WORKS AND REPAIRS MADE IN TENT WORKSHOP 1923-1924 (*contd.*)

TABLE XV.

No.	Article.	No.	Article.
84	Tent, 1 pole.	5	Pillow, waterproof.
1	Table, examination, upholstered.	8	Mattress, children.
5	Basket covered with cloth.	5	Carton paper covered with cloth.
4	Sack, table, dressings.	1	Mats, fibre, door.
1	Spilt, Tomas, double	299	Cushion, cotton.
4	Sofa, wooden, upholstered, complete.	35	Basket, rubbish, large, coal.
14	Matting, cocoanut.	4,000	Sheets fitted with eyelets.
18	Curtain.	22	Matting cocoanut.
188	Cloth for beds, portable.	69	Curtain.
3	Polishers, floor.	8	Blanket for calves.
20	Sacks, grain.	278	Mattress, cotton.
58	Bedstead, portable, with iron legs.	19	Pillow, leather, table, operation.
163	Chair, portable, with cloth.	488	Cushion, cotton, long.
79	Stretcher, wooden, ordinary.	16	Cover, mattress, sofa.
9	Rugs, floor.	7	Leather belt for centrifuge.
1	Saddle, donkey.	1	Cover, disinfecting, machine fitted.
146	Tent, latrine.	2	Splint, iron, fitted with leather.
9	Leather belt for calves.	4	Basket covered with cloth.
2	Nets, fish.	2	Stretcher, operation room.
1	Chair, upholstered.	1	Tent, 2 poles, new pattern.
2	Skins, water, carriers.	70	Cloth for portable bedstead.
85	Tent for sick, 2 poles.	1	Mattress, weterproof, for examination table.
3	Covers, canvas, shelter.	1	Pillow, waterproof, for examination table.
48	Mattress, erin végétal.	3	Covers, canvas, shelter.
110	Pillows, " "	1	Leather belt for calves table.
16	Cases for mattresses, crin végétél.	229	Cushion. cotton.
1	Rest, head, leather.	2	Cab, aluminium, head.
28	Water bottle, zinc, with felt.	15	Polisher, floo.
14	Portfolio (paper).	5	Pillow, bed bath.
34	Boots.	1	Outer cover, tent, 2nd class, doctors.
263	Sacks, disinfecting.	1	" " " 2 poles, new pattern.
10 Kilo.	Cotton, waste.	58	Valise for tent.
273	Cotton for cleaning.	1	Stretcher with wheels for patients with canvas and cover.
No. 59	Mattresses, cotton.		
27	Mattress, felt.		

LEGAL ENACTMENTS AND LAWS.

The legal enactments concerning the work of the Department which were published during 1923 are mentioned hereunder :—

Arrêté of March 21, 1923, transferring “Kunafa Manufacturing Establishments” from Class I, Category A, of the schedule of Etablissements Insalubres to Class III, Category A.

Law No. 38, 1923, organizing Committees for Mohamedan Cemeteries in the towns where a Municipality or Local Commission exists with the exception of Alexandria.

Arrêté of December 12, 1923, adding the “Establishments for the making of alcoholic liquors or wines without distillation” to the schedule of Unhealthy, Inconvenient or Dangerous Establishments under Class I, Category A.

LIST OF CONTRAVENTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH LEGISLATION DURING 1923.

NAME OF LAW, ETC.	Cairo.	Canal.	Damietta.	Suez.	Giza.	Faiyum.	Beni Suef.	Minya.	Assut.	Girga.	Qena.	Aswan.	Qalyubiya.	Charbiya.	Minufiya.	Sharqiya.	Dagahliya.	Beheira.	TOTAL.
<i>Vidange</i> and <i>dépotoirs</i> . <i>Arrêté</i> of November 8, 1886, modified by <i>Arrêté</i> of June 2, 1910	386	77	1	27	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	79	8	21	4	5	611
Practice of medicine and its branches. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 13, 1891	7	1	—	1	2	4	1	10	4	—	6	1	3	17	19	9	14	5	104
Practice of Dentistry. Law No. 14, 1920	157	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	4	—	171
Vaccination. Decree of December 17, 1890, modified by Decree of August 6, 1897, and by Law No. 9, 1917 ...	404	32	—	—	88	128	89	144	179	152	202	66	57	274	141	152	260	262	2,630
Enclosure of waste lands. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 15, 1893 ...	60	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	3	—	—	—	1	4	6	4	147	3	245
CEMETERIES :—																			
Inhumation, exhumation, and transport of bodies abroad. Regulations of September 15, 1876, and March 26 and October 30, 1877... ..	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	4	16
Transfer of cemeteries. Decree of January 29, 1894	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enclosure of cemeteries : unauthorized inhumation. Decree of March 12, 1898	—	—	—	—	3	26	—	13	29	—	—	20	—	6	4	—	12	2	115
PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES :—																			
Permanent and exceptional measures to prevent epidemics. <i>Arrêtés</i> of May 11, 1895, and December 19, 1904	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	45
Oysters and shell-fish during epidemics. <i>Arrêté</i> of June 16, 1912	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera. <i>Arrêté</i> of October 17, 1895, and supplementary <i>Arrêté</i> of May 30, 1896	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague and cholera. Decree of May 27, 1899, modified by Laws No. 3 of February 16, 1911, and No. 10 of April 27, 1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	18	22	61	15	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	155
Disinfection of houses during epidemics. <i>Arrêts</i> of May 23 and June 26, 1901	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Passenger control in case of cholera abroad. <i>Arrêté</i> of January 21, 1911	96	2	—	—	1	—	—	4	9	—	8	—	—	4	3	1	3	—	131

Navigation on the Mahmûdiya Canal in time of cholera. Arrêté of January 16, 1911	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prophylactic measures against infectious diseases. Law No. 15 of 1912	27	1	—	—	36	23	15	45	358	120	79	11	133	58	101	51	17	23	1,098	—
Prophylactic measures against Cholera. Law No. 10 of 1917, and No. 3 of 1918	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	2	—	9	6	5	2	16	39	288	6	2	380	—
Prophylactic measures against Anthrax. Law No. 21 of 1920 and Arrêté of June 7, 1921	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Excavations and birkas near habitations. Decree of April 26, 1900	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	22	2	—	—	—	3	12	—	—	4	51	—
Pharmacy and sale of poisons. Law No. 14 of September 15, 1904	49	2	—	22	—	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	1	8	2	6	6	—	101	—
Assistant pharmacists. Law No. 20 of November 17, 1911, modified by Law No. 15 of 1918	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
Transport of rags during epidemics. Law No. 1 of March 10, 1906, and Arrêté of October 30, 1913	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Control of returning pilgrims. Arrêté of June 14, 1914	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	44	—
Public latrines and dépendances of mosques and zawiâs. Law No. 14 of July 1, 1911	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	6	10	—	—	—	4	19	2	12	21	16	92	—
Births and deaths. Decree of August 11, 1912	40	16	—	3	66	211	81	837	242	374	785	307	127	196	168	127	149	236	3,965	—
Etablissements incommodes, insalubres et dangereux. Law No. 13 of August 28, 1904, and Arrêté of August 29, 1904, completed by Arrêté of June 11, 1905	652	50	10	65	29	35	43	196	241	97	78	7	180	253	150	105	298	118	2,607	—
Cleanliness of streets. Arrêté of June 7, 1913	—	1	—	7	—	106	1	5	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	1	6	134	—
Adulteration of milk. Article 302 of the Native Penal Code	185	31	—	16	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	9	19	10	281	—
General sanitary contraventions. Native Penal Code, Arts. 334, 335, and 336, and Mixed Penal Code, Art. 333, para. 6	192	5	—	—	—	7	—	128	31	—	—	—	4	102	54	8	—	4	535	—
TOTAL number reported	2,262	221	11	142	283	550	237	1429	1,170	817	1,189	421	518	1,051	744	891	964	717	13,518	—
Convictions obtained	1,613	192	9	128	214	327	204	1207	872	718	979	219	493	833	618	652	712	585	10,575	—
Acquittals	34	—	—	1	2	21	5	10	12	9	17	1	3	8	8	13	42	6	192	—
Filed	98	4	—	6	45	68	1	12	12	30	60	133	1	88	74	16	47	51	746	—
Under consideration	517	25	2	7	22	134	27	200	274	60	124	68	21	122	44	120	163	75	2,005	—

MEDICAL AND ALLIED PERMITS OFFICE.

During the year 1923, permits to practise their professions in Egypt were issued to :

168 doctors; 39 pharmacists; 12 assistant pharmacists; 21 dentists; 2 veterinary surgeons; 22 midwives. Total permits 264.



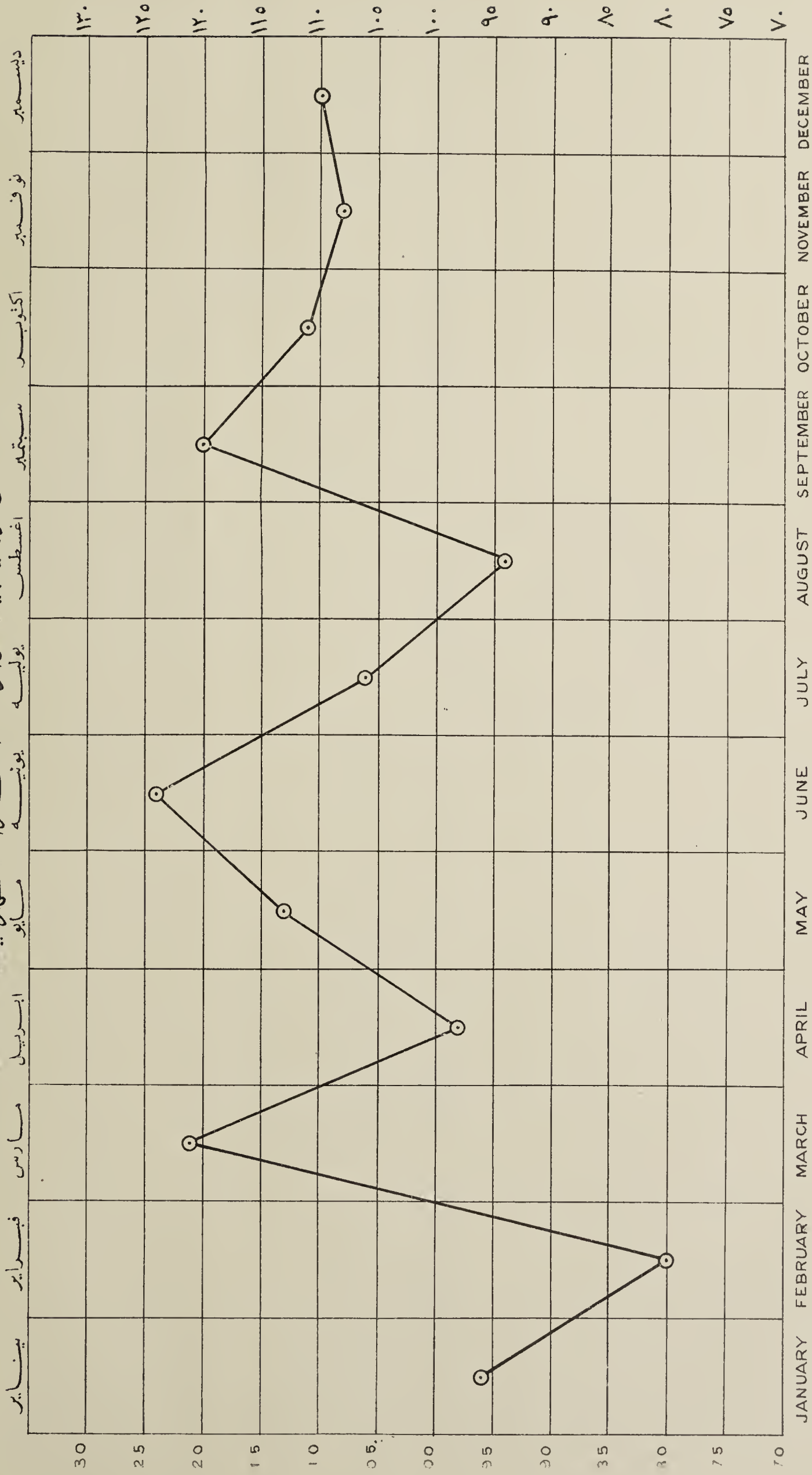
RABIES IN EGYPT IN 1923

الكلب في مصر ١٩٢٣ لسنة



CURVE SHOWING THE MONTHLY INCIDENCE IN 1923

نسمت بیابین حوالہ العکثر الشکھریہ فی سال ۱۹۲۳







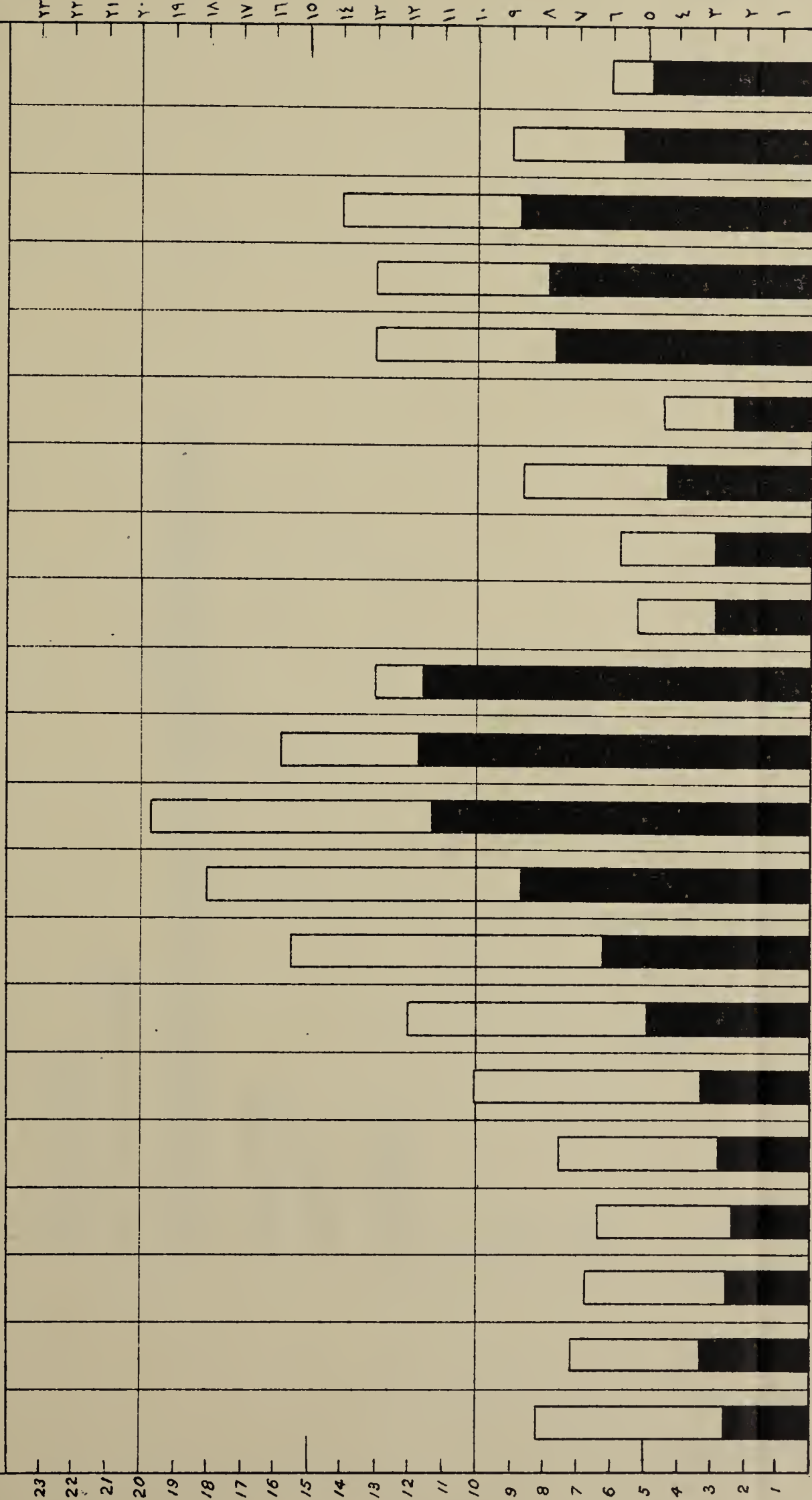


دفتيريا

DIPHTHERIA

Year Population
تعداد القطر السنة

1903 ١٩٠٣	10,064,766 ١٠,٠٦٤,٧٦٦
1904 ١٩٠٤	10,218,249 ١٠,٢١٨,٢٤٩
1905 ١٩٠٥	10,373,813 ١٠,٣٧٣,٨١٣
1906 ١٩٠٦	10,531,000 ١٠,٥٣١,٠٠٠
1907 ١٩٠٧	10,686,000 ١٠,٦٨٦,٠٠٠
1908 ١٩٠٨	10,841,000 ١٠,٨٤١,٠٠٠
1909 ١٩٠٩	10,998,000 ١٠,٩٩٨,٠٠٠
1910 ١٩١٠	11,157,000 ١١,١٥٧,٠٠٠
1911 ١٩١١	11,317,000 ١١,٣١٧,٠٠٠
1912 ١٩١٢	11,481,000 ١١,٤٨١,٠٠٠
1913 ١٩١٣	11,646,000 ١١,٦٤٦,٠٠٠
1914 ١٩١٤	11,815,000 ١١,٨١٥,٠٠٠
1915 ١٩١٥	11,987,000 ١١,٩٨٧,٠٠٠
1916 ١٩١٦	12,160,000 ١٢,١٦٠,٠٠٠
1917 ١٩١٧	12,760,200 ١٢,٧٦٠,٢٠٠
1918 ١٩١٨	12,910,500 ١٢,٩١٠,٥٠٠
1919 ١٩١٩	12,878,000 ١٢,٨٧٨,٠٠٠
1920 ١٩٢٠	13,042,400 ١٣,٠٤٢,٤٠٠
1921 ١٩٢١	13,227,400 ١٣,٢٢٧,٤٠٠
1922 ١٩٢٢	13,473,300 ١٣,٤٧٣,٣٠٠
1923 ١٩٢٣	13,717,000 ١٣,٧١٧,٠٠٠



N^o of Cases
عدد الاصابات

Average per 100,000
النسبة في كل ١٠٠,٠٠٠

N^o of Deaths
عدد الوفيات

Deaths
وفيات

Cases & Deaths
اصابات ووفيات

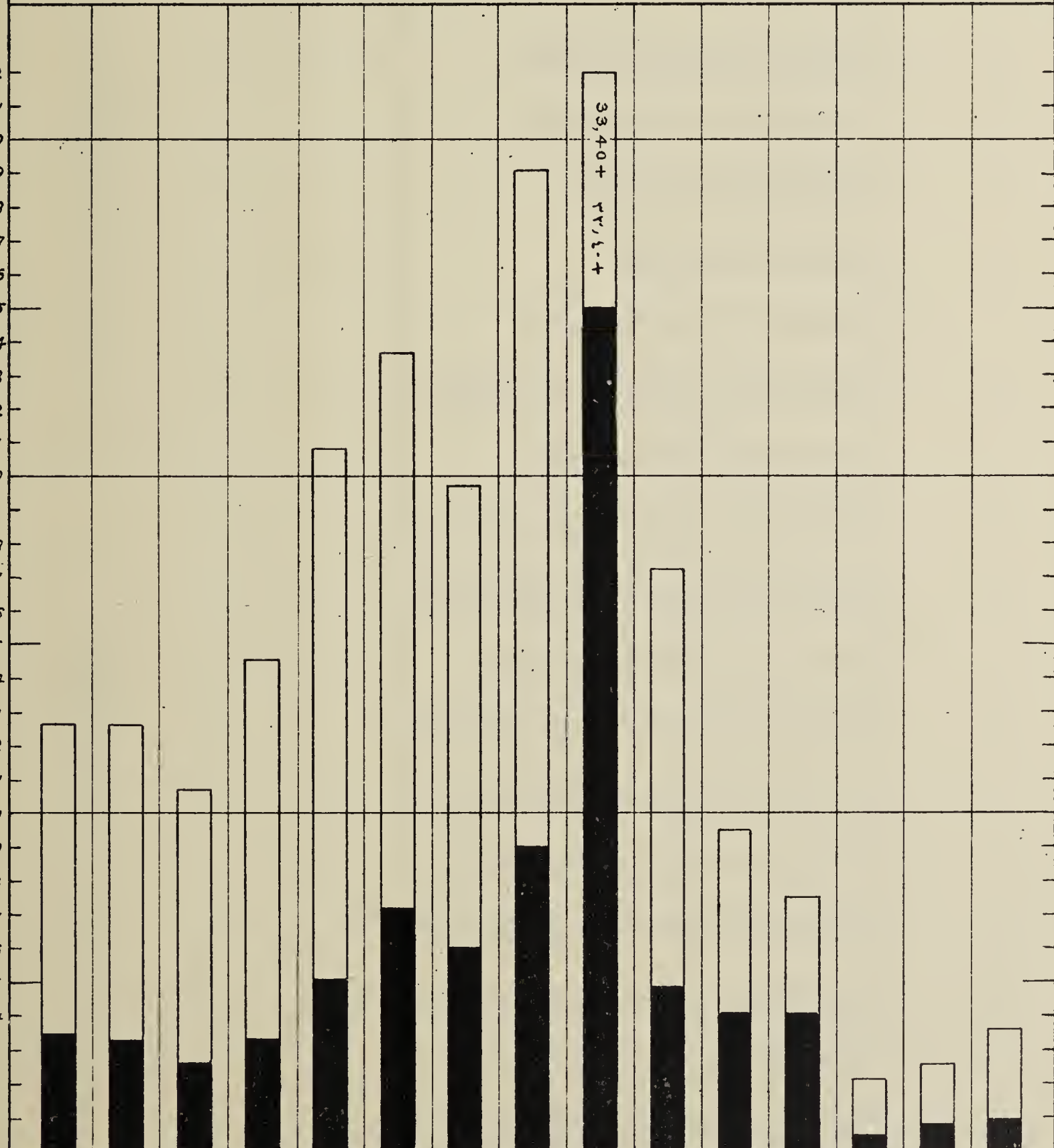


TYPHOID

الحمى التيفية

Year	Population
1909	10,998,000
1910	11,157,000
1911	11,317,000
1912	11,481,000
1913	11,646,000
1914	11,815,000
1915	11,987,000
1916	12,160,000
1917	12,760,200
1918	12,910,500
1919	12,878,000
1920	13,042,400
1921	13,227,400
1922	13,473,300
1923	13,717,000

Year
السنة
Population
تعداد السكان



32
31
30
29
28
27
26
25
24
23
22
21
20
19
18
17
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

1765 1689 1380 1803 2701 3094 2549 3442 6540 242 1092 892 248 332 383

No of Cases
عدد الاصابات

12,8 12,7 10,4 14,5 20,9 23,9 19,9 29 54,6 17,2 9,5 7,7 2,1 2,9 3,4

Average per 100,000
النسبة في كل 100,000

466 437 346 426 587 932 756 1092 2992 578 467 470 60 89 94

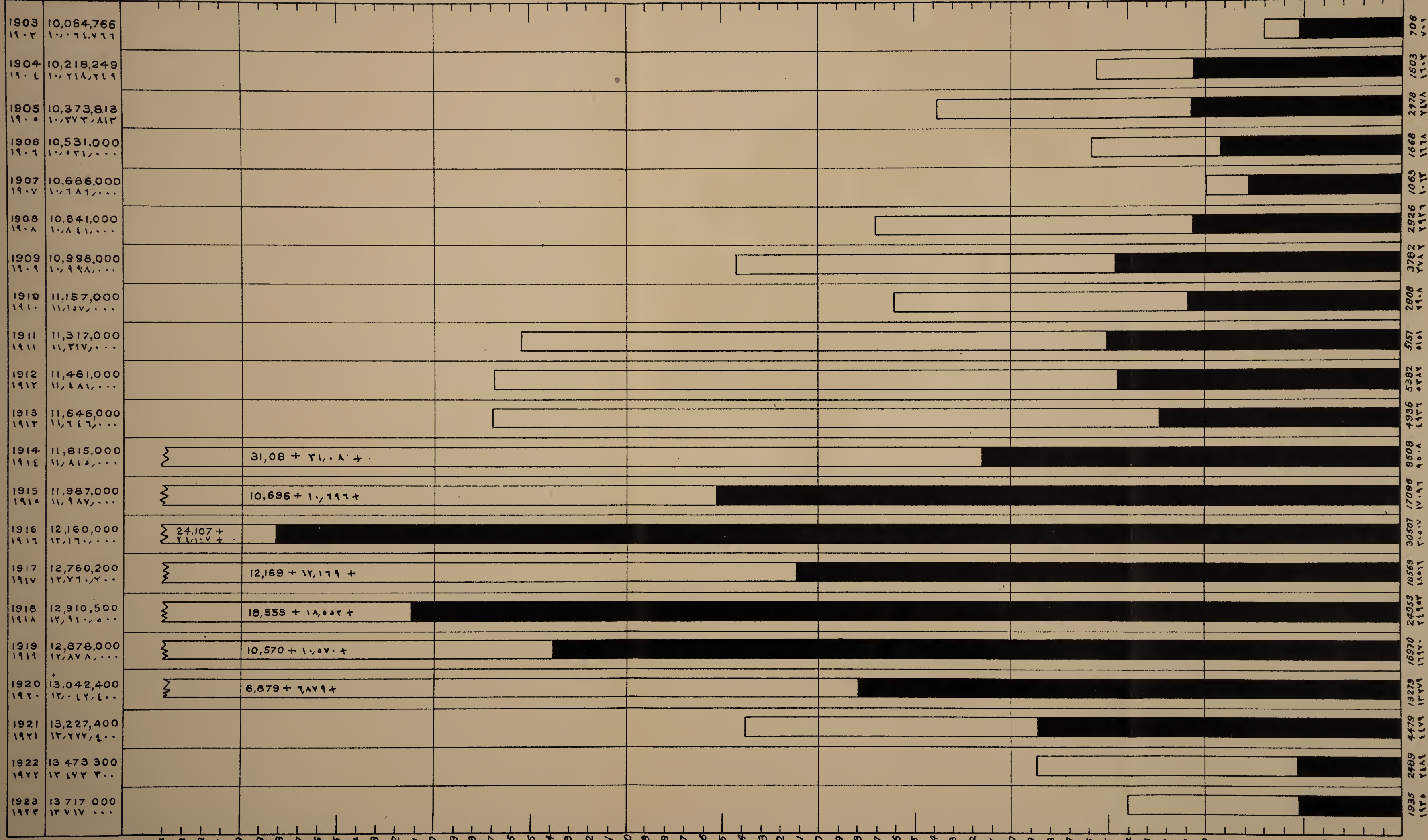
No of Deaths
عدد الوفيات



TYPHUS FEVER

الحملات التيفوسية

Year Population
تعداد القطر السنة



Nº of Cases
عدد الإصابات

Average per 100,000
النسبة في كل 100,000

Nº of Deaths
عدد الوفيات

Deaths
وفيات

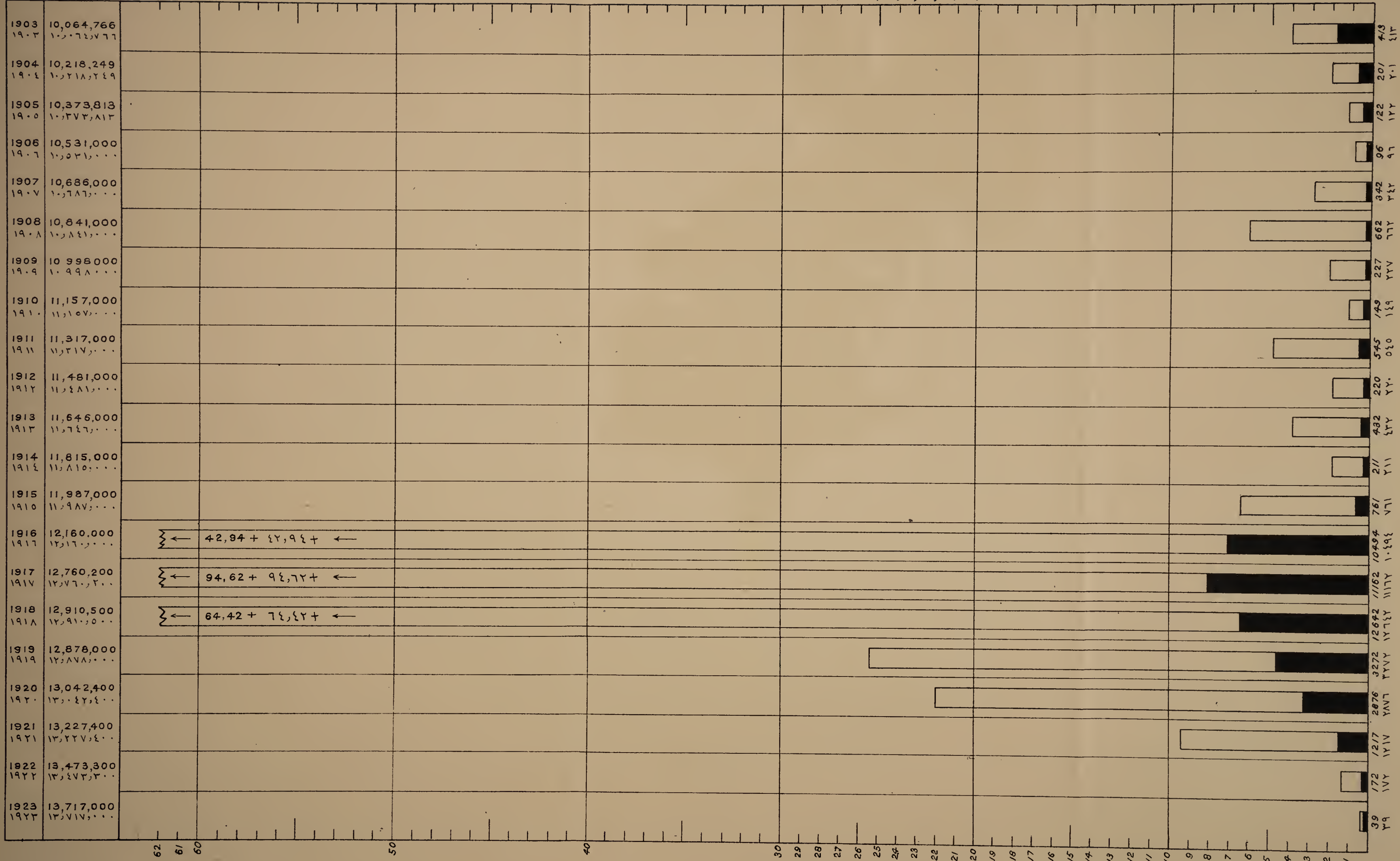
Cases & Deaths
إصابات ووفيات



RELAPSING FEVER

الحصى الراجع

Year Population
تعداد التظر السنة



N° of Cases
عدد الاصابات

Average per 100,000
النسبة على 100,000

N° of Deaths
عدد الوفيات

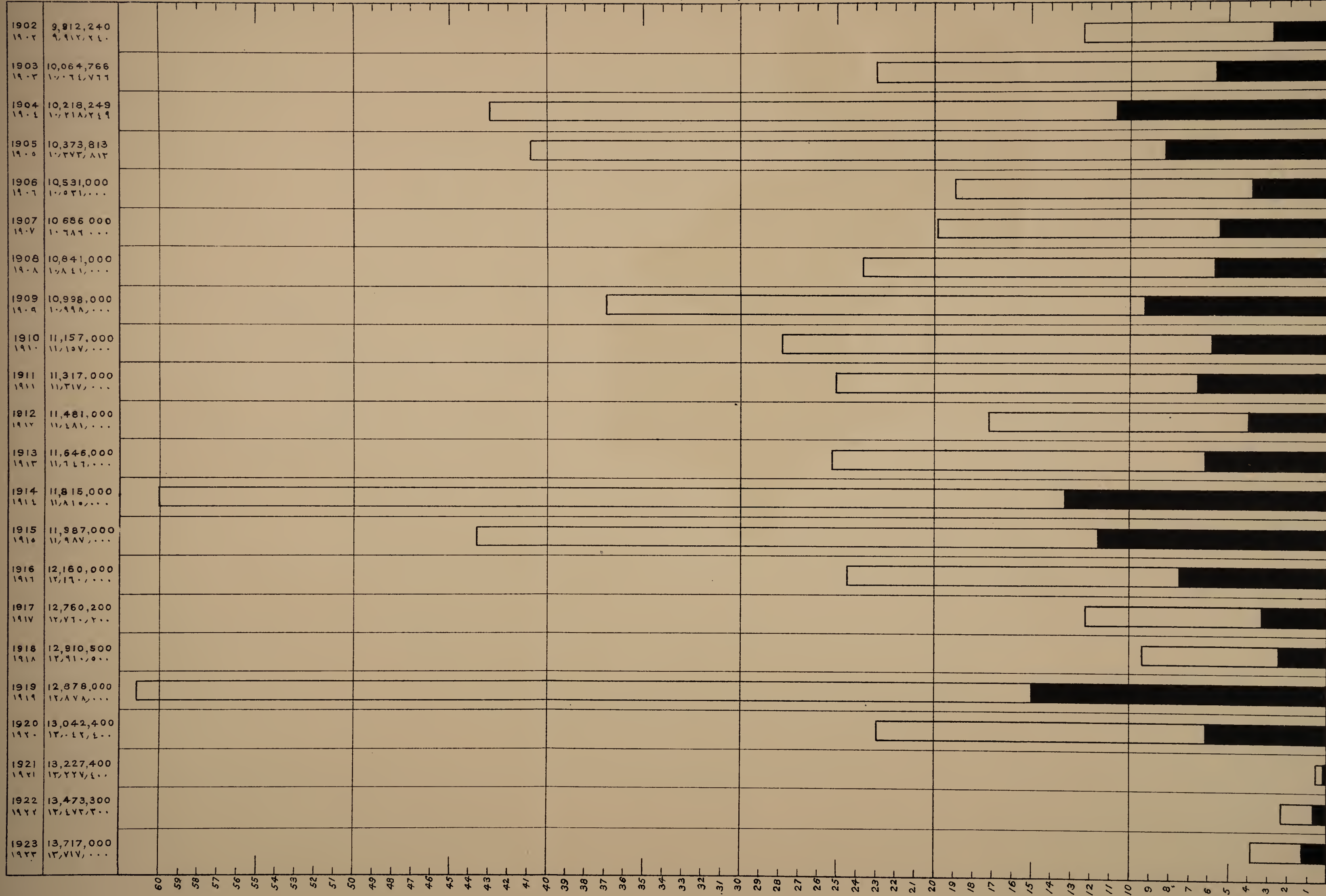
Deaths
وفيات

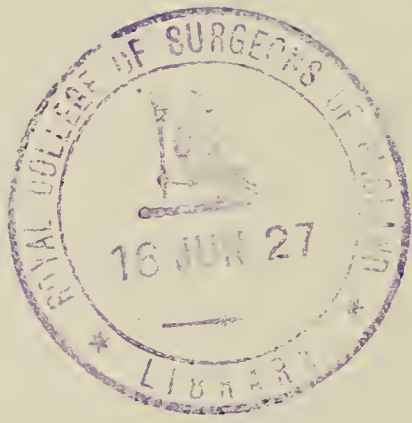
Cases & Deaths
اصابات ووفيات

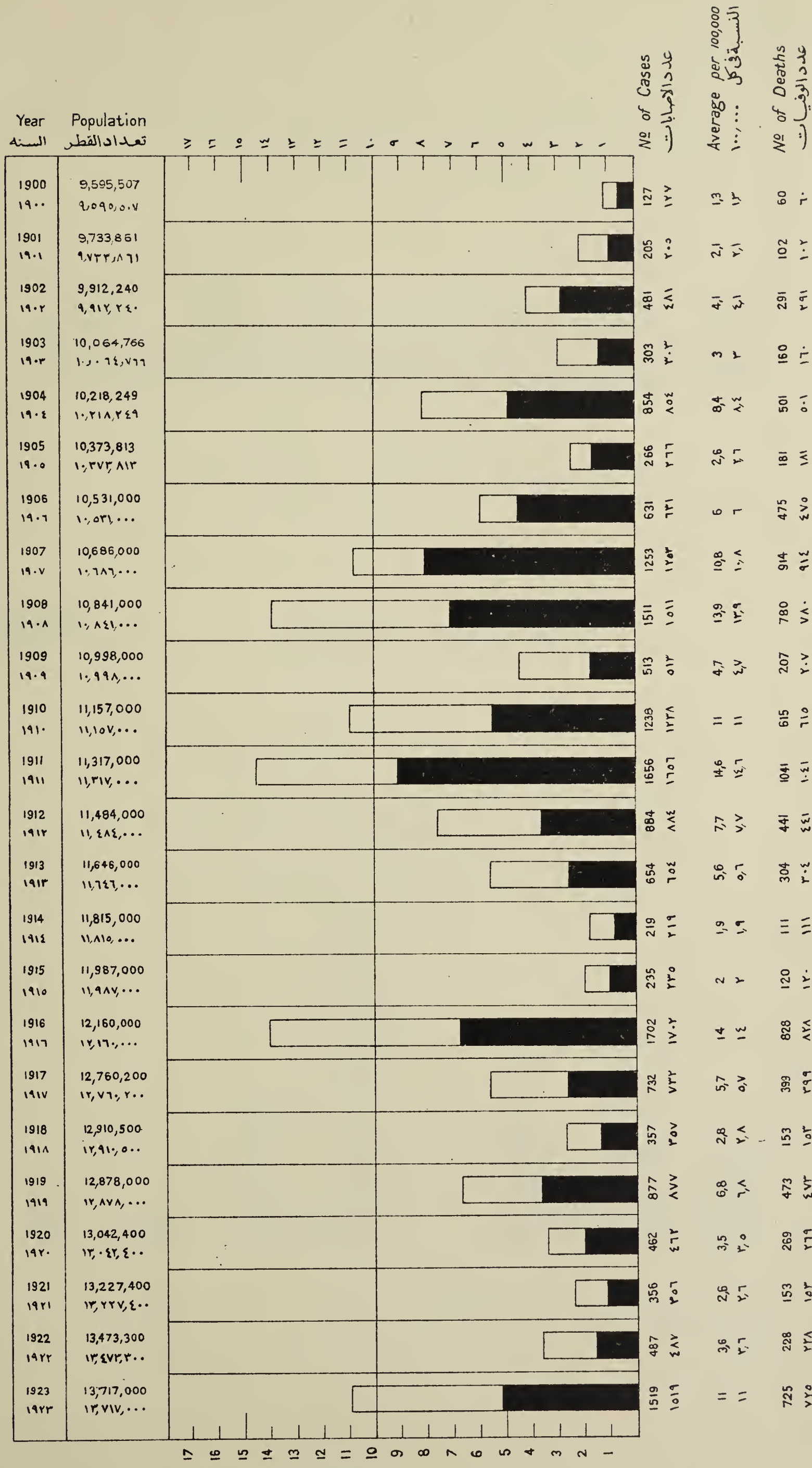


الجدري SMALL POX

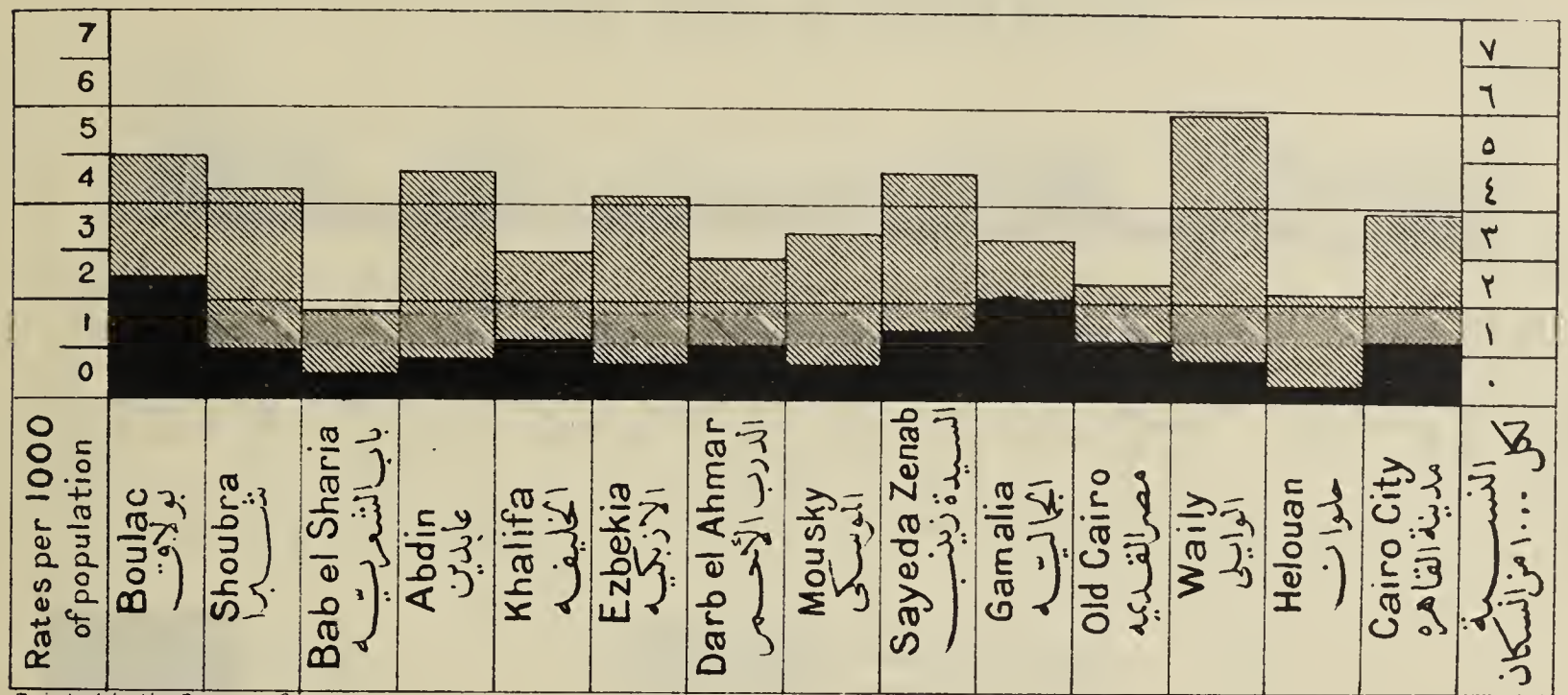
Year Population
تعداد القطر السنة







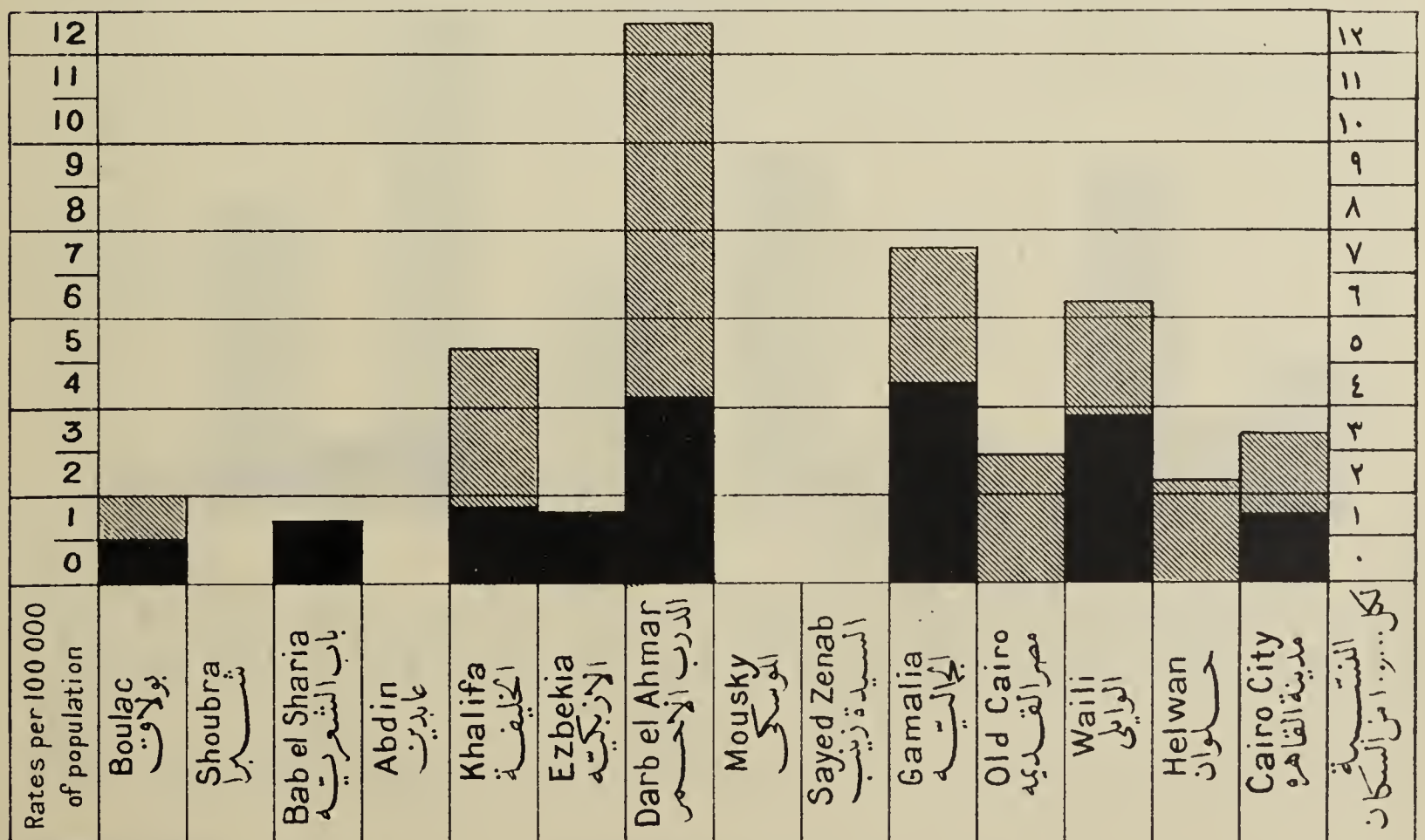
نسبة الاصابات والوفيات للثمانين امراض الرئيسية في اقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل ألف من السكان
 ZYMOTIC DISEASE CASE & DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
 IN 1923 PER 1000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 25/546

الوفيات Deaths
 الاصابات التي بكتف Cases recorded

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بمرض الجدري باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل مائة ألف من السكان
 SMALL POX CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
 IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



Printed by the Survey of Egypt 25/546

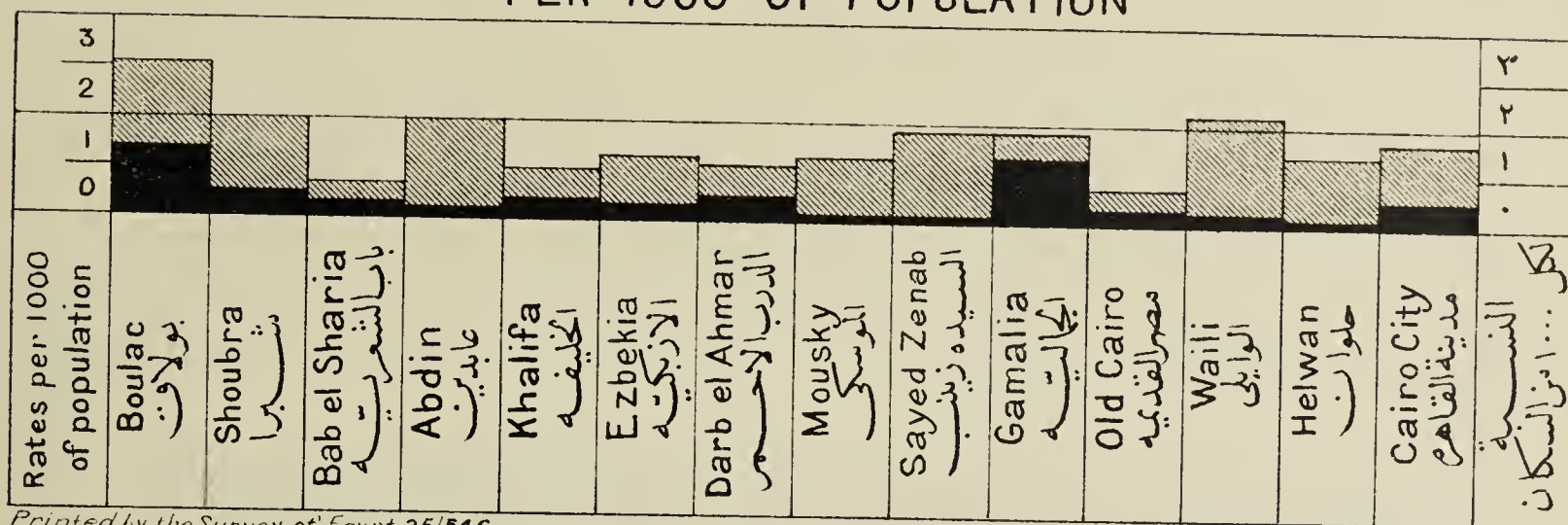
الوفيات Deaths
 الاصابات التي بكتف Cases recorded

Fig.3

Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٣
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣

نسبة الإصابات والوفيات بالحصبة في أقسام القاهرة ١٩٢٣ نسبة بالنسبة لكل ألف من السكان
MEASLES CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923
PER 1000 OF POPULATION



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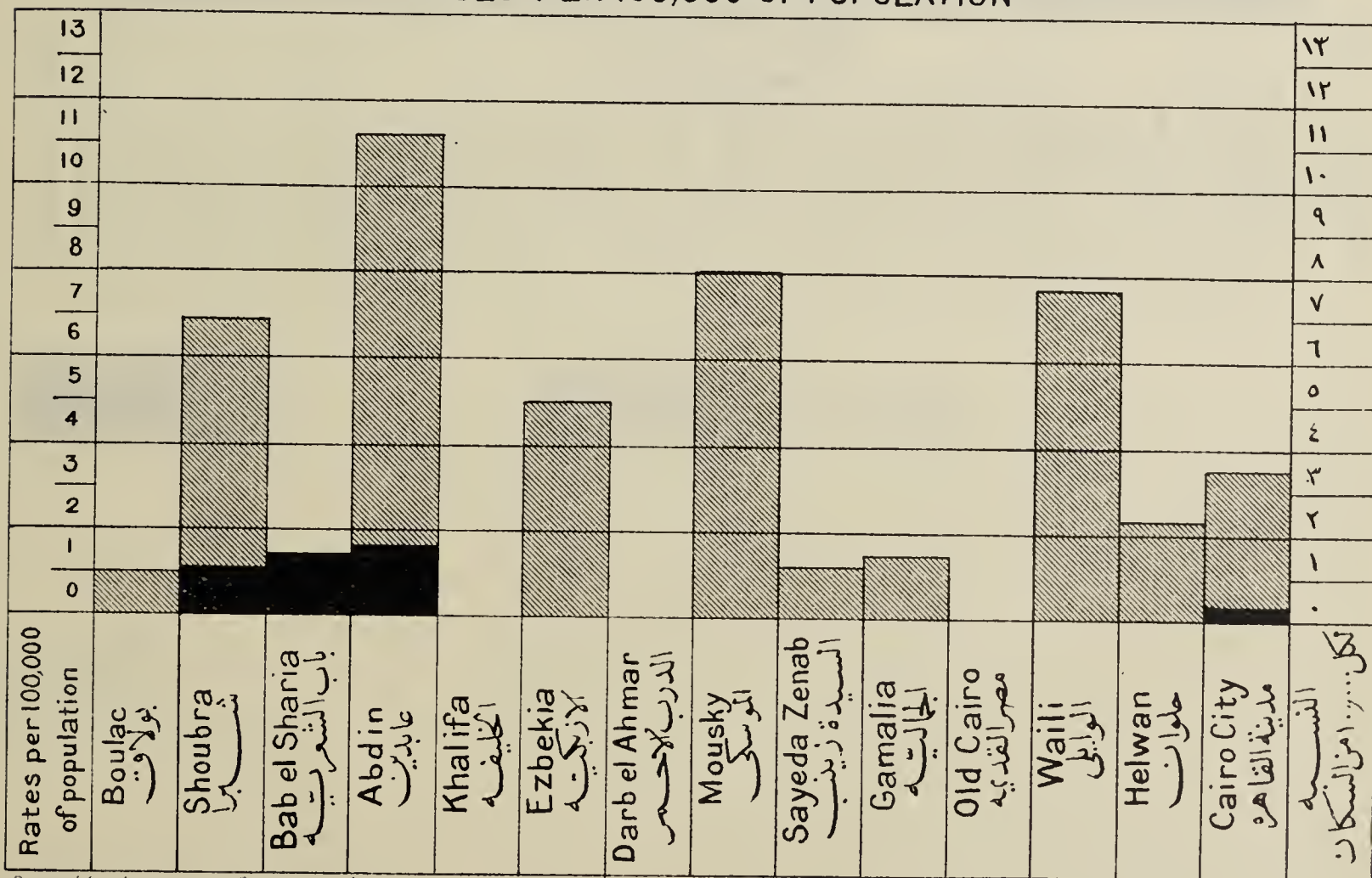
الوفيات
Deaths

الإصابات التي تبثت
Cases recorded

Fig.4

الشكل رقم ٤

نسبة الإصابات والوفيات بالحمى القرمزية بمقاسم القاهرة ١٩٢٣ نسبة لكل مائة ألف من السكان
SCARLET FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

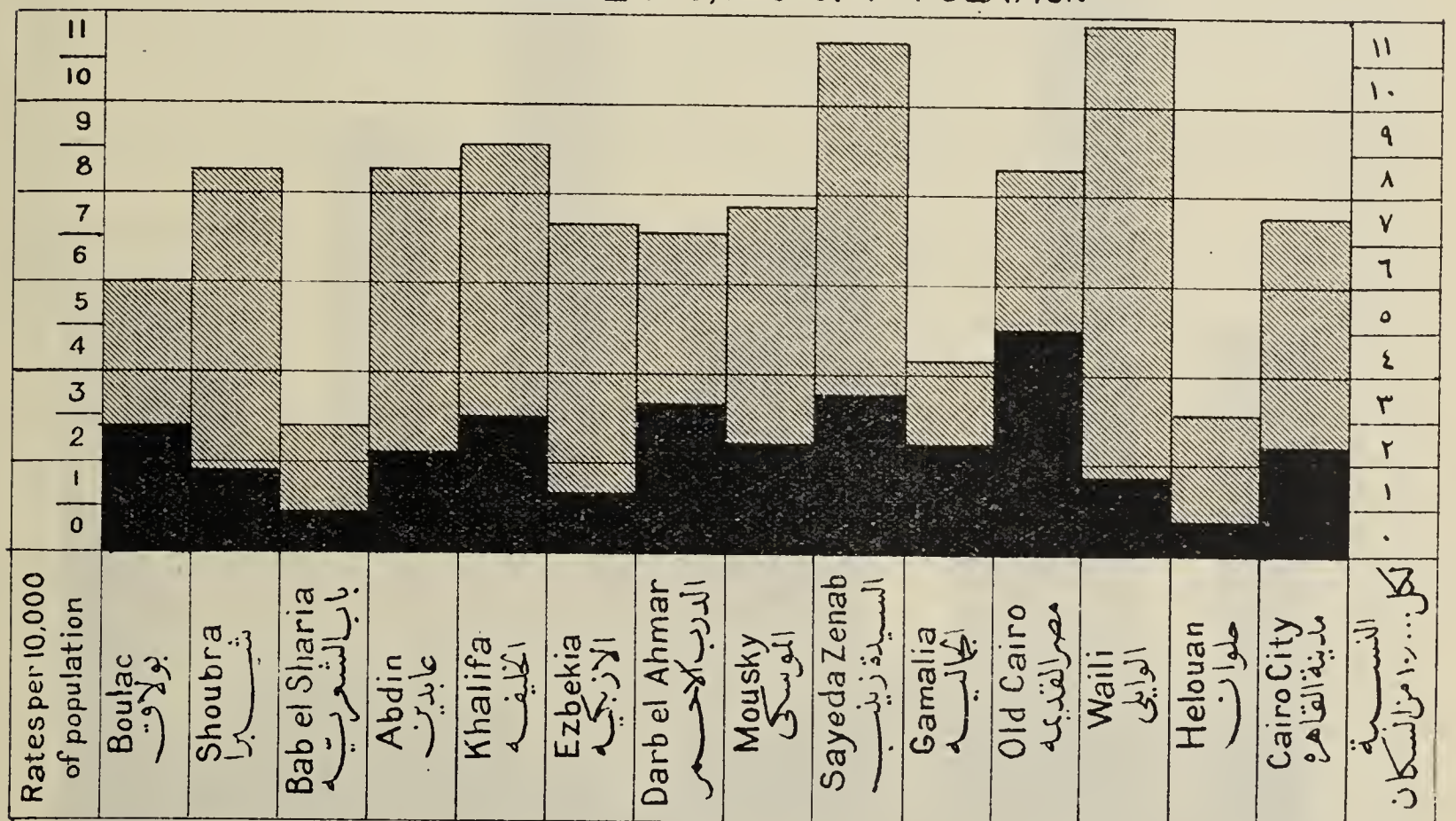
الإصابات التي تبثت
Cases recorded



Fig. 5
Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٥
تقدير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بمرض الدفتيريا باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل عشرة آلاف نسك
DIPHTHERIA CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded



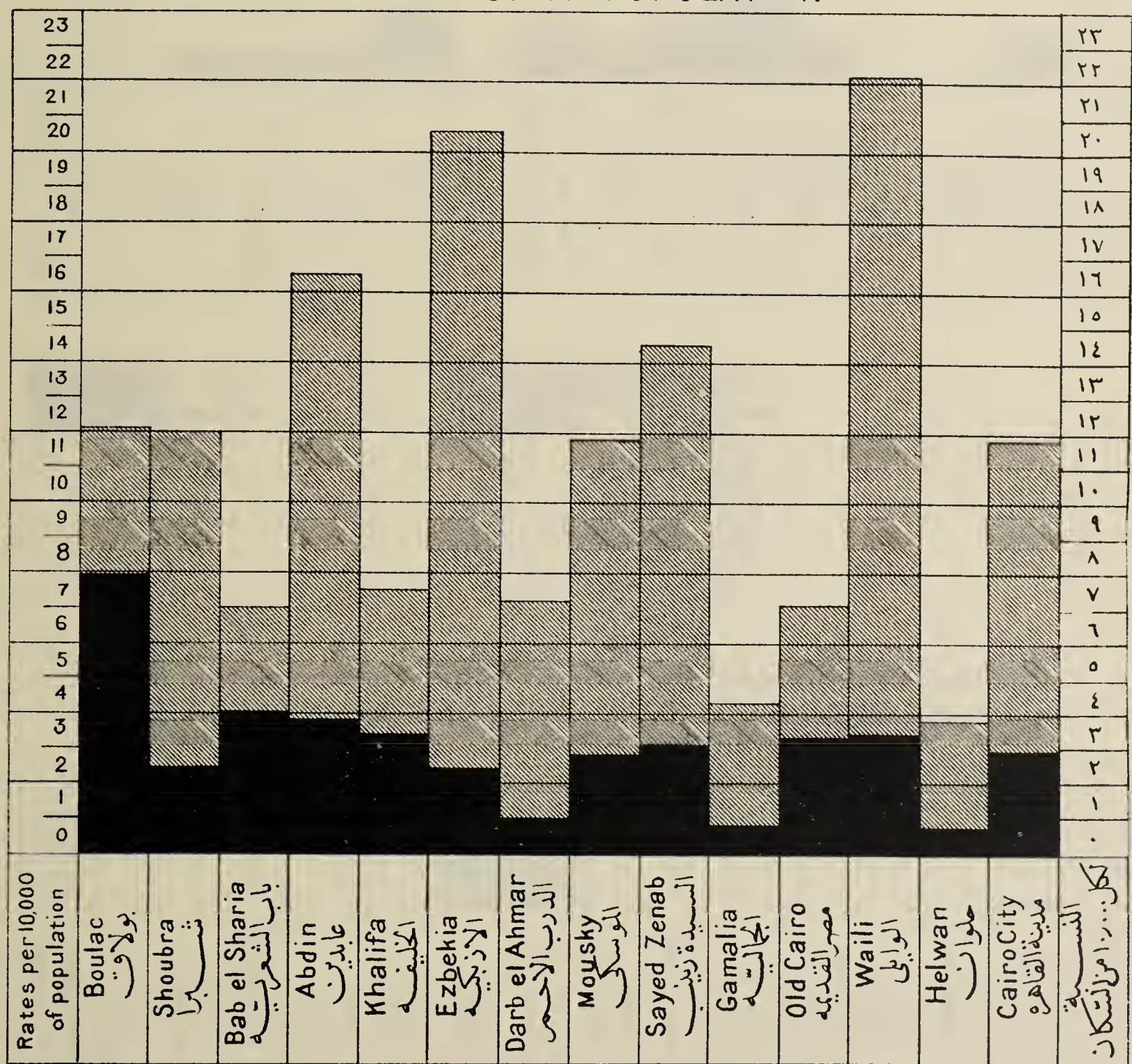
Fig.6

Cairo City Health Report 1923

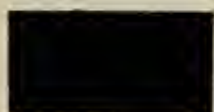
الشكل رقم ٦

نقير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣

نسبة الاصابات والتوفيات بالمحمى النيفوزي في القاهرة في ١٩٢٣: لكل عشرة آلاف من السكان
 TYPHOID FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN 1923
 PER 10000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات
Deaths



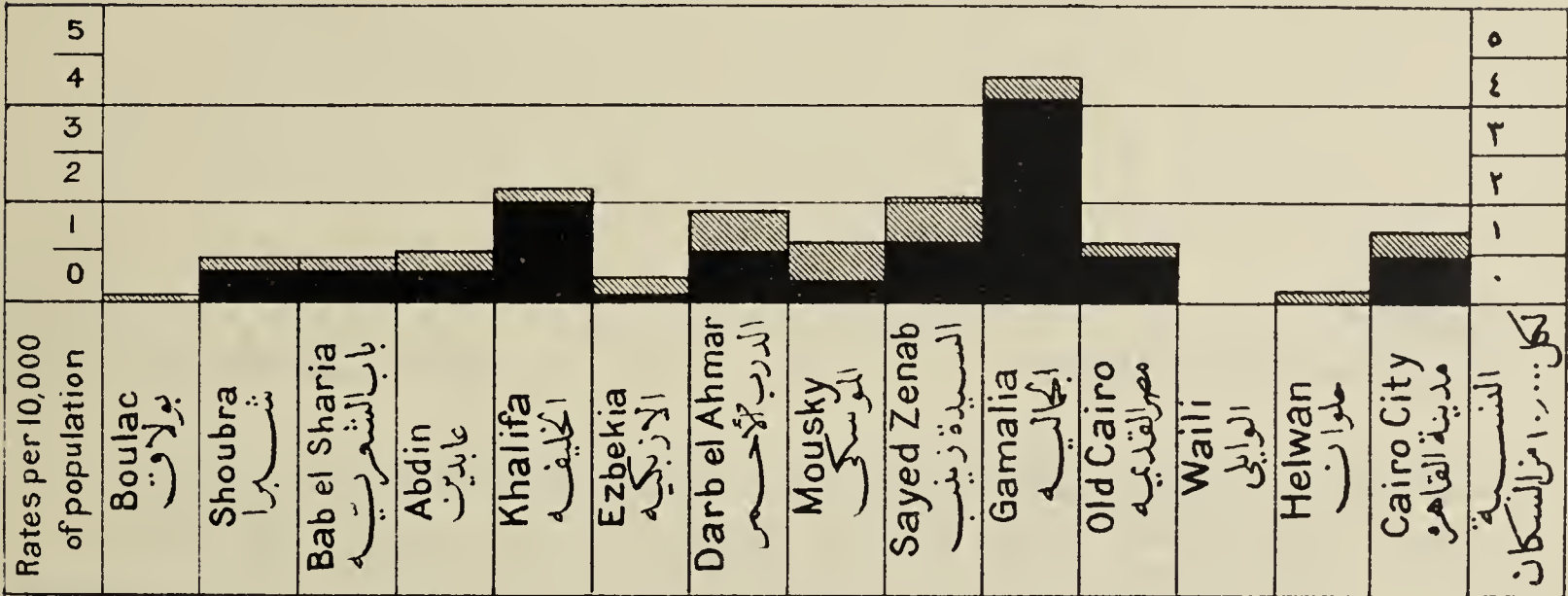
الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded



Fig.7
Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٧
تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة لسنة ١٩٢٣

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالحمى التيفوسية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل عشرة الاف من السكان
TYPHUS FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS
IN 1923 PER 10,000 OF POPULATION



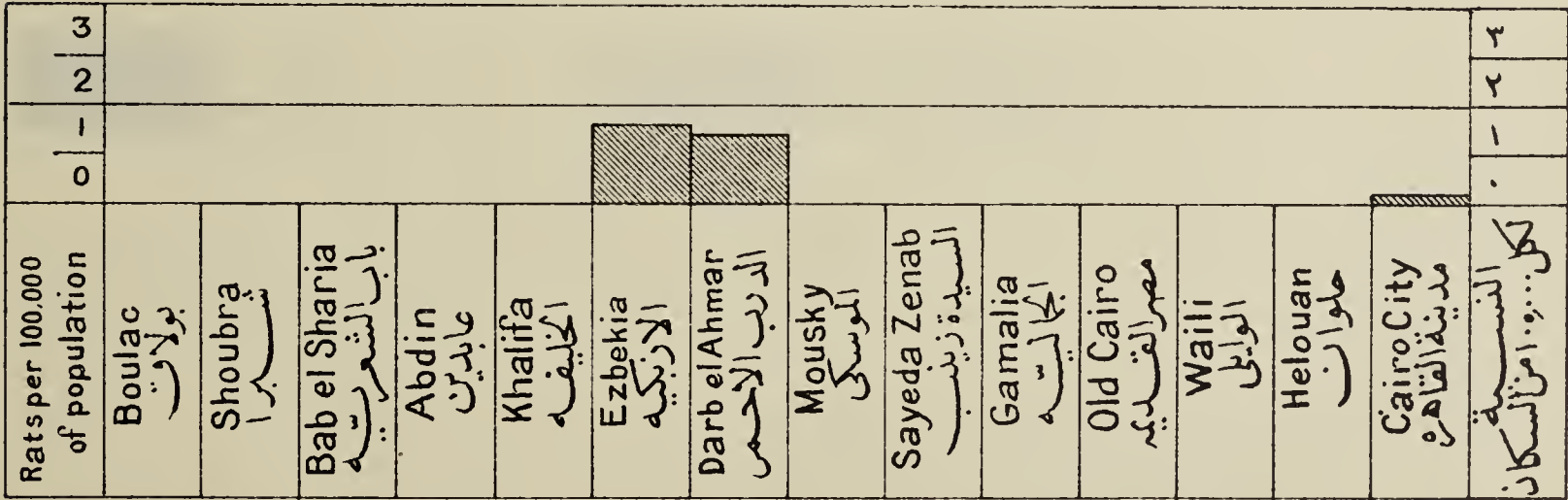
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الوفيات Deaths
الاصابات التي بلغت Cases recorded

Fig 8

الشكل رقم ٨

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالحمى الرجعية باقسام القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل مائة الف من السكان
RELAPSING FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO DISTRICTS IN
1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



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الوفيات Deaths
الاصابات التي بلغت Cases recorded

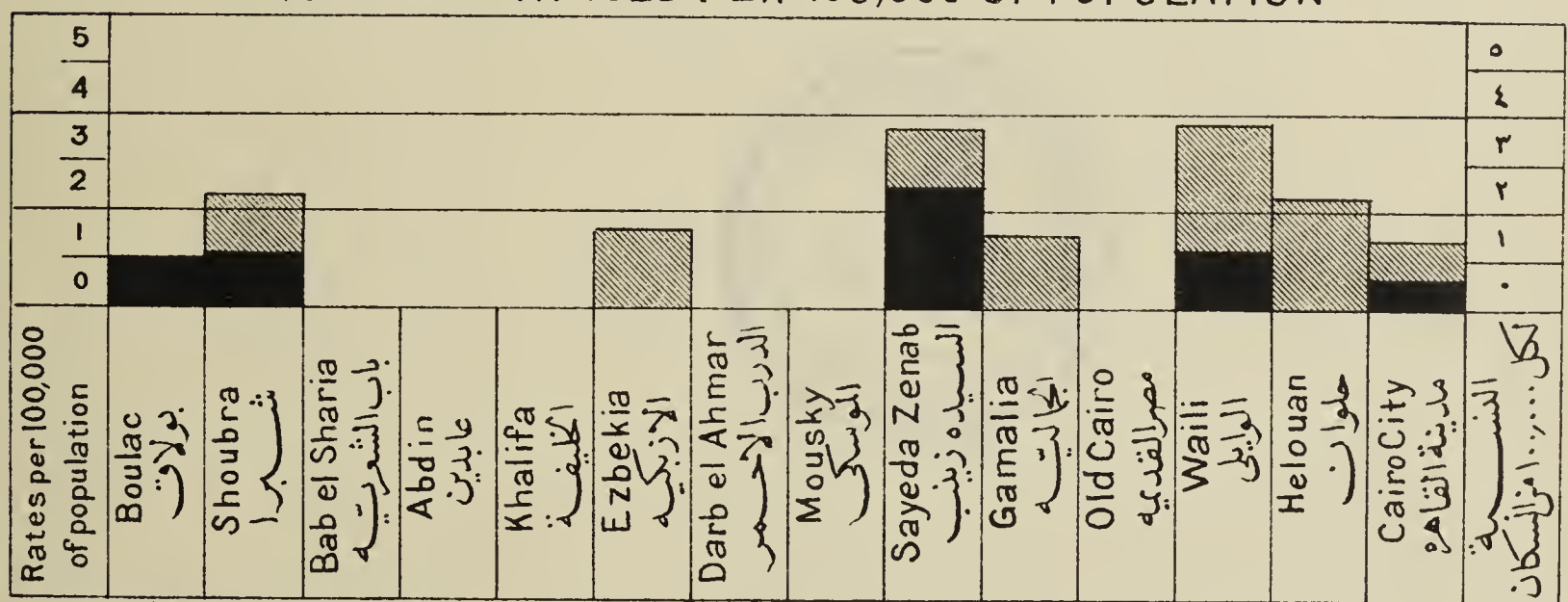
Fig. 9

Cairo City Health Report 1923

الشكل رقم ٩

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣

نسبة الاصابات والوفيات بالحمى الشوكية بقسم القاهرة في سنة ١٩٢٣ لكل مائة ألف من السكان
 CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER CASE AND DEATH RATES IN CAIRO
 DISTRICTS IN 1923 PER 100,000 OF POPULATION



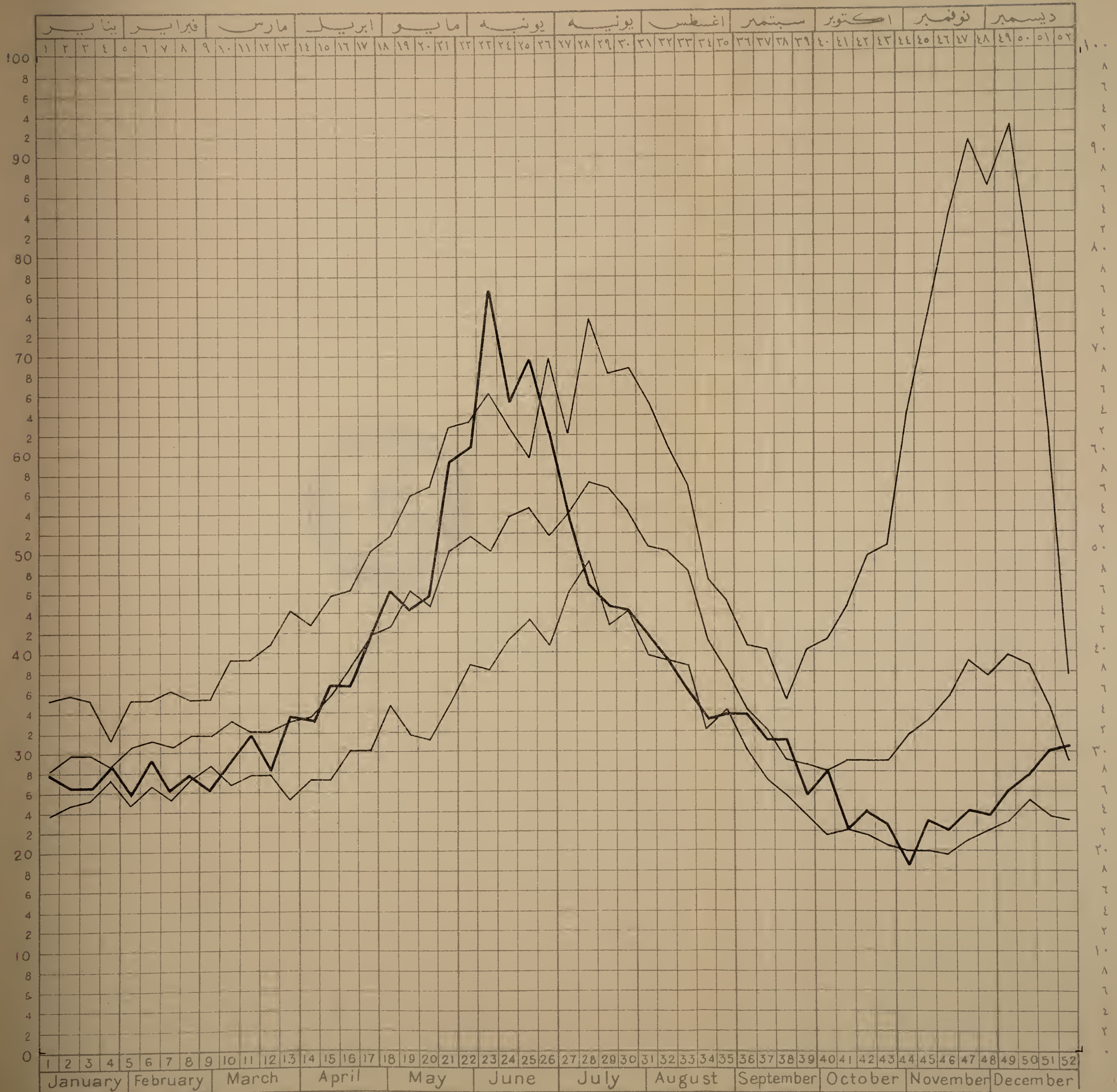
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الوفيات
Deaths

الاصابات التي بلغت
Cases recorded



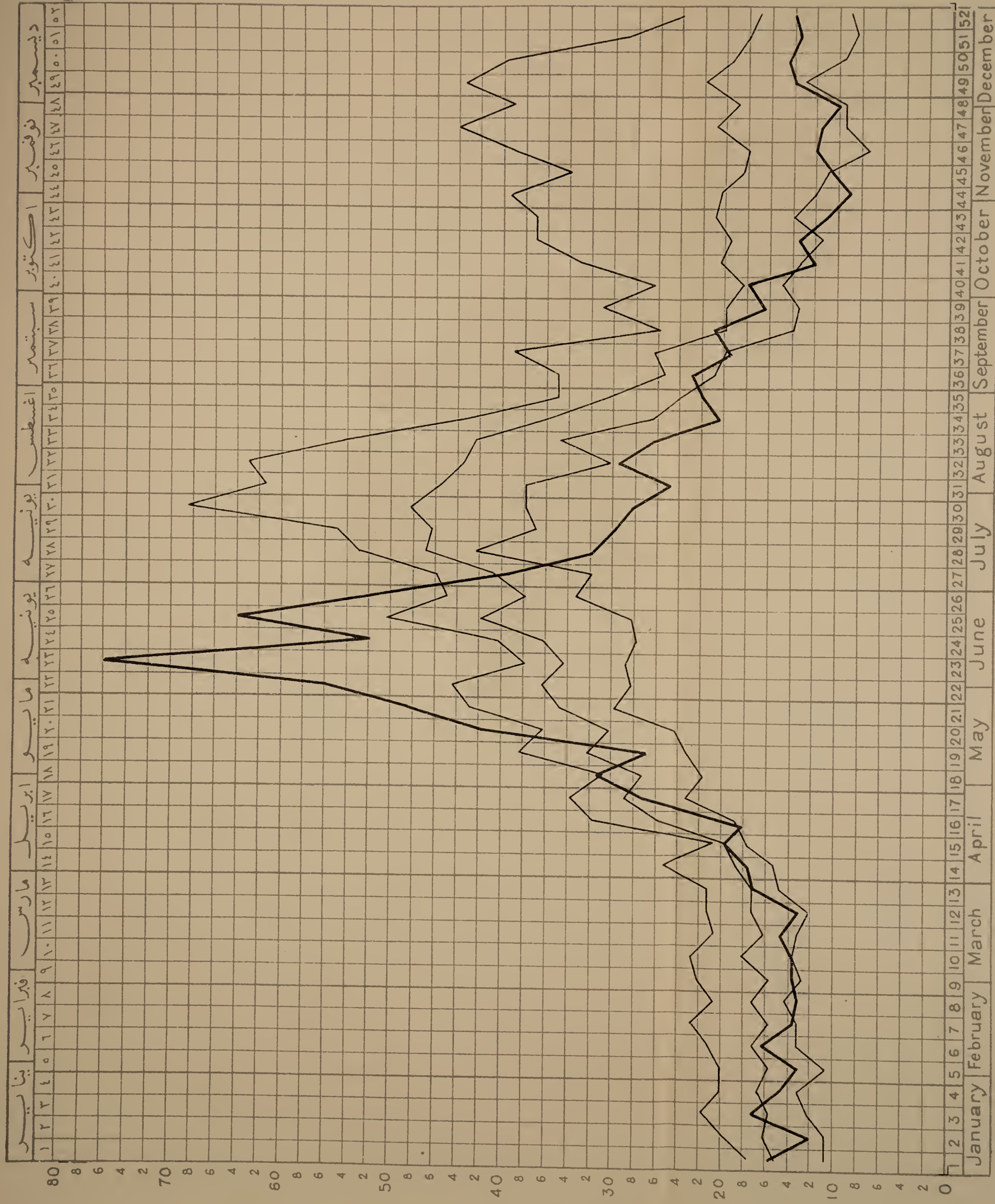
رأس





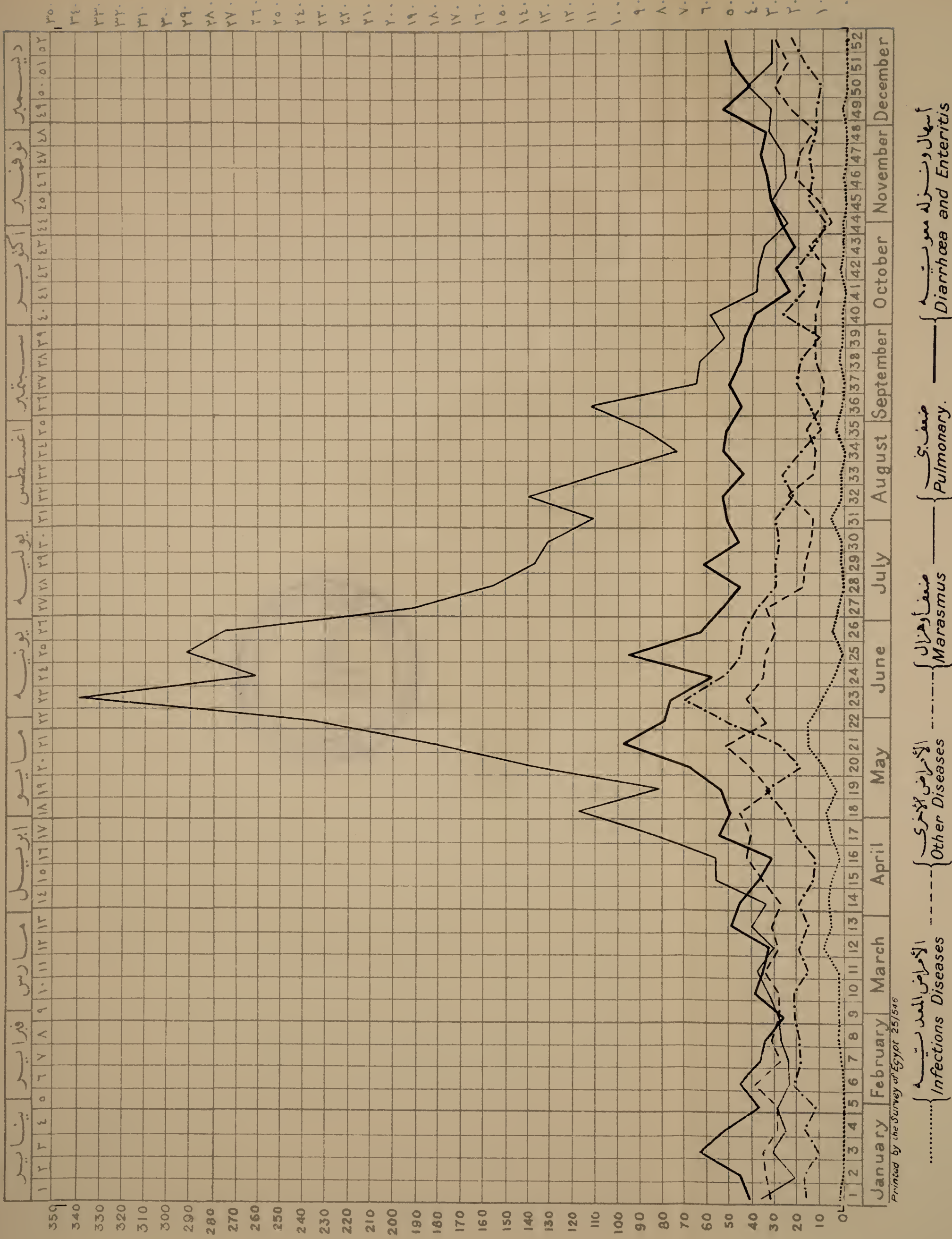
المعدل الأسبوعي لوفاة الأطفال الذين دون السن الأولى من عمرهم بالنسبة لكل مائة مولود في مدة خمسينين من سنة ١٩٢٢ إلى سنة ١٩٢٣
 Cairo City infantile Mortality (Children 0-1) in quinquennial period 1918-1922
 تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
 Cairo City Health Report 1923.

خريطة رقم ٢
 Chart II



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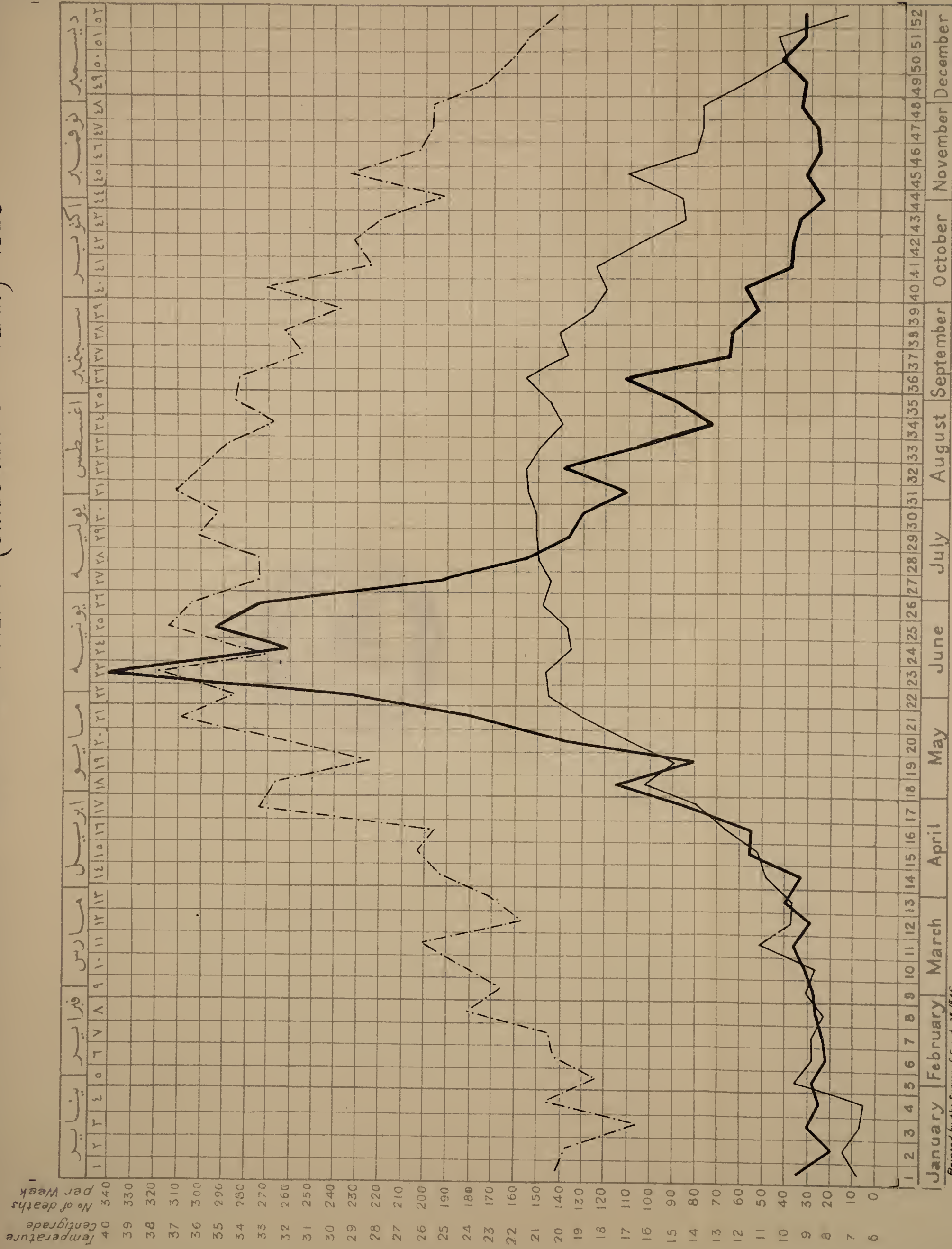
————— Maximum, Minimum & Mean of Weekly Death-rates per 100 Births.
 ————— Weekly death-rates per 100 births for 1923.





وفيات الأطفال للاسهال والقيء
DIARRHOEAL INFANTILE MORTALITY (CHILDREN 0-1 YEAR) 1923

خريطة رقم ٤
Chart IV

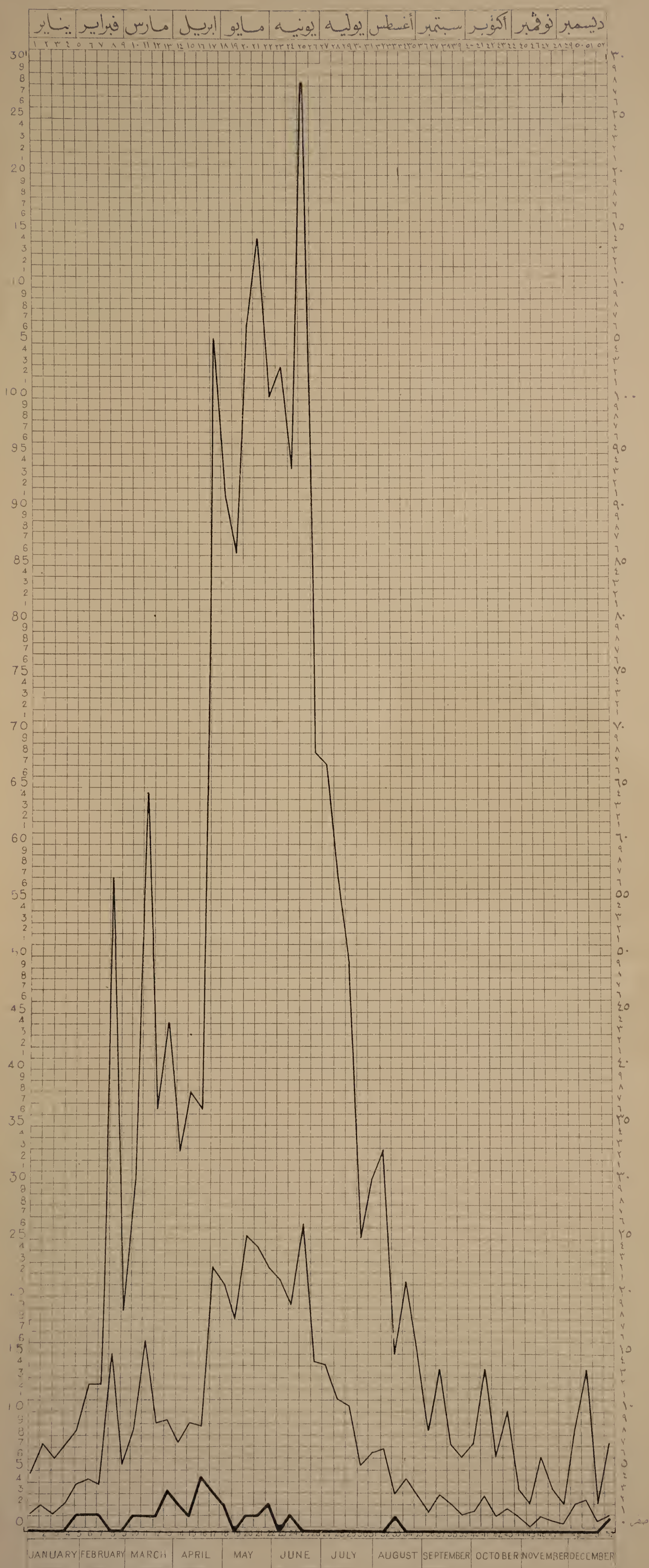


Diarrhoea
الاسهال

Mean Temperature C.
متوسط درجة الحرارة بمقياس السنتجراد



مرض الجدري
SMALL POX

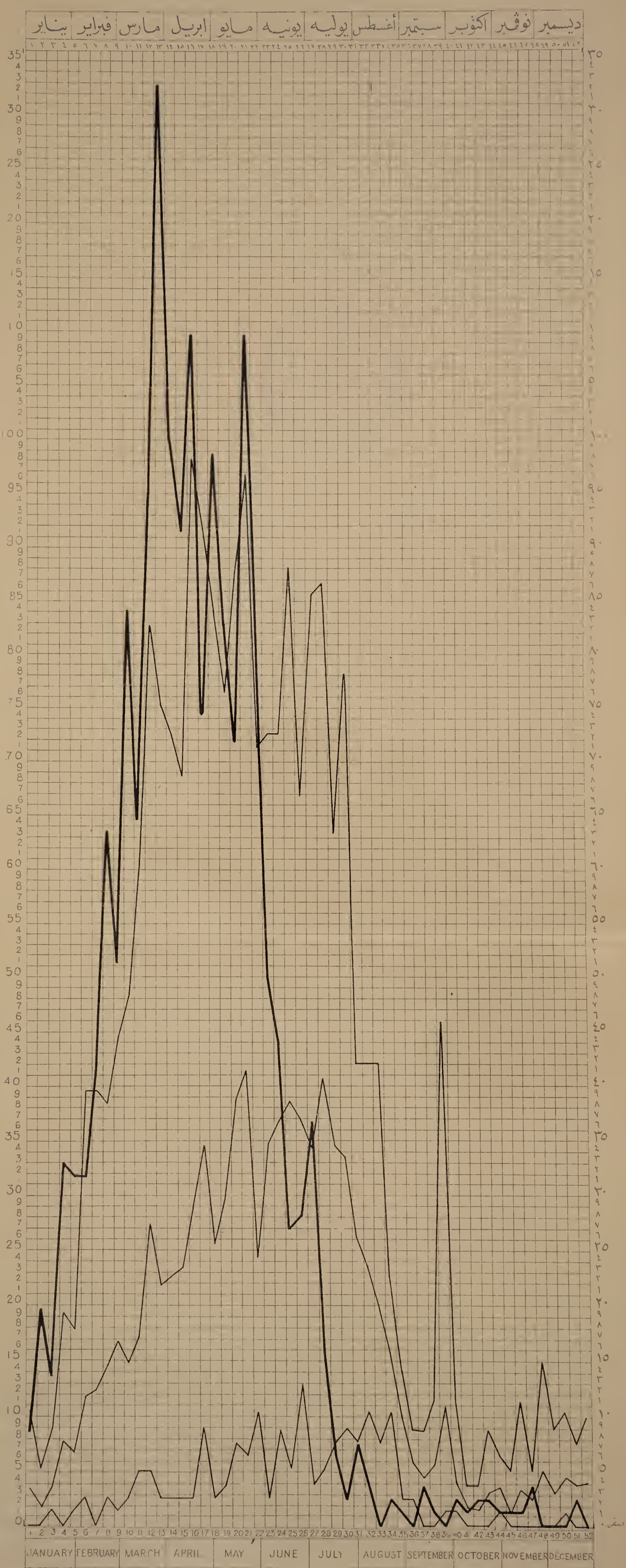


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النسب القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطه لعدد الأصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ الى سنة ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases in 1923.

مرض الحصبة
MEASLES



النسب القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الإصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

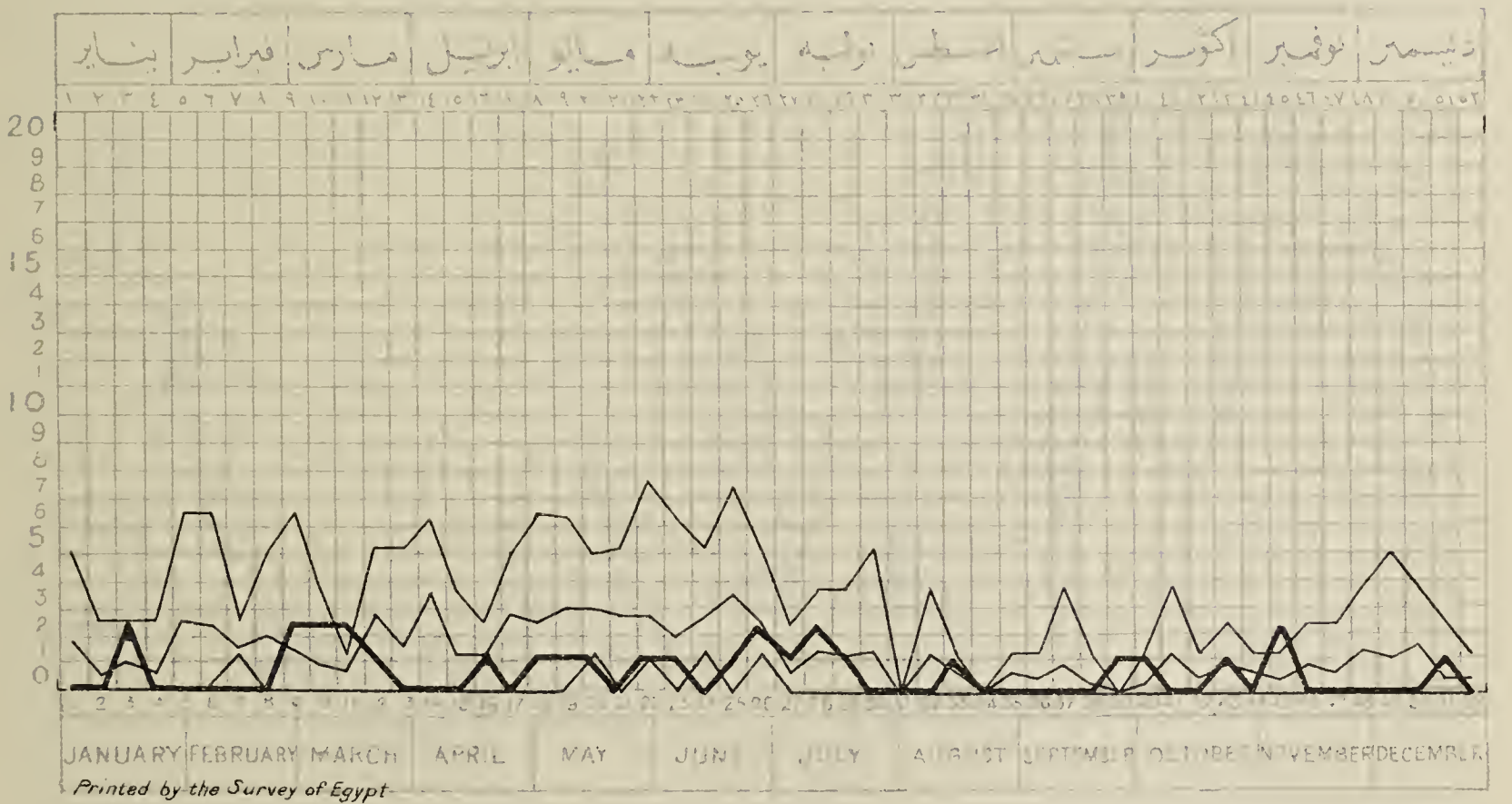
المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
{ Weekly Total of cases 1923.



تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Health Report 1923.

الحصبة القرمزية SCARLET FEVER

خريطة رقم ٧
Chart VII.



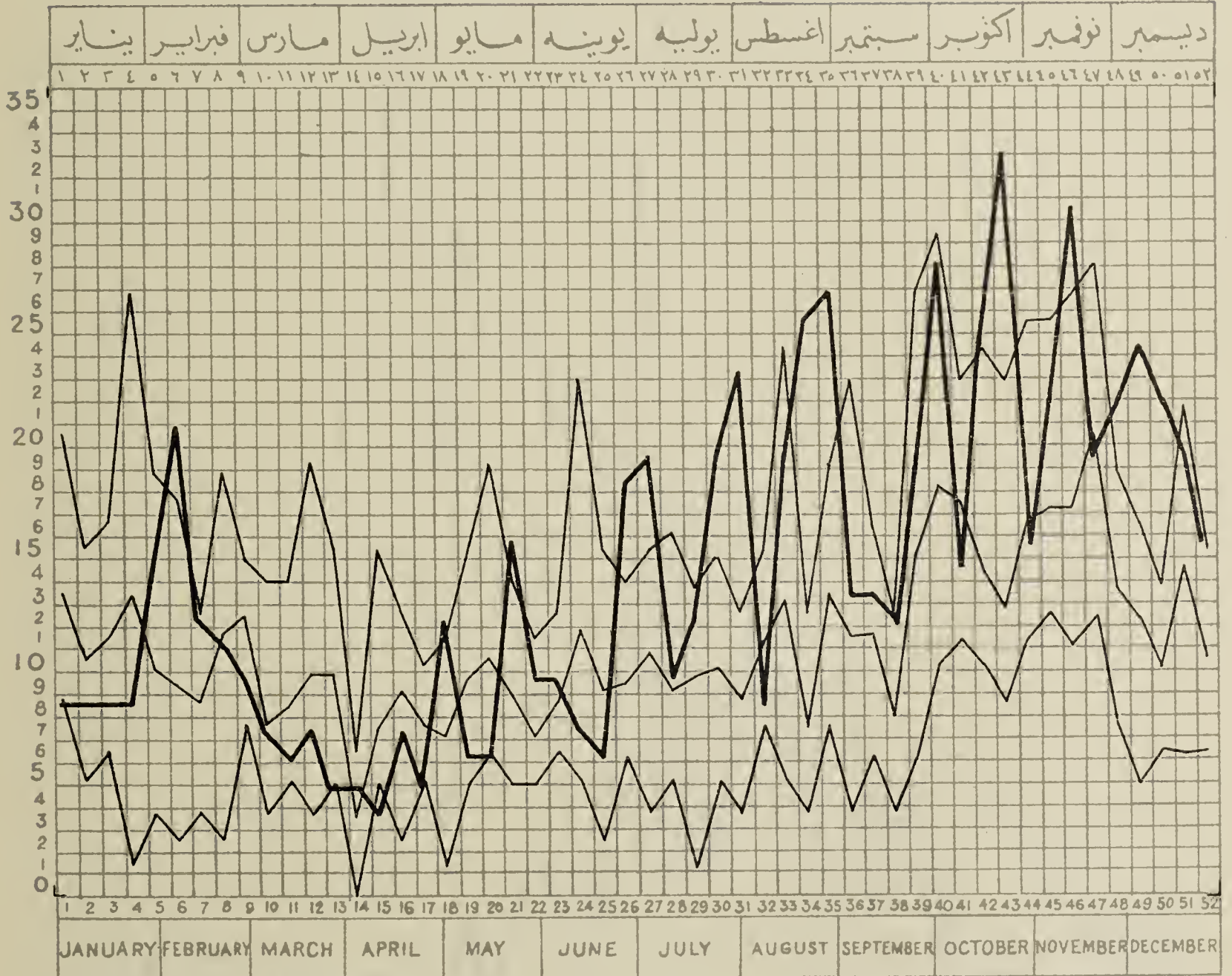
النسب القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطة لعدد الإصابات في كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للإصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases in 1923.

تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Health Report 1923.

خريطة رقم ٨
Chart VIII

الذّفْثَرِيَّا DIPHTHERIA

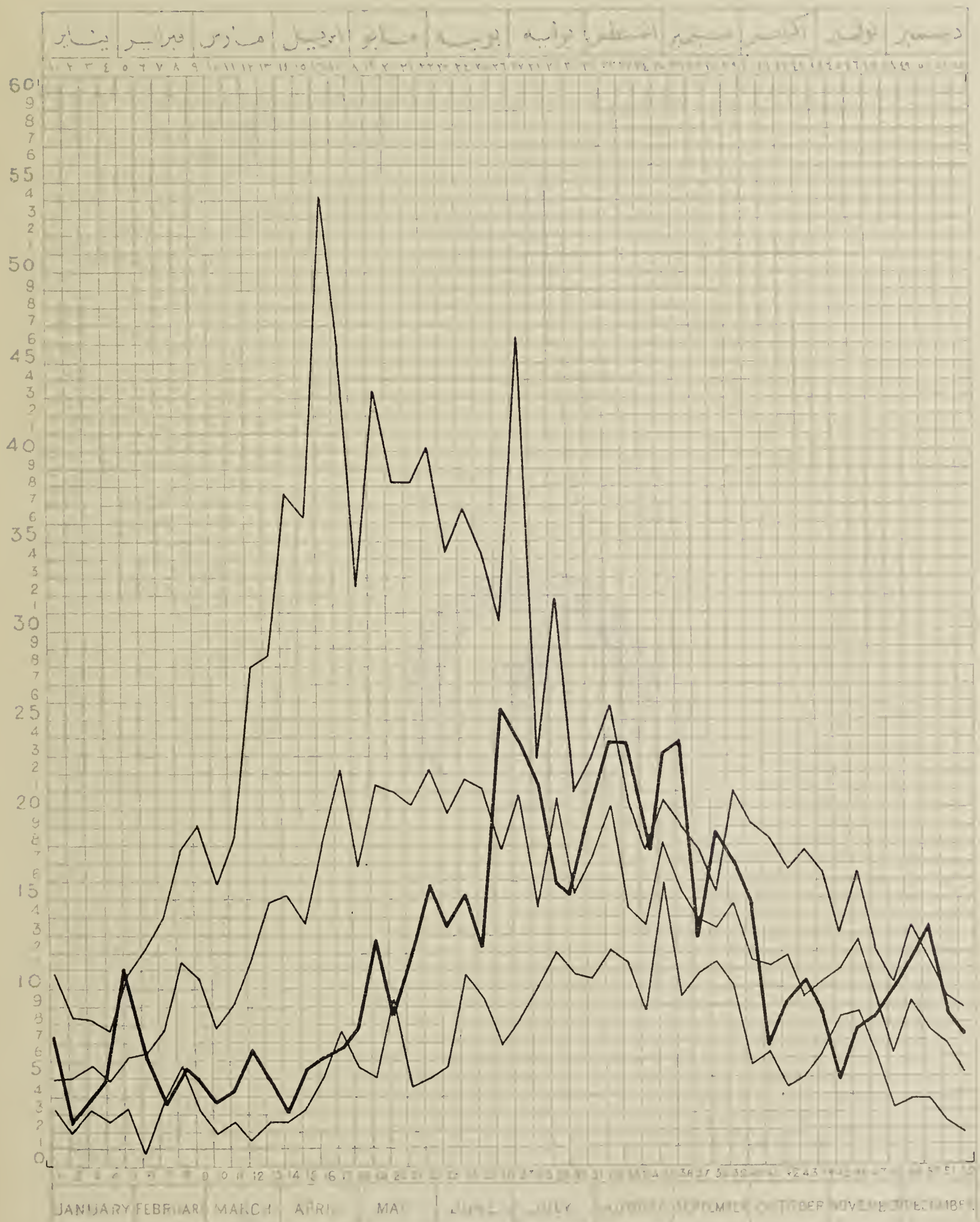


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أقصى ومتوسط وأدنى مجموع الاصابات الأسبوعي مقدّرا باعتبار كل مليون من السّكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للاصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases in 1923.

الحُمَّى التَّيْفُوئِيَّةُ
TYPHOID FEVER



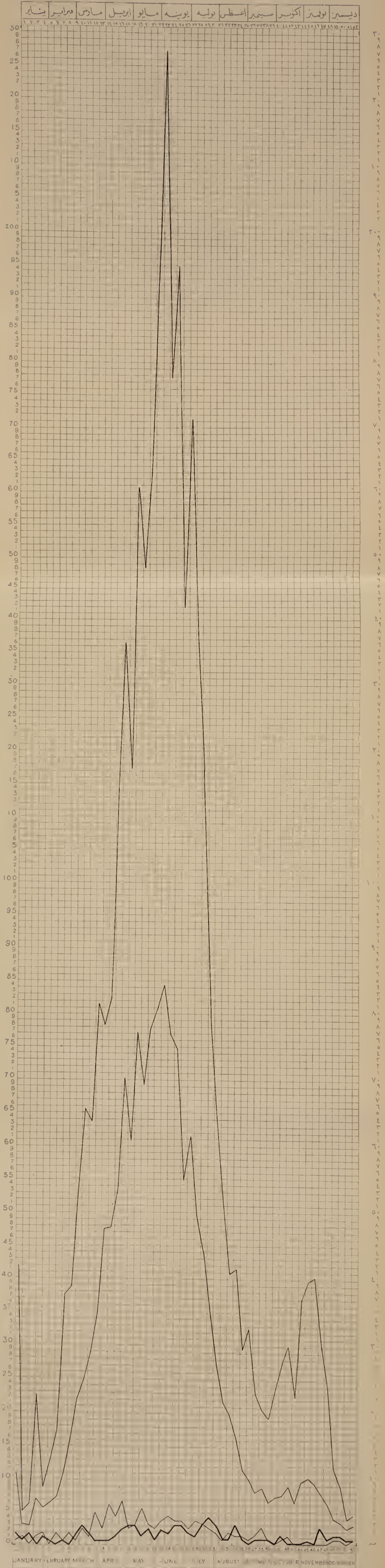
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أقصى ومتوسط وأدنى مجموع الأصابات الأسبوعي مقدرا باعتماد كل ٥٠٠,٠٠٠ من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases 1923.



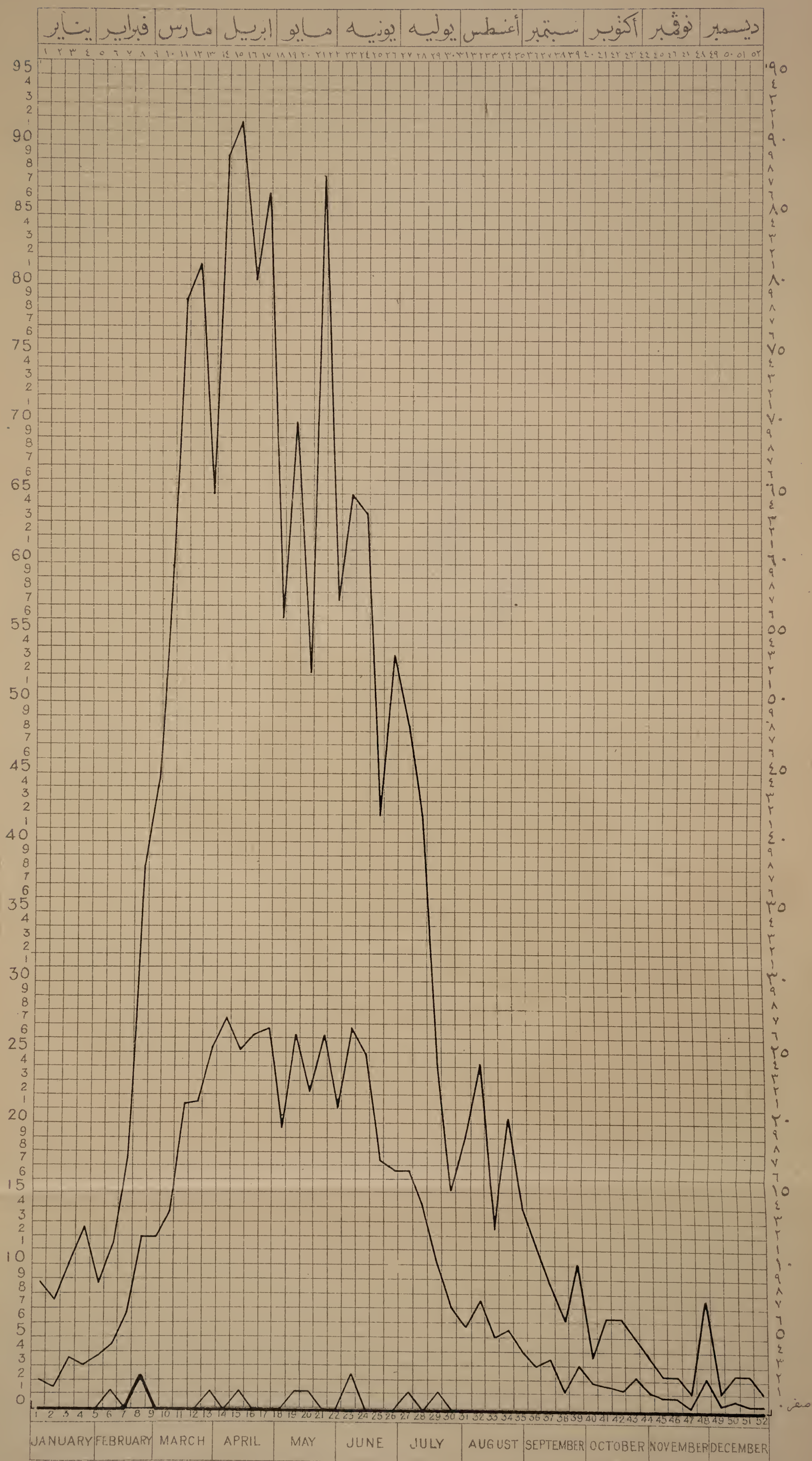
الحصبة التيفوسية
TYPHUS



أقصى ومتوسط وأدنى مجموع الأصابات الأسبوعي مقدراً باعتبار كل خمسة آلاف من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٢
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per 500,000 of population 1918-1922

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

الحصى الرجعى
RELAPSING FEVER



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النسب القصوى والصغرى والمتوسطه لعدد الاصابات فى كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ الى سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الاسبوعى للاصابات فى سنة ١٩٢٣
Weekly Total of cases 1923.

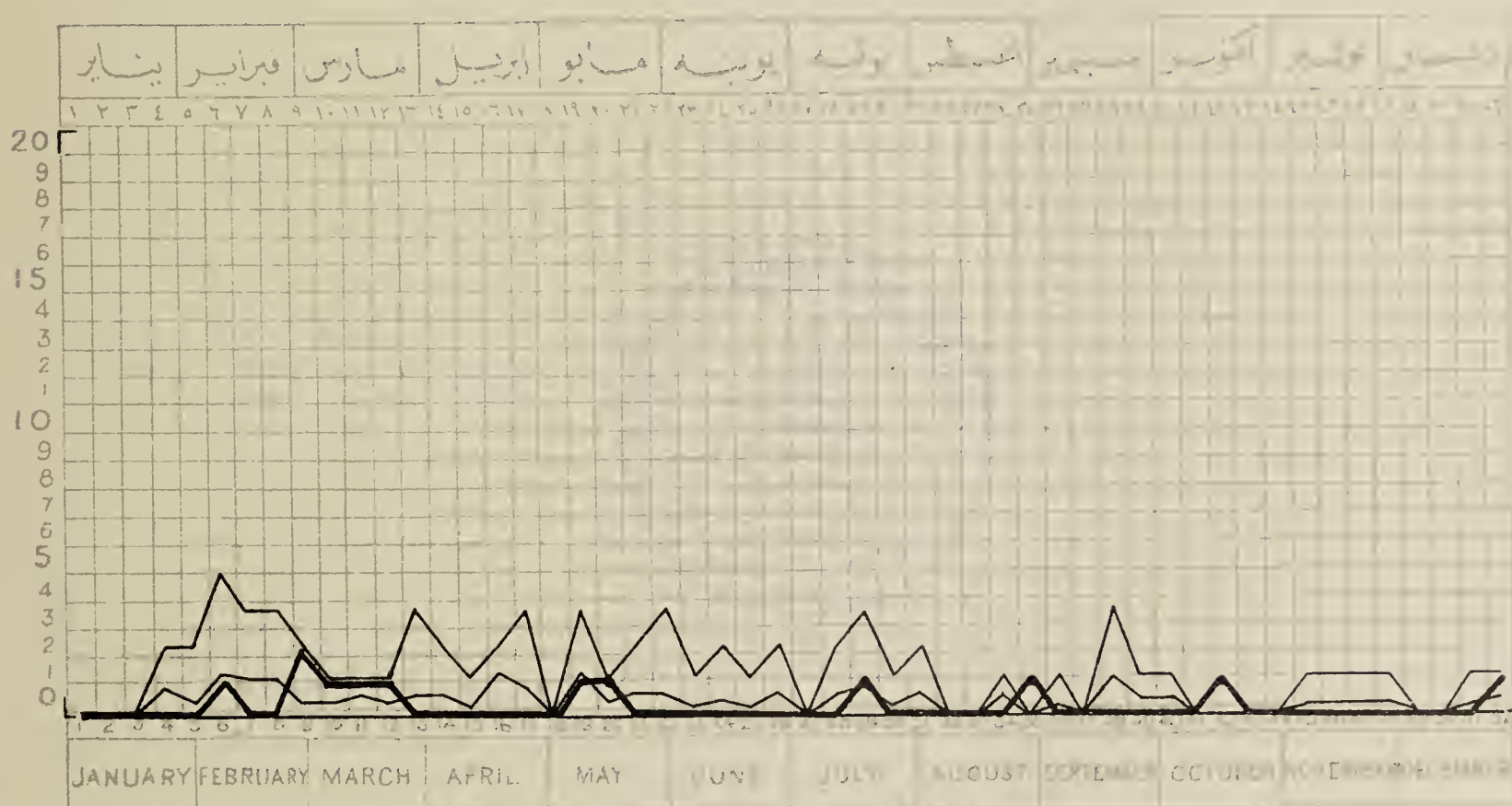


تقرير صحة مدينة القاهرة سنة ١٩٢٣
Cairo City Health Report 1923.

الحصبة المخيضة الشوكية

خريطة رقم ١٢
Chart XII.

CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER



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أقصى ومتوسط وأدنى مجموع الأصابات الأسبوعي مقدرا باعتبار كل مليون من السكان من سنة ١٩١٨ إلى سنة ١٩٢٢
{ Weekly Maximum, Minimum and Mean number of cases estimated per million of population 1918-1922.

المجموع الأسبوعي للأصابات في سنة ١٩٢٣
{ Weekly Total of cases in 1923



